

1. Differentiate with respect to x , giving your answer in its simplest form,

(a) $x^2 \ln(3x)$

(4)

(b) $\frac{\sin 4x}{x^3}$

(5)



2.

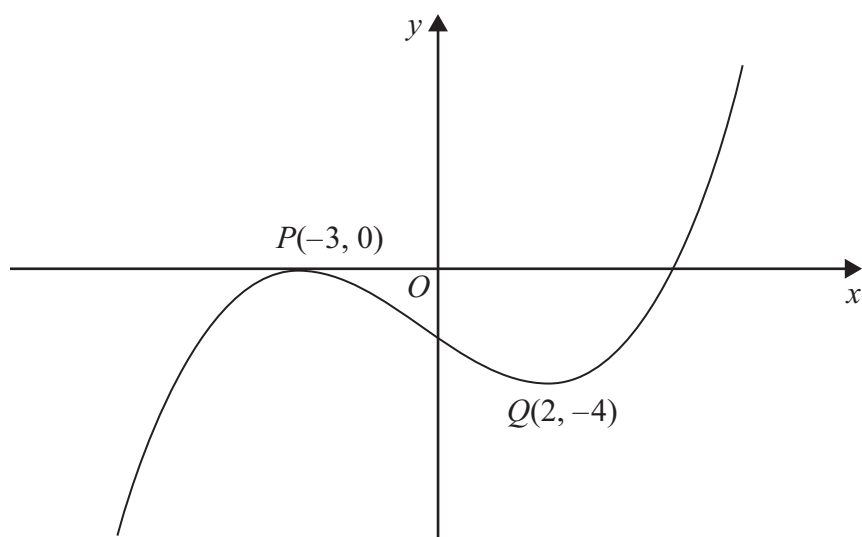


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows the graph of equation $y = f(x)$.

The points $P(-3, 0)$ and $Q(2, -4)$ are stationary points on the graph.

Sketch, on separate diagrams, the graphs of

(a) $y = 3f(x + 2)$

(3)

(b) $y = |f(x)|$

(3)

On each diagram, show the coordinates of any stationary points.

4. The point P is the point on the curve $x = 2 \tan\left(y + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ with y -coordinate $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

Find an equation of the normal to the curve at P .

(7)





6.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$$

- (a) Show that the equation $f(x)=0$ has a solution in the interval $0.8 < x < 0.9$

(2)

The curve with equation $y=f(x)$ has a minimum point P .

- (b) Show that the x -coordinate of P is the solution of the equation

$$x = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)}{2}$$

(4)

- (c) Using the iteration formula

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3 + \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x_n\right)}{2}, \quad x_0 = 2$$

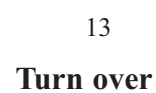
find the values of x_1 , x_2 and x_3 , giving your answers to 3 decimal places.

(3)

- (d) By choosing a suitable interval, show that the x -coordinate of P is 1.9078 correct to 4 decimal places.

(3)





7. The function f is defined by

$$f : x \mapsto \frac{3(x+1)}{2x^2+7x-4} - \frac{1}{x+4}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, x > \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) Show that $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x-1}$ (4)

(b) Find $f^{-1}(x)$

(3)

(c) Find the domain of f^{-1}

$$g(x) = \ln(x+1)$$

(d) Find the solution of $\text{fg}(x) = \frac{1}{7}$, giving your answer in terms of e. (4)





(Total 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 75 MARKS

END

