Edexcel (U.K.) Pre 2017

Questions By Topic

C1 Chap07 Differentiation

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Last updated: February 10, 2026

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Leave blank

1. Given that $y = x^4 + x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 3$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(3)

Q1

(Total 3 marks)

Leave blank

1. Given $y = x^3 + 4x + 1$, find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x = 3$

(4)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)

Leave blank

1. Given that

$$y = 4x^3 - 1 + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad x > 0,$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(4)

Q1

(Total 4 marks)

Leave blank

4. Given that $y = 2x^2 - \frac{6}{x^3}, \quad x \neq 0,$

(a) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$,

(2)

(b) find $\int y \, dx$.

(3)

Q4

(Total 5 marks)

Leave blank

4. $f(x) = 3x + x^3, \quad x > 0.$

(a) Differentiate to find $f'(x)$.

(2)

Given that $f'(x) = 15$,

(b) find the value of x.

(3)

Leave blank

2. Given that $y = 6x - \frac{4}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$,

(a) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$,

(2)

(b) find $\int y\,dx$.

(3)

Leave blank

3. Given that $y = 2x^3 + \frac{3}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$, find

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

(3)

(b) $\int y\,dx$, simplifying each term.

(3)

Leave blank

5. (a) Write $\frac{2\sqrt{x}+3}{x}$ in the form $2x^p+3x^q$ where p and q are constants.

(2)

Given that $y = 5x - 7 + \frac{2\sqrt{x}+3}{x}$, $x > 0$,

(b) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, simplifying the coefficient of each term.

(4)

Leave blank

6. Given that $\frac{2x^2 - x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x}}$ can be written in the form $2x^p - x^q$,

(a) write down the value of p and the value of q.

(2)

Given that $y = 5x^4 - 3 + \frac{2x^2 - x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x}}$,

(b) find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, simplifying the coefficient of each term.

(4)

Leave blank

4. $y = 5x^3 - 6x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2x - 3$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ giving each term in its simplest form.

(4)

(b) Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

(2)

Leave blank

7. Given that

$$y = 8x^3 - 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x}, \quad x > 0$$

find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(6)

Leave blank

3. Given that $y = 3x^2 + 4\sqrt{x}, \quad x > 0$, find

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

(2)

(b) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$,

(2)

(c) $\int y\,dx$.

(3)

Leave blank

2. Given that $y = 2x^5 + 7 + \frac{1}{x^3}$, $x \neq 0$, find, in their simplest form,

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

(3)

(b) $\int y \, dx$.

(4)

Leave blank

5. Differentiate with respect to x

(a) $x^4 + 6\sqrt{x}$,

(3)

(b) $\dfrac{(x+4)^2}{x}$.

(4)

Leave blank

6. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{(x+3)(x-8)}{x} \quad , \quad x > 0$$

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

(4)

(b) Find an equation of the tangent to C at the point where $x = 2$

(4)

Leave blank

9. The curve C has equation $y = kx^3 - x^2 + x - 5$, where k is a constant.

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

(2)

The point A with x-coordinate $-\frac{1}{2}$ lies on C. The tangent to C at A is parallel to the line with equation $2y - 7x + 1 = 0$.

Find

(b) the value of k,

(4)

(c) the value of the y-coordinate of A.

(2)

Leave blank

7. The point P (4, –1) lies on the curve C with equation $y = f(x)$, $x > 0$, and

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} + 3$$

(a) Find the equation of the tangent to C at the point P, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are integers.

(4)

(b) Find $f(x)$.

(4)

Leave blank

9.

$$f(x) = \frac{\left(3 - 4\sqrt{x}\right)^2}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad x > 0$$

(a) Show that $f(x) = 9x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + Ax^{\frac{1}{2}} + B$, where A and B are constants to be found.

(3)

(b) Find $f'(x)$.

(3)

(c) Evaluate $f'(9)$.

(2)

Leave blank

11. The curve C has equation $y = f(x), \quad x > 0$, where

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x - \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} - 2$$

Given that the point $P(4, 5)$ lies on C, find

(a) $f(x)$,

(5)

(b) an equation of the tangent to C at the point P, giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

(4)

Leave blank

9.

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3 - x^2)^2}{x^2}, \quad x \neq 0$$

(a) Show that $f'(x) = 9x^{-2} + A + Bx^2$,

where A and B are constants to be found.

(3)

(b) Find $f''(x)$.

(2)

Given that the point $(-3, 10)$ lies on the curve with equation $y = f(x)$,

(c) find $f(x)$.

(5)

Leave blank

9. The curve C has equation $y = f(x)$, $x > 0$, and $f'(x) = 4x - 6\sqrt{x} + \frac{8}{x^2}$.

Given that the point $P(4, 1)$ lies on C,

(a) find $f(x)$ and simplify your answer.

(6)

(b) Find an equation of the normal to C at the point $P(4, 1)$.

(4)

Leave blank

10. The curve C with equation $y = f(x)$, $x \neq 0$, passes through the point $(3, 7\frac{1}{2})$.

Given that $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{3}{x^2}$,

(a) find $f(x)$.

(5)

(b) Verify that $f(-2) = 5$.

(1)

(c) Find an equation for the tangent to C at the point $(-2, 5)$, giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

(4)

Leave blank

11. The curve C has equation

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 9, \quad x > 0$$

The point P has coordinates (2, 7).

(a) Show that P lies on C.

(1)

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to C at P, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.

(5)

The point Q also lies on C.

Given that the tangent to C at Q is perpendicular to the tangent to C at P,

(c) show that the x-coordinate of Q is $\frac{1}{3}\left(2+\sqrt{6}\right)$.

(5)

Leave blank

11.

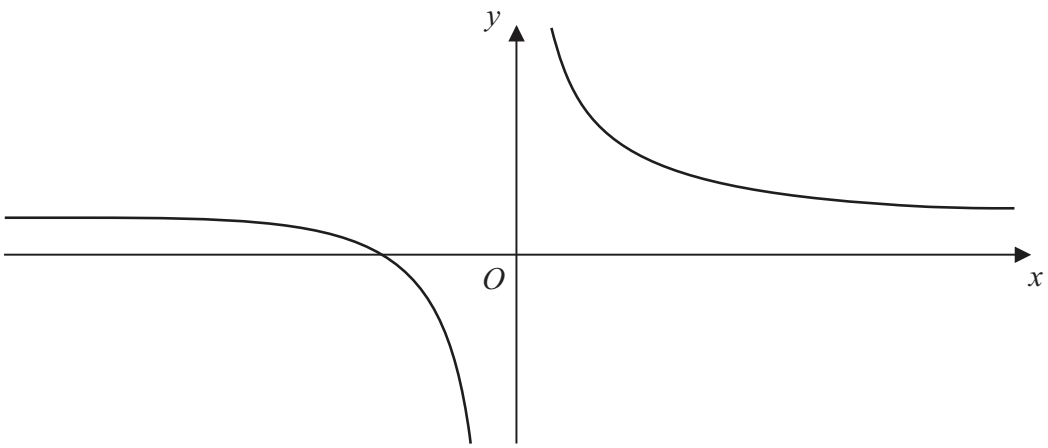

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve H with equation $y = \frac{3}{x} + 4,\ x \neq 0$.

(a) Give the coordinates of the point where H crosses the x-axis.

(1)

(b) Give the equations of the asymptotes to H.

(2)

(c) Find an equation for the normal to H at the point $P(-3, 3)$.

(5)

This normal crosses the x-axis at A and the y-axis at B.

(d) Find the length of the line segment AB. Give your answer as a surd.

(3)

Leave blank

11. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - 9x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{8}{x} + 30, \qquad x > 0$$

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

(4)

(b) Show that the point $P(4, -8)$ lies on C.

(2)

(c) Find an equation of the normal to C at the point P, giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

(6)

Leave blank

11. The curve C has equation

$$y = 2x - 8\sqrt{x} + 5, \quad x \geqslant 0$$

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, giving each term in its simplest form.

(3)

The point P on C has x-coordinate equal to $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to C at the point P, giving your answer in the form $y = ax + b$, where a and b are constants.

(4)

The tangent to C at the point Q is parallel to the line with equation $2x - 3y + 18 = 0$

(c) Find the coordinates of Q.

(5)

Leave blank

11. The curve C has equation

$$y = 9 - 4x - \frac{8}{x}, \qquad x > 0 .$$

The point P on C has x-coordinate equal to 2.

(a) Show that the equation of the tangent to C at the point P is $y = 1 - 2x$.

(6)

(b) Find an equation of the normal to C at the point P.

(3)

The tangent at P meets the x-axis at A and the normal at P meets the x-axis at B.

(c) Find the area of triangle APB.

(4)

Leave blank

10. The curve C has equation

$$y = (x+1)(x+3)^2$$

(a) Sketch C, showing the coordinates of the points at which C meets the axes.

(4)

(b) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 14x + 15$.

(3)

The point A, with x-coordinate -5, lies on C.

(c) Find the equation of the tangent to C at A, giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.

(4)

Another point B also lies on C. The tangents to C at A and B are parallel.

(d) Find the x-coordinate of B.

(3)