Differentiation (Part 3)

Name:





Find the co-ordinate(s) of the turning point(s):

a)
$$y = x^2 + 8x - 2$$

e)
$$y = 3x^2 + 12x - 12$$

b)
$$y = x^2 - 12x + 6$$

f)
$$y = 4x^2 - 16x - 2$$

c)
$$y = 2x^2 - 16x$$

g)
$$y = 32x - 2 - 4x^2$$

d)
$$y = x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 1$$

h)
$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 - 7x - 5$$

Find the co-ordinate of the turning point and determine its nature:

a)
$$y = x^2 + 4x + 3$$

d)
$$y = 5x^2 - 20x - 3$$

b)
$$y = x^2 - 6x + 2$$

e)
$$y = 4 - 16x - 4x^2$$

c)
$$y = -x^2 - 6x + 1$$

f)
$$y = 12x + 5 - 2x^2$$

Exam question:

Find the co-ordinates of the turning points and determine their nature: $y = x^3 - 12x^2 - 1$



Differentiation (Part 3 - Kinematics)

Name:





For each question:

i) Find an expression for the velocity

ii) Find an expression for the acceleration

a)
$$s = 2t^3 + 6t + 4$$

iii) Find the acceleration when t = 3

b)
$$s = t^3 + 5t^2 - 4$$

iii) Find the velocity when t = 4

c)
$$s = 6 + 3t^2 + 2t^3$$

iii) Find the acceleration when t = 4

d)
$$s = 5t^3 + 4t^2 - 2t$$
 i)

iii) Find the initial acceleration when t = 0

e)
$$s = 8t^2 - 6t - 1$$

iii) Find time when the velocity is $106ms^{-1}$

f)
$$s = 4t^3 - 5t^2 + 6t$$
 i)

iii) Find the time when a = $14ms^{-2}$



Exam question:

A particle P is moving along a straight line. At time t seconds, the displacement of P is s metres where $s = t^3 - 6t^2 - 63t - 4$ Find the minimum velocity of P.

