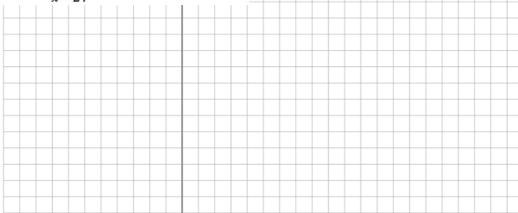
Differentiation Revision Questions

1. Limits and continuity

e.g. The function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is defined by

$$f: x \to \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}, & \text{for } x < 2\\ 3, & \text{for } x = 2\\ \frac{3x - 2}{x - 1}, & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

- (i) What is f(2)?
- (ii) Determine if $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$ exists.
- (iii) Determine if f is continuous at x = 2.



2. Theory of differentiation

e.g. The function f is defined for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

by
$$f: x \to x^2 - 2x + 4$$
.

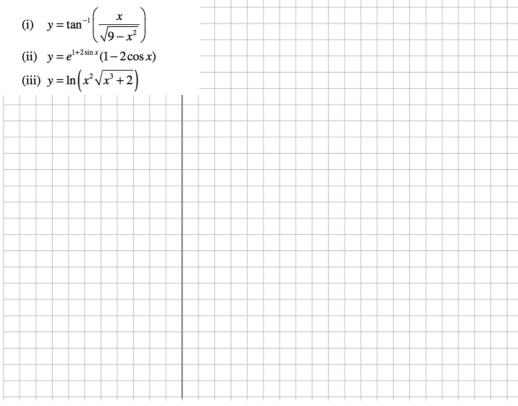
- (i) Find, from first principles, the derivative of y = f(x).
- (ii) The derivative is sometimes described as the 'slope function'. Explain what this means in the light of this derivative.
- (iii) Find the instantaneous rate of change of f at x = 3.
- (iv) Find the average rate of change of f over the interval from x = 3 to x = 4.

Differentiation Revision Questions

3. Differentiation by rule

e.g. find
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$
 if

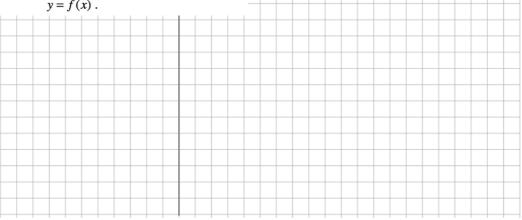
(i)
$$y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}} \right)$$



4. Curve sketching

e.g. $f: x \to \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}$ is a function defined for

- (i) Find the horizontal asymptotes of the curve y = f(x).
- (ii) Show that the curve y = f(x) has no turning points.
- (iii) Find the co-ordinates of the point of inflection of the curve y = f(x) and determine where the curve is concave upwards, and where it is concave downwards.
- (iv) Sketch a rough graph of the curve y = f(x) .



Differentiation Revision Questions

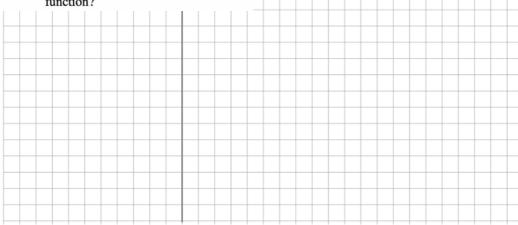
5. Maximum and minimum problems e.g. A car retailer has calculated a cost function, C(q), which expresses the annual cost of purchasing and maintaining his

stock of cars as a function of q, the number of cars ordered each time the stock is renewed. This is given by:

$$C(q) = \frac{4860}{q} + 15q + 750000,$$

where C is in euro.

- (i) Determine the value of q which minimises the cost function.
- (ii) What is the minimum value of the cost function?



6. Rates of change

e.g. Sand is being poured at a rate of 100 cm³s⁻¹ to form a conical pile whose height is always three times the radius of its base. Find the rate at which the radius of the conical pile is changing when its height

