(a)	<i>y</i>		
	$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{q}{s} \frac{s_{40}}{x}$		
	$u_{r} = -\frac{11}{2}$	A1A1	N2
Not	e: Award A1 for negative gradient throughout, A1 for x-intercept of q. It Greed not be kinet 900 = $20(-22+39d)$		
(b)	d = 3		
	(i) Maximum point on $f$ $r$	A1	N1
	(ii) Inflexion point on $f_{S_{40}}$ q	A1	N1
(c)	$ME_{2H201} + 1_{39d} = 1900$		
	Second derivative is zero, second derivative changes sign.	<i>R1R1</i>	N2
	METHOD 2 39d		
	$T_{t}^{t} = t_{t}^{t} = t_{t}^{t} = a_{d}^{t} = a_{d$	R2	N2 [6 marks]
QUE	STION 2		
	(a) $f'(x) = -\sin 2x \times 2 (= -2\sin 2x)$	A1A1	N2
	<b>Note:</b> Award A1 for 2, A1 for $-\sin 2x$ .		

**Note:** Award *A1* for 3, *A1* for 
$$\frac{1}{3x-5}$$
.

(c) evidence of using product rule (M1)  

$$h'(x) = (\cos 2x) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + \ln (3x - 5) (-2\sin 2x)$$
 A1

$$h'(x) = (\cos 2x) \left(\frac{3}{3x-5}\right) + \ln(3x-5)(-2\sin 2x)$$
 AI N2

[6 marks]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Differentiation}_{4}^{2} & \text{ANSWERS} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{4}^{2}$$

2

(a) 
$$\pi$$
 (=3.14) (accept ( $\pi$ , 0), (3.14, 0))  
1  $(x-4)^2$   
(b) (i) For using the product rule  
 $f'(x) = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x = e^x (\cos x + \sin x)$   
(ii) At B<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>  $f'(x) = 0$   
2  $10 - (-8)$   $\frac{1}{2}(6^2 - 0)$   
A1 NI  
[4 marks]

(c) 
$$f \int_{4}^{10} x = 4 \partial dx = 18^x \sin x + e^x \cos x$$
  
=  $2e^x \cos x$   
A1A1  
AG  
[2 marks]

(d) (i) 
$$\operatorname{At}_{\pi} \int_{4}^{\pi} \int_{a}^{\pi} \int_{a}^{\pi} \left( x - 4 \right)^{2} \pi \int_{4}^{\pi} 4$$
 A1 N1  
(ii) Evidence of setting up **their equation** (may be seen in part (d)(i)) A1

*e.g.* 
$$2e^{x}\cos x = 0$$
,  $\cos x = 0$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}(=1.57)$ ,  $y = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(=4.81)$   
 $\pi \int_{-\infty}^{20} (x-4)^{2} \sqrt{1-x}$ ,  $x = x$ 

$$\pi \int_{4} \left( \begin{array}{c} x-4 \\ x-4 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^{4} \left( \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^{2} \left( \begin{array}{c} 1.57, 4.81 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= 18\pi$$
[4 marks]

(a) 
$$f'(x) = 3\overline{ax}^{\frac{12}{12x}}$$
 A1A1 N2  
Note: Award A1 for each correct term.  
[2 marks]

(b)setting their derivative equal to 3 (seen anywhere)  
e.g. 
$$f'(x) = 3$$
AIattempt to substitute  $x = 1$  into  $f'(x)$   
e.g.  $3a(1)^2 - 12(1)$ (M1)correct substitution into  $f'(x)$   
e.g.  $3a - 12$ ,  $3a = 15$ (A1) $a = 5$ AI  
[4 marks]

Total [6 marks]

4)

3)

## Differentiation 3 ANSWERS

(a) attempt to expand  

$$(x+h)^{3} = x^{3} + 3x^{2}h + 3xh^{2} + h^{3}$$
(M1)  
(a) (M1)  
[2 marks]  
(b) evidence of substituting  $x+h$   
correct substitution  

$$(x+h)^{3} = 4(x+h) + 1 + (x^{3} - 4x + 1)$$

e.g. 
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - 4(x+h) + 1 - (x^3 - 4x + 1)}{h}$$

simplifying A1  
e.g. 
$$\frac{(x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 4x - 4h + 1 - x^3 + 4x - 1)}{h}$$

factoring out 
$$h$$
 A1  
e.g.  $\frac{h(3x^2+3xh+h^2-4)}{h}$ 

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4$$
 AG NO

[4 marks]

(c) 
$$f'(1) = -1$$
 (A1)  
setting up an appropriate equation  $M1$   
 $e.g. 3x^2 - 4 = -1$ 

at Q, 
$$x = -1$$
,  $y = 4$  (Q is (-1, 4))  
[4 marks]

$$p = -1.15, q = 1.15; \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}};$$
  
 $p = -1.15, q = -1.15$   
 $-1.15 \le x \le 1.15$ 

$$f'(x) \ge -4, y \ge -4, [-4, \infty[$$

5)

(a) 
$$f'(x) = -e^x \sin(e^x)$$

AIAI N2

[2 marks]



[4 marks] Total [6 marks]

N4

6)