

# Two-way calculus – teacher notes

Student work

## Group A

	The curve is <del>in</del> creasing for $x > 1$	Has a local <del>min</del> imum with y-coordinate 1	Has a Point of inflexion @ $x = 0$
Has a stationary point at (1,1)	$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$		$y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$
Passes through (0,1)		$y = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 1$	$y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3$
Has an ..... number of stationary points			$y = x^5 - x^3 + 5$

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## Group B

	The curve is <del>increasing</del> for $x > 1$	Has a local <del>minimum</del> with y-coordinate 1	How many 2 st points? Point of inflexion at $x=0$
Has a stationary point at (1,1)	$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$	$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$	$y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$
Stationary points at $x = -3, x = 0$	$y = \frac{2x^3}{3} + 3x^2 + 4$	$y = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 1$	$y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3$
Has an <del>even</del> number of stationary points	$y = (x-1)^2$	$y = x^2 + 1$	$y = x^5 - x^3 + 5$

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## Group C

	The curve is <del>de</del> creasing for $x > 1$	Has a local minimum with y-coordinate 1	
Has a stationary point at (1,1)	$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$	$(x+2)(x-1)$ $x^2 - x + 2x - 2$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + x - 2$ $y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$	$y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$
has 1 stationary point	$y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 6$	$y = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 1$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 + 18x$ $0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \quad x = 0$	$y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3$
Has an <del>odd</del> number of stationary points		$x = 5 \quad x = 3$ $(x-5)(x-3)$ $x^2 - 3x - 5x + 15$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - 8x + 15$ $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{8x^2}{2} + 15x$	$y = x^5 - x^3 + 5$

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## Group D

	The curve is <del>In</del> creasing for $x > 1$	Has a local <del>Min</del> imum with y-coordinate 1	Stationary point of inflection at $x = 0$
Has a stationary point at (1,1)	$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$	$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$ $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x^2 + 8x$ $y = x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$	$y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$
Stationary points at $x = -3$ and $x = 0$		$y = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 1$	$y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3$
Has an <del>odd</del> number of stationary points		$y = x^2 + 1$ $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x^2 + 15x$ $y = (x-1)^2$	$y = x^5 - x^3 + 5$

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## Group E

	The curve is <del>in</del> creasing for $x > 1$	Has a local <del>min</del> imum with $y$ -coordinate 1	Has a stationary point at $x = 0$ (of inflection)
Has a stationary point at (1,1)	$y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$	$y = x^3 + 9x^2 - 21x + 12$ $y = (x-1)^2 + 1$	$y = 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 2$
$y$ -intercept of 1		$y = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 1$	$y = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3$
Has an odd. number of stationary points	$y = (x-1)^2$	$y = x^2 + 1$	$y = x^5 - x^3 + 5$