

Math SL PROBLEM SET 62

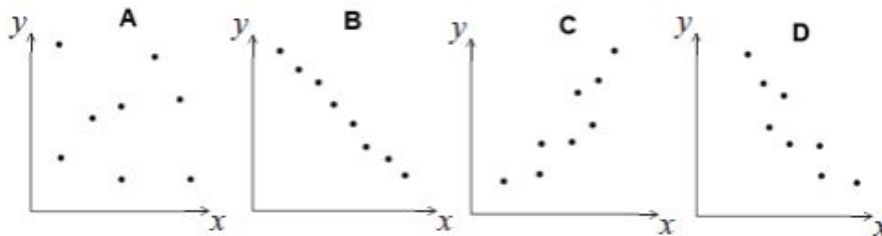
Section A (Short Answer)

1. **(C6.2 - R) (CI)** The slope of the curve $y = x^2 - 4x + 6$ at the point (3,3) is equal to the slope of the curve $y = 8x - x^2$ at (a,b). Find the value of a and b. **(Cirrito 20.1, p643)**
2. **(C6.3 - R) (CI)** For the function $y = x^4 - 2x^3$; **(Cirrito 20.2, p649)**
 - a. find all stationary points and inflection points of the function,
 - b. classify the stationary points,
 - c. state its end behaviours,
 - d. sketch the function.
3. **(V4.1 - R) (CA)** Triangle TRI is defined as follows:

$$\overrightarrow{OT} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}; \overrightarrow{TR} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; \overrightarrow{TR} \cdot \overrightarrow{IR} = 0; \overrightarrow{TI} = kj$$

where k is a scalar and j is a **unit vector in the y-direction**. **(Cirrito 12.3, p415)**

- a. Draw an accurate diagram of ΔTRI .
 - b. Write the vector \overrightarrow{IR} .
 - c. Find the measure of angle RIT.
4. **(SP5.4 - R) (CI)** A survey is conducted with eight marathon runners. For each runner, x is the number of marathons the runner has completed, and y is the runner's personal best time for the marathon distance. Let r be the correlation coefficient. **(Oxford 10.4, p349)**
 - a. Write down the possible minimum and maximum values of r .
 - b. Given that $r = -0.85$, which one of the diagrams below best represents the data?



- c. For the data in diagram C, which two of the following phrases describe the correlation between x and y :
perfect, zero, linear, strong positive, strong negative, weak positive, weak negative

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5. **(C6.5 - N) (CI)** Evaluate the following definite integrals. Use your TI-84 to graphically verify your result and include a diagram. **(Cirrito 22.4, p740)**

a. $\int_{-2}^1 (3x^2 - 4x^3) dx$ b. $\int_1^5 \frac{5}{t^2} dt$ c. $\int_0^{\pi} \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) dx$ d. $\int_1^3 \frac{a^5+2}{a^2} da$

6. **(C6.3 - N) (CA)** Use Symbolab to take the following derivatives. Comment on any patterns you observe: **(Cirrito 19.5.3, p638)**

a. $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{x+1}$ b. $g(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$ c. $h(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2}$

Section B (Extended Response/Investigation)

7. **(C6.6 - E) (CA)** The displacement, s , of a particle moving along the x -axis relative to the origin, is given by the position function $s(t) = -t^2 + 6t$, where s is in centimeters and t is in seconds.

(Cirrito 20.3.1, p694)

- Determine the particle's velocity function, $v(t)$.
 - Graph both the position function and the velocity function on separate axis.
 - Find the particle's position at the following times:
 - $t = 0$,
 - $t = 1$,
 - $t = 3$
 - $t = 6$ seconds.
 - Find the particle's displacement for the following time intervals: (confirm on TI-84 using VT graph (how??))
 - $0 \leq t \leq 1$,
 - $1 \leq t \leq 3$,
 - $3 \leq t \leq 6$
 - $0 \leq t \leq 6$.
 - Find the particles total distance travelled for the following time intervals:
 - $0 \leq t \leq 1$,
 - $1 \leq t \leq 3$,
 - $3 \leq t \leq 6$
 - $0 \leq t \leq 6$.
8. **(SP5.7 - E) (CA)** Here is a data set, showing the daily demand for AAPLE V2 computers and the associated probabilities for the specified daily demand: **(Cirrito 16.2, p535)**

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X=x)$	0.08	0.40	0.24	0.15	0.08	0.05

- Calculate the expected value of the daily demand using the formula $E(x) = \sum x \times P(x)$.
- Calculate the variance using the formula $var(x) = \sum (x - \mu)^2 \times P(x)$.
- Calculate the variance using the formula $var(x) = \sum x^2 \times P(x) - [E(x)]^2$
- Hence, calculate the standard deviation.
- Find the expected value and standard deviation using the LISTS and STATS CALC on your TI-84.