Math SL PROBLEM SET 39

Section A (Short Answer)

1. (T3.6 - R) (CA) A rectangular box is constructed as shown, with measurements HG = 10 cm, \angle FHE = 30°, \angle CEG = 15°. Find the height and volume of the box. (Cirrito 9.6, p307)



- (F2.7, C6.1 R) (CA) This question provides you with two choices: for those of you at the IB 4/5 level, do Q(a) and for those of you at the IB 6/7 level, do Q(b) (Cirrito 2.4.4, p57)
 - a. For what value(s) of k is the line 2x = 3y + k a tangent to the parabola $y = x^2 3x + 4$? NOTE: You now have two ways you can do this question, so try using BOTH methods.
 - b. Find the value of *c*, for some fixed value of *m*, so that the line y = mx + c is a tangent to the parabola, $y^2 = 4ax$, $a \neq 0$. NOTE: You now have two ways you can do this question, so try using BOTH methods.
- (SP5.6 R) (CI) Mahmoud and Alina and are both "good" math students. Mr. S. has calculated that Mahmoud has a probability of 0.7 of getting a 7 in Math and that Alina has a probability of 0.6 of getting a 7 in Math. Find the probability that: (Cirrito 15.3, p512)
 - a. Neither get a 7 in Math
 - b. If only one gets a 7, then it is Alina.

Now, the situation changes. Given that Mahmoud gets a 7, then the probability that Alina gets a 7 is 0.6; however, if Mahmoud does not get a 7, then the probability that Alina gets a 7 is now 0.85.

- c. Are the events independent or dependent? Explain.
- d. Draw a tree diagram to help make sense of this new information.
- e. How probable is it that neither get a 7 in Math.
- f. How probable is it that if only one gets a 7, then it is Alina
- 4. (A1.1 E) (CA) Given the series $6 + 3 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots$, (Cirrito 8.2.2, p259)
 - a. How many terms must be added to give a sum of $11 \frac{13}{16}$?
 - b. How many additional terms must be added to get a sum of 13? Explain/show your thinking.

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- 5. $(\underline{\textbf{T3.2, T3.3 E}})$ (CI) Given that $\cos(\theta) = -2/5$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, find: (Cirrito 10.1.2, p316) a. $\cos(\pi - \theta)$ b. $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)$ c. $\tan(2\theta)$ d. $\sin^2(\theta)$
- 6. (C6.1, C6.3 N) (CI) Here is a graph of cubic function, y = f(x). (Cirrito 19.2, p610)
 - a. If you were to draw tangent lines to this function, at what *x* value(s) would the tangent lines be horizontal? Explain your answer.
 - b. At what *x* value(s) would the derivative of the function have values of 0? Explain your answer.
 - c. Solve the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ where $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6x - 24$ and explain the significance of the answer.
 - d. If $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 6x 24$ and if y(0) = 16, find an equation for y.



Section B (Extended Response/Investigation)

- 7. (C6.3 N) (CI) Draw a sketch of a function, g(x), that has all of the following characteristics:
 - a. $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = -2$
 - b. $\lim_{x \to -3} g(x) = 4$
 - c. $\frac{d}{dx}g(x) > 0$ on the domain of $-\infty < x < -2$ as well as 4 < x < 8.
 - d. the global (absolute) maximum is g(8) = 12
 - e. $\frac{d}{dx}g(x) = 0$ at x = -5, -2, 4, 8
- (C6.1, C6.2 N) (CI) Find the equation of the line that is tangent to each curve at the given x value: (Cirrito 19.2.1, p609)
 - a. $y = 2x^2 + x + 4$ where x = 2
 - b. $y = -3x^2 6x 5$ where x = -1
 - c. $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 3x 5$ where x = 1
 - d. $g(x) = 4x^5 2x^3 8x$ where x = -2