Additional Assessment Materials

Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel GCE in As Mathematics

8MA0_01 (Public release version)

Resource Set 1: Topic 7

Differentiation

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Additional Assessment Materials, Summer 2021

General guidance to Additional Assessment Materials for use in 2021

Context

- Additional Assessment Materials are being produced for GCSE, AS and A levels (with the exception of Art and Design).
- The Additional Assessment Materials presented in this booklet are an optional part of the range of evidence teachers may use when deciding on a candidate's grade.
- 2021 Additional Assessment Materials have been drawn from previous examination materials, namely past papers.
- Additional Assessment Materials have come from past papers both published (those materials available publicly) and unpublished (those currently under padlock to our centres) presented in a different format to allow teachers to adapt them for use with candidate.

Purpose

- The purpose of this resource to provide qualification-specific sets/groups of questions covering the knowledge, skills and understanding relevant to this Pearson qualification.
- This document should be used in conjunction with the mapping guidance which will map content and/or skills covered within each set of questions.
- These materials are only intended to support the summer 2021 series.

1.

The curve C has equation

$$y = 2x^2 - 12x + 16$$

Find the gradient of the curve at the point P (5, 6).

(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.)

(4)

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2.

A curve has equation

$$y = 2x^3 - 4x + 5$$

Find the equation of the tangent to the curve at the point $P(2, 13)$.

Write your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are integers to be found.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(5)

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

3.

A curve has equation

$$y = 2x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 8$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(2)

(b) Hence find the range of values of x for which y is increasing.
Write your answer in set notation.

(4)

(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)

4.

A curve has equation

$$y = 3x^2 + \frac{24}{x} + 2 \qquad x > 0$$

(a) Find, in simplest form, $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(3)

(b) Hence find the exact range of values of x for which the curve is increasing.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 is 5 marks)

5.

Prove, from first principles, that the derivative of $3x^2$ is $6x$.

(4)

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6.

Prove, from first principles, that the derivative of x^3 is $3x^2$

(4)

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7.

A lorry is driven between London and Newcastle.

In a simple model, the cost of the journey £C when the lorry is driven at a steady speed of v kilometres per hour is

$$C = \frac{1500}{v} + \frac{2v}{11} + 60$$

(a) Find, according to this model,

(i) the value of v that minimises the cost of the journey,

(ii) the minimum cost of the journey.
(*Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.*)

(6)

(b) Prove by using $\frac{d^2C}{dv^2}$ that the cost is minimised at the speed found in (a)(i).

(2)

(c) State one limitation of this model.

(1)

(Total for Question 7 is 9 marks)

8.

A curve has equation $y = g(x)$.

Given that

- $g(x)$ is a cubic expression in which the coefficient of x^3 is equal to the coefficient of x
- the curve with equation $y = g(x)$ passes through the origin
- the curve with equation $y = g(x)$ has a stationary point at (2, 9)

(a) find $g(x)$,

(7)

(b) prove that the stationary point at (2, 9) is a maximum.

(2)

(Total for Question 8 is 9 marks)

9.

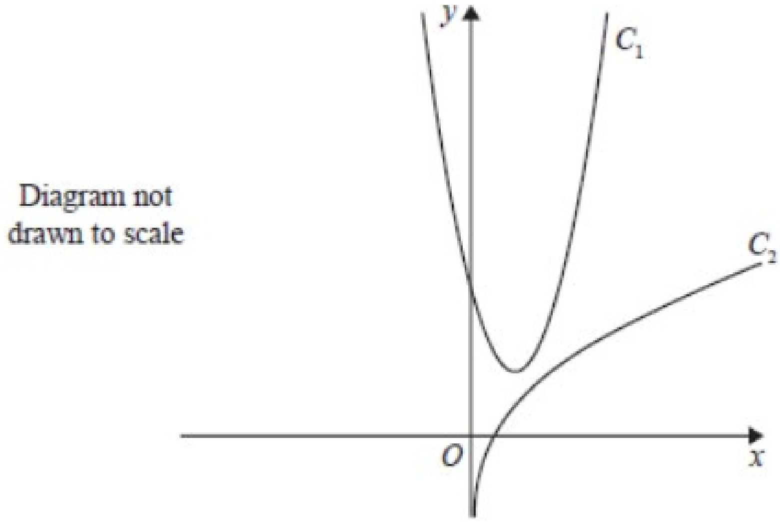

Figure 3

The curve C_1, shown in Figure 3, has equation $y = 4x^2 - 6x + 4$.

The point $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, 2\right)$ lies on C_1

The curve C_2, also shown in Figure 3, has equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \ln(2x)$.

The normal to C_1 at the point P meets C_2 at the point Q.

Find the exact coordinates of Q.

(Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.)

(8)

(Total for Question 9 is 8 marks)

10.

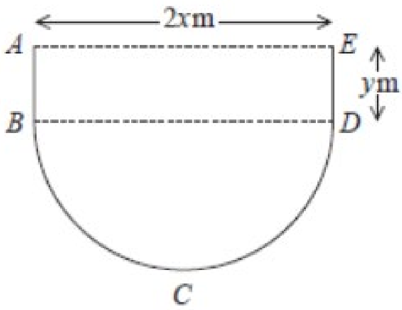

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows the plan view of the design for a swimming pool.

The shape of this pool $ABCDEA$ consists of a rectangular section $ABDE$ joined to a semicircular section BCD as shown in Figure 4.

Given that $AE = 2x$ metres, $ED = y$ metres and the area of the pool is $250\,\text{m}^2$,

(a) show that the perimeter, P metres, of the pool is given by

$$P = 2x + \frac{250}{x} + \frac{\pi x}{2}$$

(4)

(b) Explain why $0 < x < \sqrt{\frac{500}{\pi}}$

(2)

(c) Find the minimum perimeter of the pool, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(4)

(Total for Question 10 is 10 marks)