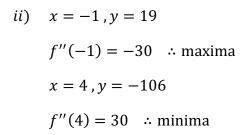
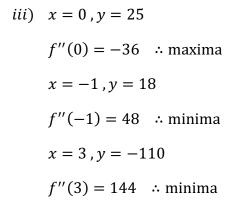
Centre for English Language Education Foundation Calculus & Mathematical Techniques

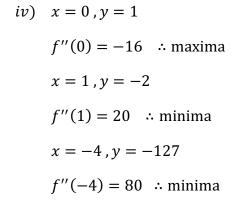
Worksheet 4 Answers

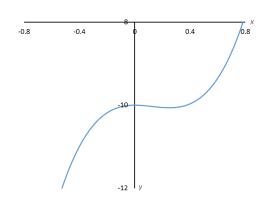
1.

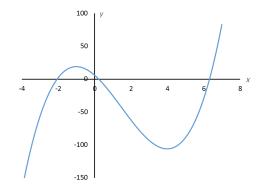
i)
$$x = 0$$
, $y = -10$
 $f''(0) = -6$ \therefore maxima
 $x = \frac{1}{4}$, $y = -10\frac{1}{16}$
 $f''(\frac{1}{4}) = 6$ \therefore minima

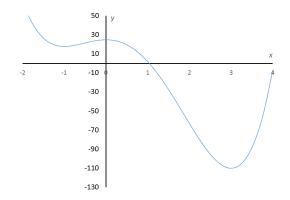


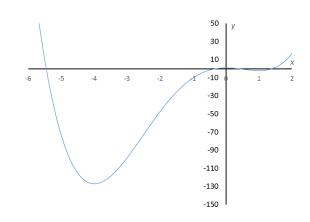












 $v) \quad x = 0, y = 0$

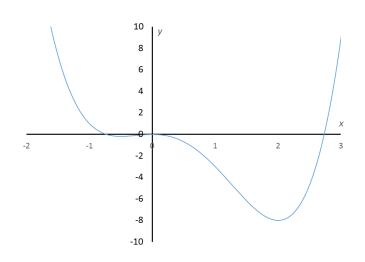
$$f''(0) = -4$$
 : maxima

$$x = 2$$
, $y = -8$

$$f''(2) = 20$$
 :: minima

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
, $y = -\frac{3}{16}$

$$f''\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5$$
 : minima

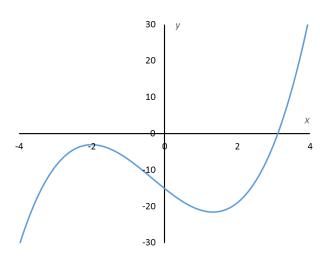


vi) x = -2, y = -3

$$f''(-2) = -10$$
 : maxima

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$
, $y = -21\frac{14}{27}$

$$f''\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 10$$
 : minima



2.

$$x = 5\sqrt{2}$$
 & $y = 5\sqrt{2}$ $x = 2$ & $y = 4$

$$x = 2$$
 & $y = 4$

Length =
$$8\sqrt{2}$$

Width =
$$4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dx^2}\Big|_{x=5/2} = -4$$
 :: maxima

$$\left. \frac{d^2A}{dx^2} \right|_{x=5/2} = -4 : \text{maxima} \qquad \left. \frac{d^2D}{dx^2} \right|_{x=2} = \frac{25}{68} \sqrt{17} : \text{minima}$$

$$Area = 64$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 A}{dx^2} \right|_{x=2\sqrt{2}} = -8 : \text{maxima}$$

3.

i)
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 25\pi \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$
 ii) $\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{40\pi} \text{ cm/s}$

$$ii) \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{1}{40\pi} \text{ cm/s}$$

$$iii) \frac{dh}{dt} = 350 \text{ km/h}$$

$$iv) \frac{dc}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ cm/s}$$

4.

$$i) x^4 - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x + c$$

ii)
$$\frac{x^8}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^4} + \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} + c$$

iii)
$$2x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + x + c$$

$$iv) \frac{12x^{5/2}}{5} + \frac{1}{x} - 5\ln|x| + c \qquad v) e^x - 4\sqrt{x} + c$$

$$v) e^x - 4\sqrt{x} + a$$

$$vi) \frac{3}{5}x^{5/3} + 3e^x - \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$vii)\sin(x) + 2\cos(x) + c$$

$$vii) \sin(x) + 2\cos(x) + c$$
 $viii) \frac{x^5}{5} - \tan(x) + c$

$$ix) \tan(x) + x + c$$

$$(x) \sin(x) + \cot(x) + x + c$$
 $(x) e^x - \sec(x) + c$

$$xi$$
) $e^x - \sec(x) + a$

$$xii$$
) – $sec(x) + c$

$$xiii) \tan(x) - x + c$$

$$xiv) \tan^{-1}(x) + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$(xv)\frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} - \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + c$$