

① Given that

$$y = (2 + e^{3x})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$.

② A cup of coffee is cooling down in a room.

The temperature T °C of the coffee, t minutes after it was made is modelled by

$$T = 20 + 50e^{-\frac{t}{15}}, \quad t > 0.$$

- State the temperature of the coffee when it was first made.
- Find the temperature of the coffee, after 30 minutes.
- Calculate, to the nearest minute, the value of t when the temperature of the coffee has reached 35°C.

③ Find, in exact form where appropriate, the solution of each of the following equations.

a) $4 - 3e^{2x} = 3$

b) $\ln(2w+1) = 1 + \ln(w-1)$

④ The point A , where $x = 1$, lies on the curve with equation

$$f(x) = (x+1)\ln x, \quad x > 0.$$

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

⑤ Differentiate each of the following expressions with respect to x , simplifying the final answers as far as possible

a) $y = \frac{4}{(2x-1)^2}$

b) $y = x^3 e^{-2x}$

c) $y = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3x^2 + 1}$

↑
N.B.

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The point P , where $x=2$, lies on the curve with equation

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 4).$$

Show that an equation of the normal to the curve at P , is given by

$$y + 2x = a + 3 \ln b. \quad \text{State } a \text{ and } b$$

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The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{x}{1 + \ln x}, \quad x > 0, \quad x \neq e^{-1}.$$

Show that C has a single stationary point and find its coordinates.

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The value £ V of a certain model of car, t years after it was purchased, is given by

$$V = B e^{-kt}, \quad t > 0$$

where B and k are positive constants.

The value of the car when new was £21000 and after five years it dropped to £5000.

Find the value of B and the value of k .

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$$f(x) = 2 - \frac{x^2}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{x}{4}\right), \quad x > 0.$$

a) Find an expression for $f'(x)$.

b) Find β in exact surd form, such that $f'(\beta) = 0$.

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The curve C has equation

$$y = x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

a) Find an expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

b) Find the exact coordinates of the turning points of C .

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A preservation programme, for elephants in Africa, was introduced 8 years ago. The elephants were then released to the wild. Let t be the number of years since the start of the programme.

The population of elephants P , is given by

$$P = 400e^{\frac{1}{12}(t-8)}, t \geq 0.$$

Assuming that P can be treated as a continuous variable, find ...

- a) ... the number of elephants when the programme started.
- b) ... the number of elephants released to the wild.
- c) ... the value of t when the number of elephants will reach 1000.

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Find, in exact form where appropriate, the solution of each of the following equations.

- a) $e^{2x} = 9$
- b) $\ln(4-y) = 2$
- c) $\ln t + \ln 3 = \ln 12$

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The point P , where $x = \pi$, lies on the curve with equation

$$f(x) = e^x \sin 2x, 0 \leq x < 2\pi.$$

Show that an equation of the normal to the curve at P , is given by

$$x + 2ye^{\pi} = a \quad \text{State } a$$

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A curve C has equation

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Show that an equation of the normal to C at the point where $x = 1$ is given by

$$y = a(2-x) \quad \text{State } a$$

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The curve C has equation

$$y = x \ln x, x > 0.$$

Find the exact coordinates of the turning point of C .

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It is given that

$$\frac{7}{4} \ln 16 - \frac{2}{3} \ln 8 \equiv k \ln 2.$$

Determine the value of k .

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A microbiologist models the population of bacteria in culture by the equation

$$P = 1000 - 950e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}, \quad t > 0$$

where P is the number of bacteria in time t hours.

- a) Find the initial number of bacteria in the culture.
- b) Show mathematically that the limiting value for P is a . State a .
- c) Find the value of t when $P = 500$.

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A curve has equation

$$y = Ae^{kx},$$

where A and k are non zero constants.

The curve passes through the points $(0, 4)$ and $(12, 16)$.

- a) Find the value of A and the exact value of k .
- b) Determine the value of y when $x = 30$

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Solve the equation

$$5 + e^{2x-4} = 7$$

giving the answer in the form $k + \ln \sqrt{k}$, where k is an integer.

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A curve C has equation

$$y = xe^{2x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Show that an equation of the tangent to C at the point where $x = \frac{1}{2}$ is

$$ay = e(bx + c)$$

State a , b and c .