

YEAR 1 DIFFERENTIATION ANSWERS - EDEXCEL

1.

<p>(a) 4</p>		B1
<p>(b) $16^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{16^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ and attempt to find $16^{\frac{3}{2}}$</p>		M1
<p>$\frac{1}{64}$ (or exact equivalent, e.g. 0.015625)</p>		A1 (3)
		3

2.

<p>(a) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x + 18x^{-4}$</p>	<p>M1: $x^2 \rightarrow x$ or $x^{-3} \rightarrow x^{-4}$</p>		M1 A1
			(2)

3.

<p>$4x^3 \rightarrow kx^2$ or $2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow kx^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ (k a non-zero constant)</p>		M1
<p>$12x^2, +x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, (-1 \rightarrow 0)$</p>		A1, A1, B1 (4)
		4

4.

<p>(a) $\left(2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{-1}\right)$</p>	<p>$p = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad q = -1$</p>		B1, B1 (2)
<p>(b) $\left(y = 5x - 7 + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{-1}\right)$</p>			
<p>$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} =\right) \quad 5$ (or $5x^0$) (5x - 7 correctly differentiated)</p>			B1
<p>Attempt to differentiate either $2x^p$ with a fractional p, giving kx^{p-1} ($k \neq 0$), (the fraction p could be in decimal form)</p>			
<p>or $3x^q$ with a negative q, giving kx^{q-1} ($k \neq 0$).</p>			M1
<p>$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \times 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \times 3x^{-2} =\right)$</p>	<p>$-x^{\frac{3}{2}}, -3x^{-2}$</p>		A1ft, A1ft (4)
			6

5.

(a)	$2x^{3/2}$ or $p = \frac{3}{2}$ (Not $2x\sqrt{x}$)	B1
(b)	$-x$ or $-x^1$ or $q = 1$ $\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 20x^3 + 2 \times \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} - 1$ $= \underline{20x^3 + 3x^{1/2} - 1}$	B1 (2) M1 A1A1ftA1ft (4) [6]

6.

$x^4 \rightarrow kx^3$ or $x^{1/3} \rightarrow kx^{-2/3}$ or $3 \rightarrow 0$ (k a non-zero constant)	M1
$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) 4x^3$, with '3' differentiated to zero (or 'vanishing')	A1
$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right)$ + $\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}$ or equivalent, e.g. $\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$ or $\frac{1}{3(\sqrt[3]{x})^2}$	A1

[3]

7.

(a)	$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \right) \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{27}{2}x^{1/2} - 8x^{-2}$	M1A1A1A1 (4)
(b)	$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} \times 64 - 9 \times 2^3 + \frac{8}{4} + 30$ $= 32 - 72 + 2 + 30 = \underline{-8}$ *	M1 A1cso (2)
(c)	$x = 4 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3}{2} \times 4^2 - \frac{27}{2} \times 2 - \frac{8}{16}$ $= 24 - 27 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{7}{2}$ Gradient of the normal = $-1 \div \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)$ Equation of normal: $y - -8 = \frac{2}{7}(x - 4)$ $\underline{7y - 2x + 64 = 0}$	M1 A1 M1 M1A1ft A1 (6) 12