

1101 Calculus tutorial sheet 3 solutions

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{ (a)} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(5x^4 - 2x + 3) &= 5 \cdot 4x^3 - 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \\ &= \underline{\underline{20x^3 - 2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad P(t) = 400t^4 + 3000, \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P'(t) &= \frac{d}{dt}(400t^4 + 300) = 400 \cdot 4t^3 + 0 \\ &= \underline{\underline{1600t^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } P'(2) &= 1600t^3 \Big|_{t=2} = 1600 \times 2^3 \\ &= 1600 \times 8 = \underline{\underline{12800}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad y = x(x-1)^2 = x(x-1)(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(x^2 - x - x + 1) = x(x^2 - 2x + 1) \\ &= x^3 - 2x^2 + x \end{aligned}$$

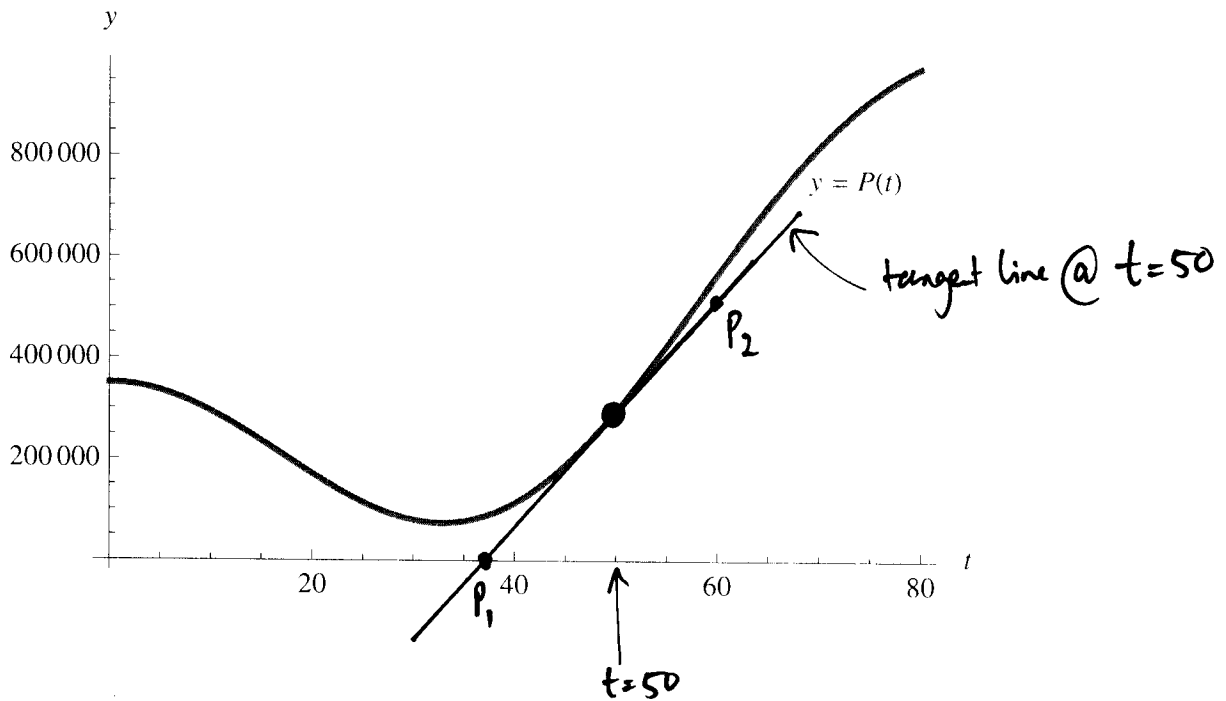
$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 - 2x^2 + x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1.$$

$$\text{So } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

(d) $y = x^2 + 5x - 1$, so $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 5$, so
slope of tangent line to $y = x^2 + 5x - 1$ @ $x = 4$

$$\text{is } \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=4} = 2x + 5 \Big|_{x=4} = 2 \cdot 4 + 5 = \underline{\underline{13}}$$

2



Coords of P_1 : $(37, 0) = (t_1, y_1)$ (approximately)
Coords of P_2 : $(60, 550000) = (t_2, y_2)$

So growth rate @ $t=50$

= slope of the tangent line

$$= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{t_2 - t_1} \approx \frac{550000 - 0}{60 - 37} = \frac{5.5 \times 10^5}{23}$$

$$= 2.4 \times 10^4 \text{ bacteria/hour}$$

(to 1 d.p.)

[You may come up with a slightly different answer, depending exactly how you draw your tangent line].

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \text{ (a)} \int \frac{1}{2}x^3 - 4 \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int x^3 \, dx - \int 4 \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} - 4x + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{8}x^4 - 4x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \int 7(t-4)^2 \, dt &= 7 \int (t-4)^2 \, dt \\
 &= 7 \int t^2 - 8t + 16 \, dt \quad (\text{expanding the brackets}) \\
 &= 7 \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{8}{2}t^2 + 16t \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{7}{3}t^3 - 28t^2 + 112t + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{c} \int \frac{3x^2 + 5}{4} \, dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int 3x^2 + 5 \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 5x \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (x^3 + 5x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{f} \quad (a) \int_{-1}^2 x \, dx &= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}2^2 - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad \int_0^1 x^2(x-3) \, dx &= \int_0^1 x^3 - 3x^2 \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 3 \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 - 1^3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 0^4 - 0^3 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - 1 = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{4}}}. \end{aligned}$$