

## Differentiation Sample Solutions Q10 - Q14

Q10  $y = (x^2 - x - 5)^3$ . Find slope when  $x=3$ .

use chain Rule.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = (x^2 - x - 5) \quad \text{so} \quad y = u^3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x - 1 \qquad \frac{dy}{du} = 3u^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{so } \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3u^2(2x-1) \\ &= 3(x^2 - x - 5)^2(2x-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= (6x-3)(x^2-x-5)^2 \\ x=3 &\Rightarrow (6(3)-3)(3^2-3-5)^2 = 15(1) = 15. \end{aligned}$$

Q11  $1 + 30t - 5t^2$

a) sub in  $t=1 \Rightarrow 1 + 30(1) - 5(1)^2 = 26$

b)  $\frac{dI}{dt} = 30 - 10t$  sub in  $t=2$   
 $= 30 - 10(2)$   
 $= 10$

c) time taken to reach its peak?

at peak  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ .

so let  $30 - 10t = 0$  and solve for  $t$ .

$$10t = 30$$

$$t = \frac{30}{10}$$

$$t = 3 \text{ seconds.}$$

Q12.  $y = x^2 + 1$  at max/min point  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ .

Using 2<sup>nd</sup> derivative test:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \quad \text{let } \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \dots$$

$$2x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$x = 0.$$

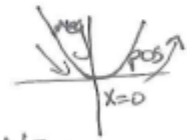
Use 1<sup>st</sup> derivative test

$$x = 0.$$

$$\text{let } x = -0.1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(-0.1) = -0.2 \text{ NEG}$$

$$x = 0.1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(0.1) = 0.2 \text{ POS}$$

$\Rightarrow$  MINIMUM POINT (5)



Q13  $y = 2x - x^2$

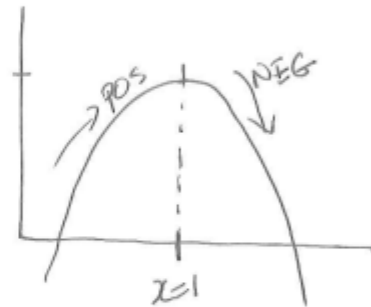
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - 2x \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2$$

use 1<sup>st</sup> derivative test:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - 2x = 0$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

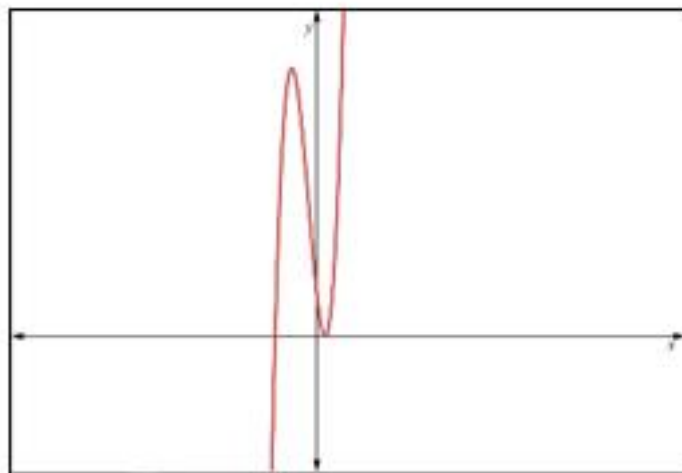


Let  $x = 0.9$ :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - 2(0.9) = 0.2$  POS

$x = 1.1$ :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - 2(1.1) = -0.2$  NEG

$\therefore$  MAXIMUM POINT.

Q14



1

$$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 5$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 6x - 9$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x + 6$$

if there is a max/min point / at a max/min point  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ .

let  $3x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0$  and solve for  $x$ .  
 $(3x - 3)(x + 3)$  by factorisation.  
 $\therefore 3x = 3 \quad x = -3$   
 $x = 1$  that is there are max/min turning points where  $x = 1$  and  $x = -3$

sub  $x=1$  into the original eqn to find the corresponding  $y$  value :  
 $y = (1)^3 + 3(1)^2 - 9(1) + 5$

have the  $y=0$   
 point  $(1,0)$  min turning point  
 see graph.

sub  $x = -3$  into the original equation to find the corresponding  $y$  value:

$$y = (-3)^3 + 3(-3)^2 - 9(-3) + 5$$

$$y = 32$$

have the point  $(-3, 32)$  max turning point  
see graph.