<u>AQA – Differentiation – A2 Mathematics P1</u>

1. June/2021/Paper_7357/1/No.2

Given that $y = \ln(5x)$

find
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

Circle your answer.

[1 mark]

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{5x} \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{x} \qquad \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \ln 5$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{5}{x}$$

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2. June/2021/Paper_7357/1/No.10a

(a) Given that

$$y = \tan x$$

use the quotient rule to show that

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \sec^2 x$$

[3 marks]

3. June/2021/Paper_7357/1/No.12

The equation of a curve is

$$(x+y)^2 = 4y + 2x + 8$$

The curve intersects the positive x-axis at the point P.

(a) Show that the gradient of the curve at P is $-\frac{3}{2}$

[6 marks]

(b) Find the equation of the normal to the curve at P, giving your answer in the form ax + by = c, where a, b and c are integers.

[2 marks]