

# Math SL PROBLEM SET 59

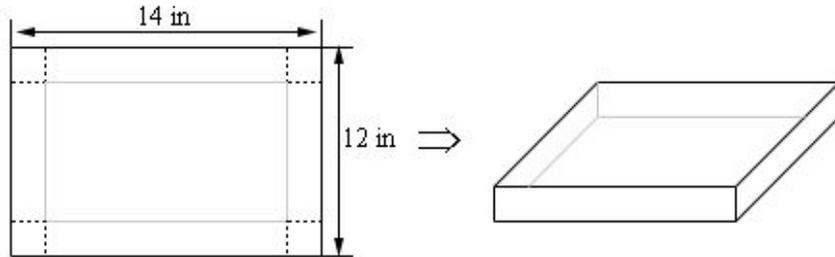
## Section A (Short Answer)

- (F2.4 - R) (CI)** Given the function  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8$ , determine the: **(Cirrito 2.4.2, p44)**
  - values of  $f(3)$  and  $f(5)$ ,
  - average rate of change between  $f(3)$  and  $f(5)$ ,
  - vertex,
  - the zeroes,
  - the range, if the domain were  $-4 \leq x \leq 5$ .
- (SP5.5 - R) (CA)** A box contains 7 blue marbles and 5 yellow marbles. Mark takes out three marbles, one after another, without replacement. Determine **(Oxford 3.5, p89)**
  - the probability that Mark takes out three blue marbles;
  - the probability that Mark takes out exactly 2 yellow marbles.
  - Given that Mark has at least one blue marble, find the probability that Mark has taken out exactly 2 yellow marbles.
- (F2.6 - E) (CA)** Use **Symbolab** to simplify the following expressions. Comment on any generalizations that you may be observing. **(Cirrito 7.4, p225)**
  - |                    |                       |                       |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) $5^{\log_5 x}$ | (ii) $5^{\log_5 x^2}$ | (iii) $5^{3\log_5 x}$ | (iv) $25^{\log_5 x}$ |
| (i) $e^{\ln x}$    | (ii) $e^{\ln 2x}$     | (iii) $e^{2\ln x}$    | (iv) $e^{x \ln a}$   |
- (F2.1, 2.3 - R) (CI)** Given:  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  for all  $x$  and  $g(x) = \frac{3}{2} \ln(x)$  for  $x > 0$ . **(Cirrito 5.4.1, p148 & p157)**
  - State the ranges of both  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$ .
  - Explain why both functions have inverse functions.
  - Find expressions for both  $f^{-1}(x)$  and  $g^{-1}(x)$ .
  - Solve the equation  $f \circ g(x) = g \circ f(x)$ .
- (F2.2, 2.5 - R) (CI)** Given the function  $f(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{2x-5}$ ,  $x \neq \frac{5}{2}$ ; **(Cirrito 5.3.5, p144)**
  - Write down the equation of each of the asymptotes,
  - Determine the value of each of the intercepts,
  - Sketch the curve of  $f$  for  $-3 \leq x \leq 5$ , showing the asymptotes and intercepts.
- (T3.6 - R) (CA)** Mr. S is about to go zip lining! He notices that the angle of depression of the zip line is  $14^\circ$ . If the starting platform is 100 m high and the finishing platform is on the ground, **(Cirrito 9.5, p290)**
  - how long is the zip line?
  - how much “ground distance” is there between the starting platform and the finishing platform?
  - You had to make an assumption to answer Q(a) and Q(b). Now assume that this assumption was NOT true and the ground “sloped away” at an angle of  $6^\circ$ . Now re-determine the (i) length of the zip line and (ii) the ground distance between the two platforms.

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## Section B (Extended Response/Investigation)

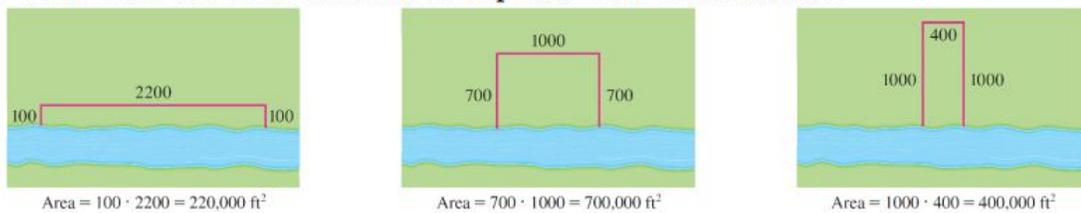
7. **(C6.3 - N) (CA)** We have a piece of cardboard that is 14 inches by 12 inches and we're going to cut out the corners as shown below and fold up the sides to form a box, also shown below. You will determine the height of the box that will give the maximum volume. **(Cirrito 21.4, p702)**



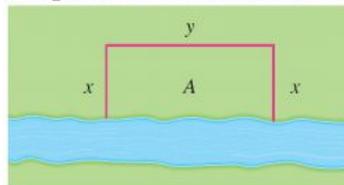
- Show that the volume formula for the box is  $V(h) = 168h - 52h^2 + 4h^3$ , where  $h$  is the resultant height of the box.
  - Find the value of  $h$  that optimizes the volume of the box.
  - Use the **second derivative test** to verify that your value for  $h$  does give a **maximum** volume.
8. A farmer has 2400 ft of fencing and wants to fence off a rectangular field that borders a straight river. He needs no fence along the river. You will determine the dimensions of the field that has the largest area.

**(Cirrito 21.4, p702)**

Solution: Note that the area of the field depends on its dimensions:



To solve the problem, we first draw a picture that illustrates the general case:



- Show that the area equation for the field is  $A(w) = 2400w - 2w^2$ , where  $w$  represents the width of the field.
- Find the value of  $w$  that optimizes the area of the field.
- Use the **first derivative test** to verify that your value for  $w$  does give a **maximum** area.