

- 1 Consider a curve with equation  $y = 2x^2 + x$ .
- If  $P$  is the point  $(1, 3)$  and  $Q$  is the point  $((1 + h), 2(1 + h)^2 + (1 + h))$ . Find the gradient of chord  $PQ$ .
  - Find the gradient of  $PQ$  when  $h = 0.1$ .
  - Find the gradient of the curve at  $P$ .

2 For the function  $f(x) = 2x^2$ , find  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ .

- 3 Evaluate the following limits:

a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+3)^2 - 9}{x}$

b  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 - 2h^2 + h}{h}$

c  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + 8}{x + 2}$

- 4 Find the derivative of each of the following:

a  $y = 8x^3 - 3x + 4$

b  $y = 2x(x^2 - 2x^3)$

c  $y = (2x + 3)(x + 1)$

d  $y = -x^4 + 3x(x^3 - x)$

e  $y = \frac{x^5 - 2x^3 + x^2}{x}$

f  $y = \frac{6x^3 - 2x^2}{3x}$

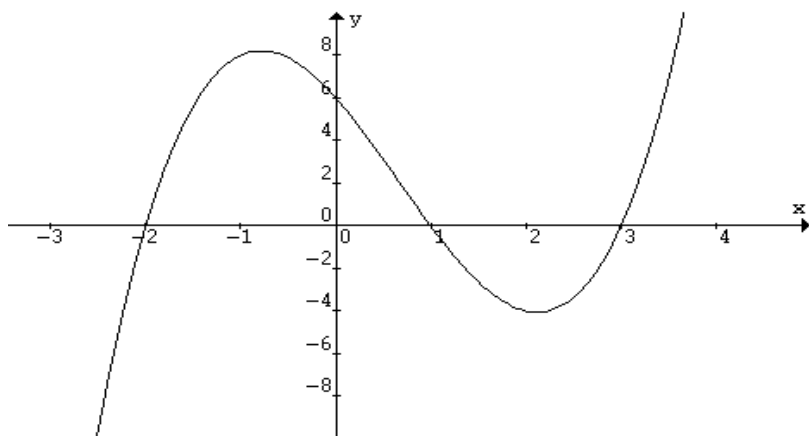
g  $y = 7x^4 - \frac{1}{x^2} + 7$

h  $y = 3x^{-2} + 2\sqrt{x}$

- 5 Let  $y = x^4 + x^3 + x^{-2} + 8$ .

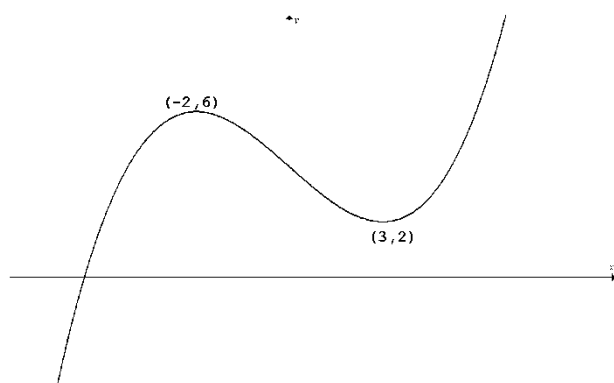
- Find the average rate of change of  $y$  between  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ .
- Find the gradient of the curve at  $x = 2$ .

- 6 For the graph shown, sketch the graph of the gradient function.



- 7 If  $y = x^2 - 3x - 18$  find the interval(s) for which  $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ .
- 8 The function  $s(t) = -3t^3 + 6t^2 - 3$  represents the displacement of a particle moving along a straight line, where  $t$  is in seconds and  $s$  is in metres.
- Find the **position** of the particle after 3 seconds.
  - Find the **velocity** of the particle at that time.
- 9 The curve with equation  $y = ax^2 + bx$  has a gradient of 5 at the point  $(1, -2)$ .
- Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .
  - Find the coordinates of the point where the gradient is 0.

- 10 For the graph of  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , find:



- $\{x: f'(x) > 0\}$
  - $\{x: f'(x) < 0\}$
  - $\{x: f'(x) = 0\}$
- 11 Find the coordinates of the points on the curve  $y = x^2 + 5x + 3$  at which the tangent:
- makes an angle of  $45^\circ$  with the positive direction of the  $x$ -axis
  - is parallel to the line  $y = 3x + 4$ .
- 12 Consider the equation  $y = x(x^2 - 9)$ .
- Find the gradient at the points at which the curve crosses the  $x$ -axis.
  - Find the coordinates of the point on the curve at which the gradient = 0.