Mathematics: analysis and approaches Standard Level Paper 1

Name

Date: _____

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Write your name in the box above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- You are not permitted access to any calculator for this paper.
- Section A: answer all of Section A in the spaces provided.
- Section B: answer all of Section B on the answer sheets provided. Write your name on each answer sheet and attach them to this examination paper.
- Unless otherwise stated in the question, all numerical answers must be given exactly or correct to three significant figures.
- A clean copy of the **mathematics: analysis and approaches formula booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [80 marks].

exam: 10 pages

[2]

Full marks are not necessarily awarded for a correct answer with no working. Answers must be supported by working and/or explanations. Where an answer is incorrect, some marks may be given for a correct method, provided this is shown by written working. You are therefore advised to show all working.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in the boxes provided. Working may be continued below the lines, if necessary.

1. [Maximum mark: 6]

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Let f(x) = \cos 4x and g(x) = e^{3x-1}
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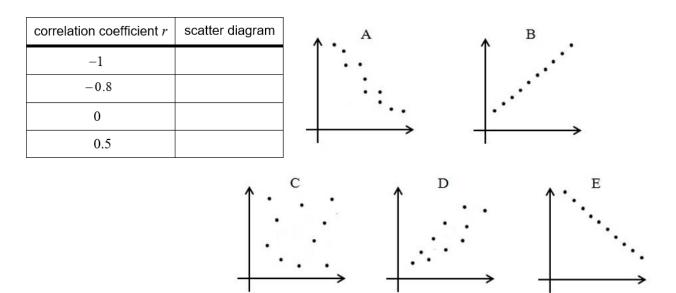
- (a) Find f'(x). [2] (b) Find g'(x). [2]
- (c) Let $h(x) = g(x) \times f(x)$. Find h'(x).

[4]

2. [Maximum mark: 6]

There are seven different plants being studied in a biology class. For each plant, x is the diameter of the stem in centimetres and y is the average leaf length in centimetres. Let r be the Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient.

- (a) Write down the possible minimum and maximum values of *r*. [2]
- (b) Copy and complete the following table by noting which scatter diagram A, B, C, D or E corresponds to each value of *r*.



3. [Maximum mark: 5]

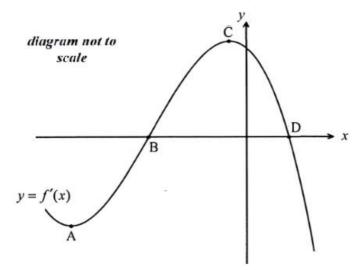
Let A and B be events such that P(A) = 0.3, P(B) = 0.6 and $P(A \cup B) = 0.7$. Find $P(A \mid B)$.

4. [Maximum mark: 5]

Let *n* and n+1 be any two consecutive integers where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence, prove that the sum of the squares of any two consecutive integers is odd.

5. [Maximum mark: 7]

The diagram shows part of the graph of y = f'(x), the **<u>derivative</u>** of function f. The *x*-intercepts are at points B and D and there is a minimum at point A and a maximum at point C.



- (a) (i) Write down the value of f'(x) at B.
- (ii) Hence, verify that the *x*-coordinate of B is also the *x*-coordinate of a minimum on the graph of *f*.
 (b) Which of the points A, C or D corresponds to a maximum on the graph of *f*?
 (c) Verify that C corresponds to a point of inflexion on the graph of *f*.

Question 5 continued on the next page

Question 5 continued

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6. [Maximum mark: 6]

A geometric series has a common ratio of 2^x .

- (a) Find the values of *x* for which the sum to infinity of the series exists. [2]
- (b) If the first term of the series is 14 and the sum to infinity is 16, find the value of *x*. [4]

[3]

Do **not** write solutions on this page.

Section **B**

Answer **all** the questions on the answer sheets provided. Please start each question on a new page.

7. [Maximum mark: 13]

All of the students in a class of 35 must study at least one science – either Biology or Chemistry. Some of the students study both. 25 students study Biology and 15 students study Chemistry.

- (a) (i) Find the number of students who study both Biology and Chemistry
 - (ii) Write down the number of students who study only Biology. [3]
- (b) One student is selected at random from the class.
 - (i) Find the probability that the student studies only one science.
 - (ii) Given that the student selected studies only one science, find the probability that The student studies Biology. [5]

Let B be the event that a student studies Biology and C be the event that a student studies Chemistry.

- (c) Show that B and C are **not** mutually exclusive. [2]
- (d) Show that *B* and *C* are **not** independent events.

8. [Maximum mark: 16]

The function f is defined as $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{\ln(x+1)}$, x > 0.

(a) (i) Show that
$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1)-1}{(\ln(x+1))^2}$$
.

- (ii) Find f''(x), writing it as a single rational expression [6]
- (b) (i) Find the value of x satisfying the equation f'(x) = 0.
 - (ii) Show that this value gives a minimum value for f(x), and determine the minimum value of the function. [7]
- (c) Find the *x*-coordinate of the one point of inflexion on the graph of *f*. [3]

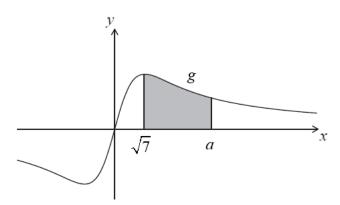
9. [Maximum mark: 16]

The function g is defined by $g(x) = \frac{3x}{x^2 + 7}$.

(a) Show that
$$g'(x) = \frac{21 - 3x^2}{(x^2 + 7)^2}$$
. [5]

(b) Find
$$\int \frac{3x}{x^2 + 7} dx$$
. [4]

The diagram below shows a portion of the graph of g.



(c) The shaded region is enclosed by the graph of *g*, the *x*-axis, and the lines $x = \sqrt{7}$ and x = a such that $a > \sqrt{7}$. This region has an area of $\ln 8$. Find the value of *a*. [7]