14. The curve C has equation

$$y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^3 + 4}$$

$$x > -1$$

https://fineview.academy

(a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ (a) $u = e^{2x}$ $u' = 2e^{2x}$ $v = x^3 + 4$ $v' = 3x^2$ $y' = (x^3 + 4)(2e^{2x}) - (e^{2x})(3x^2)$ (3)

The point P with x coordinate p lies on C. The line *l* is the tangent to *C* at *P*.

Given that I passes through the origin,

(b) show that x = p is a solution of the equation Gradient at P, y'(p)

 $= \frac{(p^3 + 4)2e^{2p} - e^{2p}(3p^2)}{(p^3 + 4)^2}$ The iteration formula $= \frac{(p^3 + 4)2e^{2p} - e^{2p}(3p^2)}{(p^3 + 4)^2}$ $= \frac{e^{2p}(2p^3 - 3p^2 + 8)}{(p^3 + 4)^2}$

tangent I goes through origin

50 1 is == m

(i) x_2

(ii) p

(d) Hence find the gradient of *l*, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(11) x3 = 0.558483 ... x4 = 0.562596 ...

> ocs = 0-563930 ... x1 = 0.564366 ...

Xz = 0.564509 ...

xx = 0-564556 ... Xg = 0.564571 ...

(b) At P, y = e2p 13+4

50, Pis (p, esp)

(= m) $x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n^3 + 2}{x_n^3 + 4} \qquad \frac{e^2 f}{f^3 + 4} \left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = \frac{e^2 f \left(2\rho^3 - 3\rho^2 + 8\right)}{\left(\rho^3 + 4\right)^2 \left(1 \operatorname{mark}\right)}$

with $x_1 = 0.5$ is used to find an approximation for p. $\Rightarrow p^3 + 4 = 2p^4 - 3p^3 + 8p$ (c) Use the iteration formula to find the value, to 4 decimal places, of

⇒ p4 - 2p3 + 4p - 2 = 0 (Imark)

(1)

(3)

 $x_2 = \frac{2x_1^3 + 2}{x_1^3 + 4} = \frac{2(0.5)^3 + 2}{(0.5)^3 + 4} = \frac{6}{11} = 0.5455 \text{ Adp (2 morks)}$

 $\sqrt{x} = \frac{2 \left(A_{\text{ns}}\right)^3 + 2}{\left(A_{\text{ns}}\right)^3 + 4}$ X8 & X9 agree to Adp

p=0.5646 4dp (1 mark)

(d) Gradient = $\frac{y_p}{z_p} = \frac{e^{2p}}{p^{3+4}} (\frac{1}{p}) = \frac{e^{2(0.5646)}}{(0.5646)^3 + 4} (\frac{1}{0.5646}) = 1.310...$ = 1.31 2dp (Imark)