

1

Find $\int(2x^{-4} + \cos 5x) dx$.

A $-\frac{2}{5}x^{-5} - 5 \sin 5x + c$

B $-\frac{2}{5}x^{-5} + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + c$

C $-\frac{2}{3}x^{-3} + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5x + c$

D $-\frac{2}{3}x^{-3} - 5 \sin 5x + c$

2

2

Given that $f(x) = (4 - 3x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ on a suitable domain, find $f'(x)$.

A $-3x(4 - 3x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

B $-\frac{1}{2}(4 - 6x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

C $2(4 - 3x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

D $3x(4 - 3x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

2

3

Given that $y = \sqrt{3x^2 + 2}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

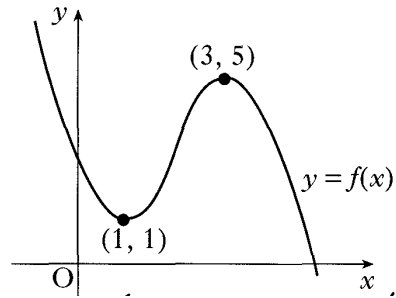
3

4

If $y = \frac{1}{x^3} - \cos 2x$, $x \neq 0$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

4

- 5 The graph of the cubic function $y = f(x)$ is shown in the diagram. There are turning points at $(1, 1)$ and $(3, 5)$. Sketch the graph of $y = f'(x)$.



3

- 6 The point $P(x, y)$ lies on the curve with equation $y = 6x^2 - x^3$.
- (a) Find the value of x for which the gradient of the tangent at P is 12. 5
- (b) Hence find the equation of the tangent at P . 2

- 7 In the diagram, Q lies on the line joining $(0, 6)$ and $(3, 0)$. $OPQR$ is a rectangle, where P and R lie on the axes and $OR = t$.
- (a) Show that $QR = 6 - 2t$. 3
- (b) Find the coordinates of Q for which the rectangle has a maximum area. 6

