

## Differentiation Questions

7 The volume,  $V \text{ m}^3$ , of water in a tank at time  $t$  seconds is given by

$$V = \frac{1}{3}t^6 - 2t^4 + 3t^2, \quad \text{for } t \geq 0$$

(a) Find:

(i)  $\frac{dV}{dt}$ ; *(3 marks)*

(ii)  $\frac{d^2V}{dt^2}$ . *(2 marks)*

(b) Find the rate of change of the volume of water in the tank, in  $\text{m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ , when  $t = 2$ . *(2 marks)*

(c) (i) Verify that  $V$  has a stationary value when  $t = 1$ . *(2 marks)*

(ii) Determine whether this is a maximum or minimum value. *(2 marks)*

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3 A curve has equation  $y = 7 - 2x^5$ .

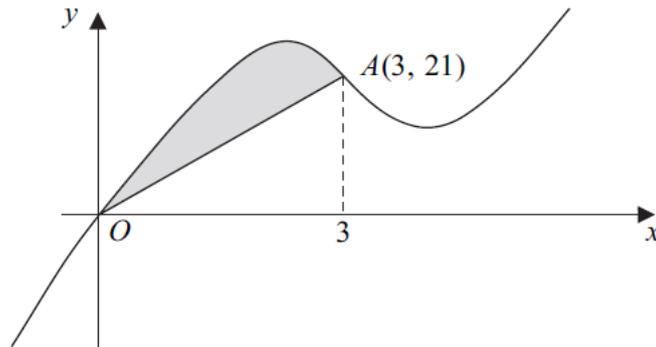
(a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . *(2 marks)*

(b) Find an equation for the tangent to the curve at the point where  $x = 1$ . *(3 marks)*

(c) Determine whether  $y$  is increasing or decreasing when  $x = -2$ . *(2 marks)*

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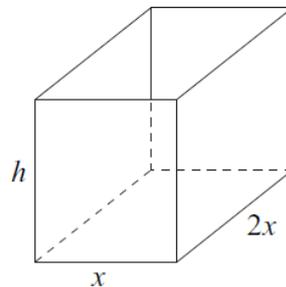
- 5 The curve with equation  $y = x^3 - 10x^2 + 28x$  is sketched below.



The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at the origin  $O$  and the point  $A(3, 21)$  lies on the curve.

- (a) (i) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . (3 marks)
- (ii) Hence show that the curve has a stationary point when  $x = 2$  and find the  $x$ -coordinate of the other stationary point. (4 marks)
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- 5 The diagram shows an **open-topped** water tank with a horizontal rectangular base and four vertical faces. The base has width  $x$  metres and length  $2x$  metres, and the height of the tank is  $h$  metres.



The combined internal surface area of the base and four vertical faces is  $54 \text{ m}^2$ .

- (a) (i) Show that  $x^2 + 3xh = 27$ . (2 marks)
- (ii) Hence express  $h$  in terms of  $x$ . (1 mark)

- (iii) Hence show that the volume of water,  $V \text{ m}^3$ , that the tank can hold when full is given by

$$V = 18x - \frac{2x^3}{3} \quad (1 \text{ mark})$$

- (b) (i) Find  $\frac{dV}{dx}$ . (2 marks)

- (ii) Verify that  $V$  has a stationary value when  $x = 3$ . (2 marks)

- (c) Find  $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}$  and hence determine whether  $V$  has a maximum value or a minimum value when  $x = 3$ . (2 marks)
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- 4 A model helicopter takes off from a point  $O$  at time  $t = 0$  and moves vertically so that its height,  $y \text{ cm}$ , above  $O$  after time  $t$  seconds is given by

$$y = \frac{1}{4}t^4 - 26t^2 + 96t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 4$$

- (a) Find:

(i)  $\frac{dy}{dt}$ ; (3 marks)

(ii)  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ . (2 marks)

- (b) Verify that  $y$  has a stationary value when  $t = 2$  and determine whether this stationary value is a maximum value or a minimum value. (4 marks)

- (c) Find the rate of change of  $y$  with respect to  $t$  when  $t = 1$ . (2 marks)

- (d) Determine whether the height of the helicopter above  $O$  is increasing or decreasing at the instant when  $t = 3$ . (2 marks)
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## Differentiation Answers

<b>7(a)(i)</b>	$\frac{dV}{dt} = 2t^5 - 8t^3 + 6t$	M1 A1 A1		One term correct unsimplified Further term correct unsimplified All correct unsimplified ( no + c etc)
<b>(ii)</b>	$\frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = 10t^4 - 24t^2 + 6$	M1 A1	3 2	One term FT correct unsimplified <b>CSO.</b> All correct simplified
<b>(b)</b>	Substitute $t = 2$ into their $\frac{dV}{dt}$ $(= 64 - 64 + 12) = 12$	M1 A1	2	<b>CSO.</b> Rate of change of volume is $12\text{m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$
<b>(c)(i)</b>	$t = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} = 2 - 8 + 6$ $= 0 \Rightarrow$ Stationary value	M1 A1	2	Or putting their $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0$ <b>CSO.</b> Shown to = 0 <b>AND</b> statement (If solving equation must obtain $t = 1$ )
<b>(ii)</b>	$t = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = -8$ Maximum value	M1 A1✓	2	Sub $t=1$ into their second derivative or equivalent full test. Ft if their test implies minimum
<b>Total</b>			<b>11</b>	

<b>3(a)</b>	$\frac{dy}{dx} = -10x^4$	M1 A1		$kx^4$ condone extra term Correct derivative unsimplified
<b>(b)</b>	When $x = 1$ , gradient = -10 Tangent is $y - 5 = -10(x - 1)$ or $y + 10x = 15$ etc	B1✓ M1 A1	2 3	FT their gradient when $x = 1$ Attempt at $y$ & tangent ( <b>not</b> normal) <b>CSO</b> Any correct form
<b>(c)</b>	When $x = -2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = -160$ ( or $< 0$ ) ( $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ hence) $y$ is <b>decreasing</b>	B1✓ E1✓	2	Value of their $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = -2$ ft Increasing if their $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$
<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	

<b>5(a)(i)</b>	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 20x + 28$	M1 A1 A1		One term correct Another term correct All correct ( no + c etc)
<b>(ii)</b>	Their $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ for stationary point $(x - 2)(3x - 14) = 0$ $\Rightarrow x = 2$ or $x = \frac{14}{3}$	M1 m1 A1 A1	4	Or realising condition for stationary pt Attempt to solve using formula/ factorise Award M1, A1 for verification that $x = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ then may earn m1 later

<b>5(a)(i)</b>	$2x^2 + 2xh + 4xh \quad (= 54)$	M1	2	Attempt at surface area (one slip) <b>AG CSO</b>
	$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3xh = 27$	A1		
<b>(ii)</b>	$h = \frac{27 - x^2}{3x} \quad \text{or} \quad h = \frac{9}{x} - \frac{x}{3} \quad \text{etc}$	B1	1	Any correct form
<b>(iii)</b>	$V = 2x^2h = 18x - \frac{2x^3}{3}$	B1	1	<b>AG</b> (watch fudging) condone omission of brackets
<b>(b)(i)</b>	$\frac{dV}{dx} = 18 - 2x^2$	M1	2	One term correct "their" $V$ All correct unsimplified $18 - 6x^2/3$
		A1		
<b>(ii)</b>	Sub $x = 3$ into their $\frac{dV}{dx}$	M1	2	Or attempt to solve their $\frac{dV}{dx} = 0$ <b>CSO</b> Condone $x = \pm 3$ or $x = 3$ if solving
	Shown to equal 0 plus <b>statement</b> that this implies a stationary point if verifying	A1		
<b>(c)</b>	$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} = -4x$	B1✓	2	<b>FT</b> their $\frac{dV}{dx}$ <b>FT</b> their second derivative conclusion If "their" $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0 \Rightarrow$ minimum etc
	$( = -12)$ $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} < 0$ at stationary point $\Rightarrow$ maximum	E1✓		
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>	

<b>4(a)(i)</b>	$t^3 - 52t + 96$	M1	3	one term correct another term correct all correct (no + c etc)
		A1		
		A1		
<b>(ii)</b>	$3t^2 - 52$	M1	2	fit one term correct fit all "correct"
		A1✓		
<b>(b)</b>	$\frac{dy}{dt} = 8 - 104 + 96$	M1	4	substitute $t = 2$ into their $\frac{dy}{dt}$ CSO; shown = 0 + statement any appropriate test, e.g. $y'(1)$ and $y'(3)$ all values (if stated) must be correct
	$= 0 \Rightarrow$ stationary value	A1		
	Substitute $t = 2$ into $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \quad (= -40)$	M1		
	$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} < 0 \Rightarrow$ max value	A1		
<b>(c)</b>	Substitute $t = 1$ into their $\frac{dy}{dt}$	M1	2	must be their $\frac{dy}{dt}$ NOT $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ fit their $y'(1)$
	Rate of change = $45 \text{ (cm s}^{-1}\text{)}$	A1✓		

(d)	Substitute $t = 3$ into their $\frac{dy}{dt}$ $(27 - 156 + 96 = -33 < 0)$ $\Rightarrow$ decreasing when $t = 3$	M1  E1✓	  2	interpreting their value of $\frac{dy}{dt}$  allow increasing if their $\frac{dy}{dt} > 0$
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>	

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