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VCE Mathematical Methods $\frac{3}{4}$

Differentiation II [2.2]

Homework

Homework Outline:

Compulsory Questions	Pg 2 – Pg 14
Supplementary Questions	Pg 15 – Pg 25



Section A: Compulsory Questions

Sub-Section [2.2.1]: Evaluate Limits and Find Points Where the Function is not Continuous



Question 1



Evaluate the following limits:

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 3)$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (3^x - 2x^2 + 3)$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x))$, where,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x < 1 \\ 5x - 2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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Question 2

Find the points x for which the following functions are **discontinuous** and state a reason as to why they are discontinuous.

a. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 2 \\ 2x + 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

b. $f(x) = \frac{6}{x^2 - x - 2}$

c. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x > 0 \\ -2x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

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Question 3

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 4x + 3, & x < 2 \\ ax + 4, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

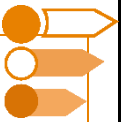
Find the value of a such that $f(x)$ is continuous for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Question 4 Tech-Active.

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3x + 2, & x < 2 \\ a^2 - ax - 3, & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 2x - 14, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a such that $f(x)$ is continuous for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.



Sub-Section [2.2.2]: Apply Differentiability to Find Points Where Functions are not Differentiable, Domain of the Derivative and Unknowns of a Function

Question 5



Find the values of x such that the following functions are not differentiable.

a. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 2, & x < 1 \\ x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

b. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$

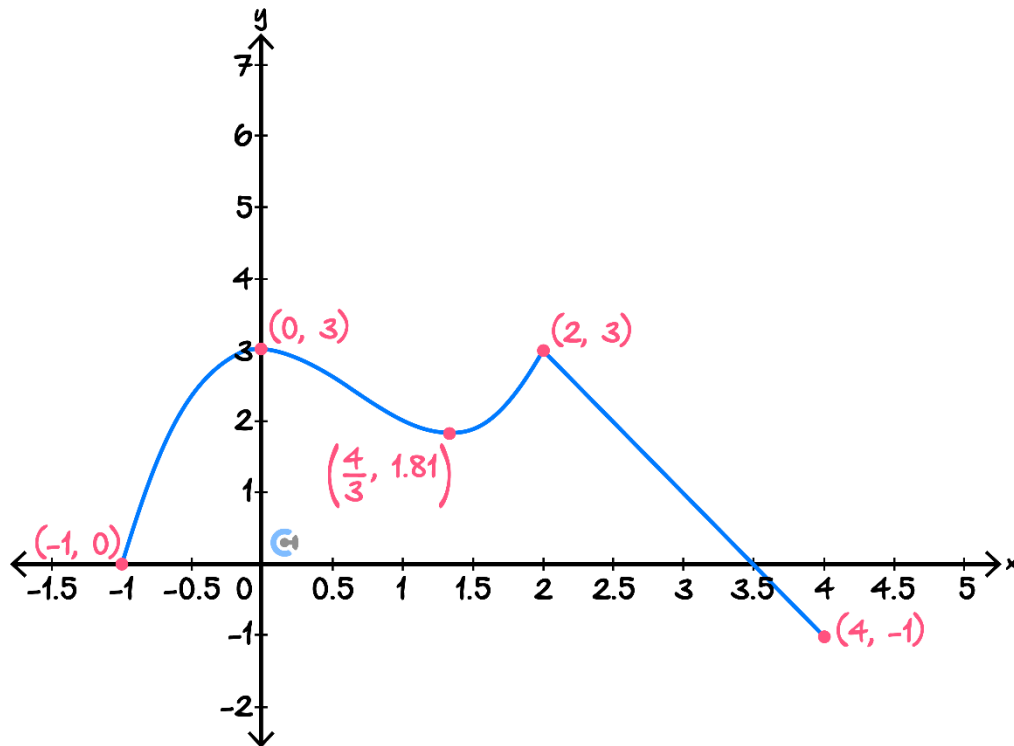
c. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 4, & x < -1 \\ 2x - 6, & x \geq -1 \end{cases}$

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Question 6

Consider the following function. Sketch the corresponding derivative function on the same set of axes.



- Sketch the corresponding derivative function on the same set of axes above.
- Furthermore, state the domain of the derivative function.

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Question 7

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3, & x < 1 \\ ax + b, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a and b such that $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 1$.

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Question 8 Tech-Active.

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 3, & x < 2 \\ -x^2 + bx + c, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a and b such that $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 2$.

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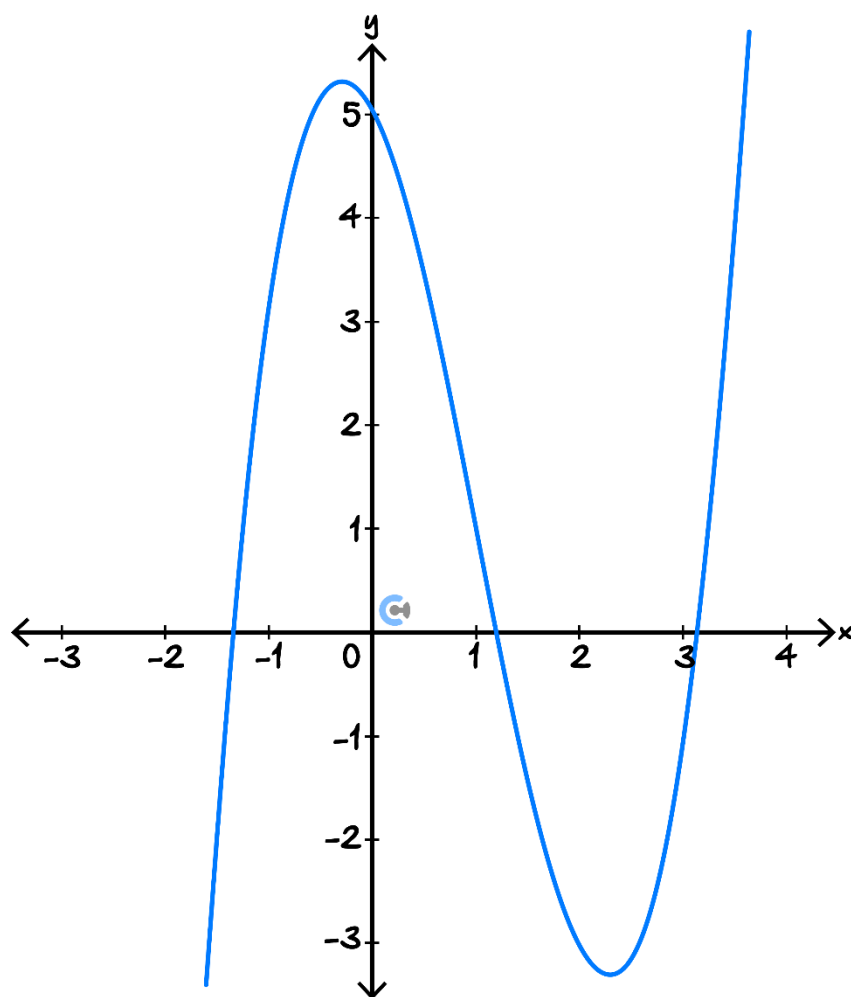
Sub-Section [2.2.3]: Identify Concavity and Find Inflection Points



Question 9



Consider the following graph for $f(x)$.



- Circle the point of inflection on the above graph.
- State the values of x such that the function is concave up.
- State the values of x such that the function is concave down.


Question 10

Consider a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x + 4$.

- a. Calculate the second derivative of the function $f(x)$.

- b. Find the points of inflection of the function $f(x)$.

- c. Find the values of x where the function is concave up.

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Question 11

Suppose that a function $f(x)$ is double differentiable for all $x \in (0,2)$, and satisfies the following properties:

- $f''(1) = 0$
- $f'(0) = 2$
- $f'(0.5) = 0$
- $f'(0.75) = -0.5$
- $f'(1) = -2$
- $f'(1.25) = -0.5$
- $f'(1.5) = 0$
- $f'(1.75) = 0.5$

Find the values of x such that the function is concave down.

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Question 12 Tech-Active.

Find a rule of a polynomial $f(x)$ so that $f(0) = 3, f(1) = 2, f'(2) = -8$, and so that there is a point of inflection when $x = 2$.

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Sub-Section: The 'Final Boss'

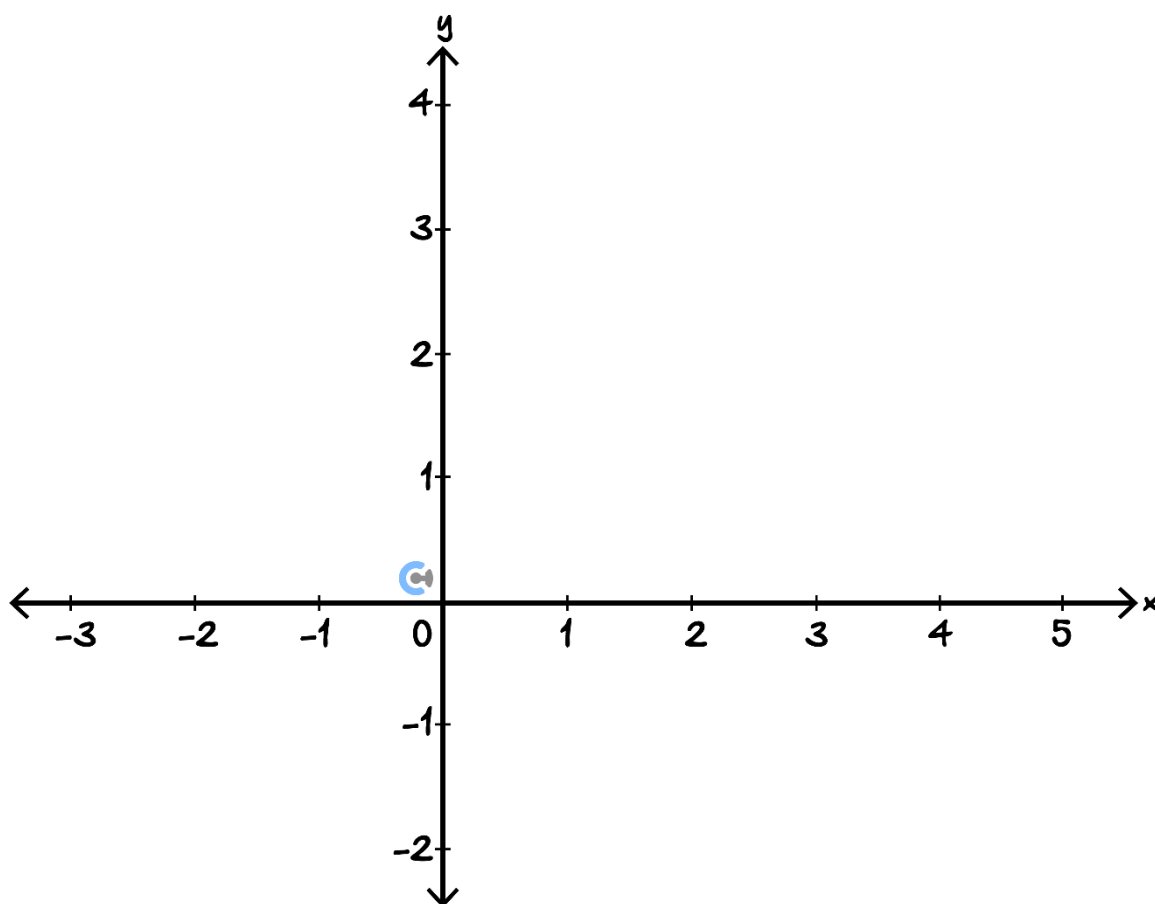


Question 13

Consider the hybrid function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x + 1, & -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x - 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

- a. Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ on the axes below.



- b. Define the derivative function $f'(x)$, specifying its domain.

- c. State the point of inflection for the function $f_1(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$.

- d. The function:

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x^2 + a - 2, & x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + bx + 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

is continuous and differentiable for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Find the values of a and b .

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Section B: Supplementary Questions

Sub-Section [2.2.1]: Evaluate Limits and Find Points Where the Function is not Continuous



Question 14



Evaluate the following limits:

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^3 - 2x^2 + 5)$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} (2^{\sqrt{x}} + \log_3(x^3 + 2x))$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (f(x))$, where,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x < 3 \\ 3x - 2, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

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Question 15

Find the points x for which the following functions are **discontinuous** and state a reason as to why they are discontinuous.

a. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 1 \\ x + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

b. $f(x) = \frac{50}{x^2 - 7x + 6}$

c. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x - 3}$

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Question 16

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3^{x-2} + 5x, & x < 2 \\ ax + 6, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a such that $f(x)$ is continuous for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

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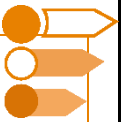

Question 17

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - 12, & x < 7 \\ a^2 - ax + 1, & 7 \leq x < 10 \\ -x - 5, & x \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a such that $f(x)$ is continuous for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

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Sub-Section [2.2.2]: Apply Differentiability to Find Points Where Functions are not Differentiable, Domain of the Derivative and Unknowns of a Function

Question 18



Find the values of x such that the following function are not differentiable.

a. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 5, & x < 2 \\ x + 1, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

b. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$

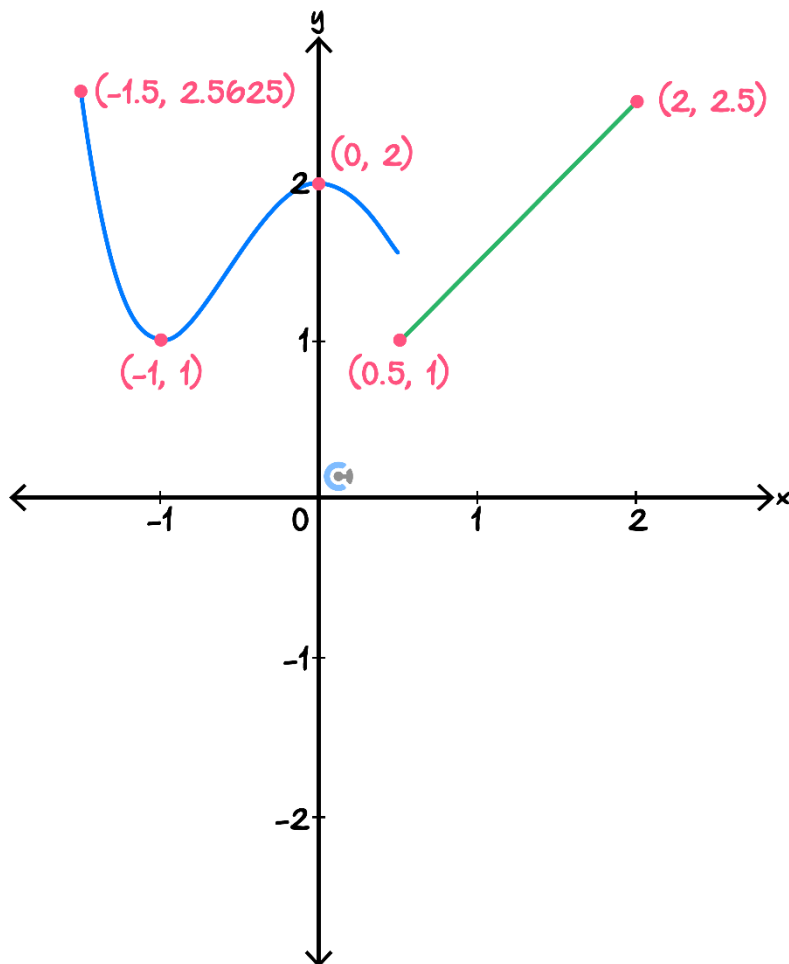
c. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < 0 \\ 2x + 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

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Question 19

Consider the following function.



- Sketch the corresponding derivative function on the same set of axes above.
- Furthermore, state the domain of the derivative function.

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Question 20

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 6x + 5, & x < 2 \\ ax + b, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the value of a and b such that $f(x)$ is differentiable at $x = 2$.

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Question 21

Consider the following function $f(x)$ with rule:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3x + 5, & x < -1 \\ g(x), & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2 - 5x + 2, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

The goal for this question is to find a suitable rule $g(x)$ making $f(x)$ differentiable for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

- a. State the four equations that $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ must satisfy at $x = 1$ and $x = -1$.

- b. A natural choice would be to let $g(x)$ be a polynomial. As there are four equations that need to be satisfied, explain why it is suitable to set $g(x)$ to be a cubic polynomial.

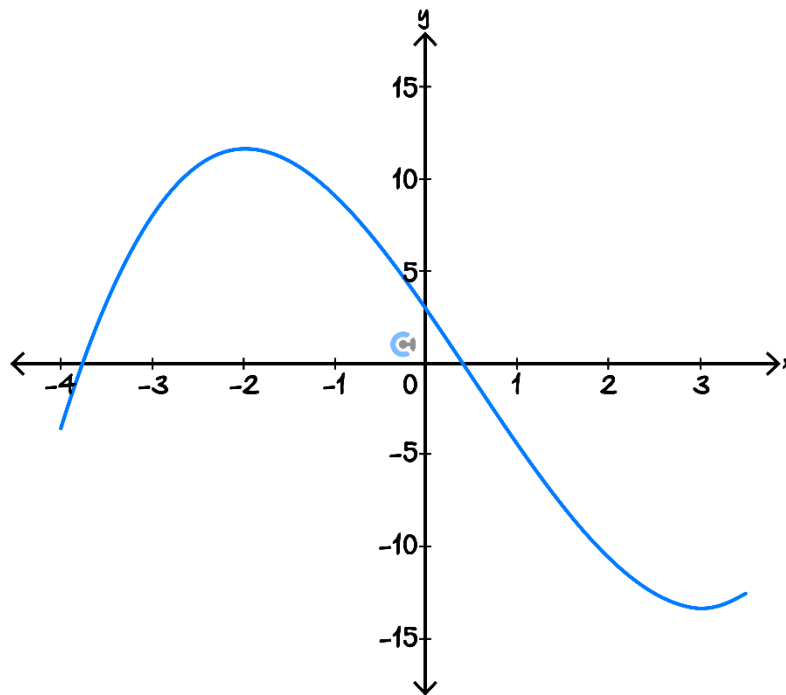
- c. Hence, find a suitable rule for $g(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ assuming $g(x)$ is a polynomial. It may be necessary to use a CAS to solve the system of equations obtained in the working.

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Sub-Section [2.2.3]: Identify Concavity and Find Inflection Points

Question 22

Consider the following graph for $f(x)$.



- Circle the point of inflection on the above graph.
- State the values of x such that the function is concave up.

- State the values of x such that the function is concave down.

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Question 23

Consider a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 - 36x^2 + 5x + 1$.

- a. Calculate the second derivative of the function $f(x)$.

- b. Find the points of inflection of the function $f(x)$.

- c. Find the values of x where the function is concave up.

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Question 24


Suppose that a function $f(x)$ is double differentiable for all $x \in (0,2)$, and satisfies the following properties:

- $f''(1) = 0$
- $f'(0) = 1$
- $f'(0.5) = 0$
- $f'(0.75) = -0.71$
- $f'(1) = -1$
- $f'(1.25) = -0.71$
- $f'(1.5) = 0$

Find the values of x such that the function is concave up.

Question 25


Find a rule of a polynomial $g(x)$ so that $g(0) = 12$, $g(1) = 9$, $g(2) = 0$, and so that there is a point of inflection when $x = 2$.

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