

IGCSE · Cambridge (CIE) · Maths





Non-Calculator Questions

Differentiation

Differentiation / Finding Stationary Points & Turning Points / Classifying Stationary Points / Problem Solving with Differentiation

Total Marks	/57
Very Hard (3 questions)	/15
Hard (4 questions)	/31
Medium (3 questions)	/11

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Medium Questions

1 (a) Differentiate $6 + 4x - x^2$.

(2 marks)

(b) Find the coordinates of the turning point of the graph of $y = 6 + 4x - x^2$.

(......)

(2 marks)

2 (a) Use differentiation to find $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ for the following:

$$y = x^4$$

(1 mark)

(b)
$$y = 2x^3$$

(1 mark)

(c)
$$y = 4$$
.

(1 mark)

3 (a) For the curve with equation $y = 2x^2 - 6x - 11$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

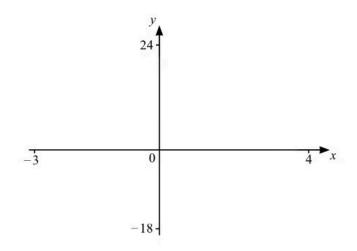
(2 marks)

(b) Find the coordinates of the point on the curve where the gradient is 2.

(2 marks)

Hard Questions

1 (a)



$$f(x) = x(x + 2)(x - 3)$$

On the diagram, sketch the graph of y = f(x) for $-3 \le x \le 4$. Show the values of the intersections with the axes.

(3 marks)

(b) Expand and simplify.

$$x(x+2)(x-3)$$

(3 marks)

(c) A is the point (1, -6). The tangent to the graph of y = f(x) at A meets the y-axis at B.

Find the coordinates of B.

(5 marks)

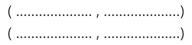
2
$$y = x^4 - 4x^3$$

Find the two stationary points on the graph of $y = x^4 - 4x^3$.

(......) (......) (6 marks)

3 (a) A curve has equation $y = x^3 - 3x + 4$.

Work out the coordinates of the two stationary points.



(5 marks)

(b) Determine whether each stationary point is a maximum or a minimum. Give reasons for your answers.

(3 marks)

4 (a)
$$y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 15x$$
.

Find
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
.

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \dots$$

(2 marks)

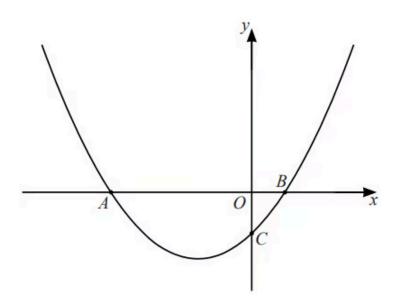
(b) The curve with equation $y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 15x$ has two stationary points.

Work out the coordinates of these two stationary points.

(4 marks)

Very Hard Questions

1



NOT TO **SCALE**

The diagram shows a sketch of the curve $y = x^2 + 3x - 4$.

i) Differentiate $y = x^2 + 3x - 4$

[2]

ii) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point (2, 6).

[3]

(5 marks)

2

$$y = x^p + 2x^q$$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 11x^{10} + 10x^4$, where	dy
$\frac{dx}{dx} = 11x^{10} + 10x^{4}$, where	$\frac{1}{dx}$ is the derived function.

Find the value of p and the value of q.



(2 marks)

3 (a) A curve, *C*, has equation $y = 2x^2 + 8k^2x - 3$ where *k* is a constant.

Show that when k = 0, the turning point on C has coordinates (0, -3).

(2 marks)

(b) Show that when $k \neq 0$, the turning point on C must have a negative x-coordinate.

(4 marks)

(c) When $k \neq 0$ determine whether or not the *y*-coordinate of the turning point is negative.

(2 marks)