Math SL PROBLEM SET 14

Section A (Short Answer)

- 1. (T3.1 N) (CA) There is another way to measure angles in trigonometry. Let us examine this new method. A circle has 360°, a circle can also be said to have 2π radians. Using this information answer the following questions: (*Cirrito 9.7.1, p309*)
 - a. Convert these angles from degrees into radians:
 - i. 60° ii. -330° iii. 197°
 - b. Convert these angles from radians into degrees:
 - i. $\frac{\pi}{5}$ ii. $-\frac{8\pi}{11}$

iii. 1.5π

- 2. **(F2.6 R) (CA)** Let $f(x) = Ae^{kx} + 3$. Part of the graph of f is shown below. The *y*-intercept of the function is at (0, 13). *(Cirrito 5.3.3, p131)*
 - a. Show that A = 10.
 - b. Given f(6) = 6.012, find the value of k.
 - c. Let $g(x) = -x^2 + 12x 24$. Solve the inequality g(x) > f(x).



- 3. <u>(SP5.6 R) (CI)</u> A box contains six red marbles and two blue marbles. Anna selects a marble from the box. She replaces the marble and then selects a second marble. <u>(Oxford 3.5, p89)</u>
 - a. Write down the probability that the first marble Anna selects in red.
 - b. Find the probability that Anna selects two red marbles.
 - c. Find the probability that one marble is red and marble is blue.
- 4. (T3.6 R) (CA) The following diagram shows triangle ABC. (Cirrito 9.5.4, p300)
 - a. Find AC.
 - b. Find angle *BAC*.

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- 5. (T3.1 N) (CA) Consider the following circle with centre O and radius 6.8 cm. The length of the arc PQR is 8.5 cm. (*Cirrito 9.7, p309*)
 - a. Given that the formula for arc length is $l = r \theta$, where θ is measured in radians, find the value of θ .
 - b. You can find the area of a *sector of a circle* by using the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}\theta r^2$. using this formula, find the area of the sector OPR.
 - c. Hence, determine the area of the shaded region of the circle above.
- 6. (F2.6; F2.7 E) (CA) Solve the following exponential equations WITHOUT the use of graphs: (Cirrito 7.4, p226)
 - a. $5^{5x-1} = 3^{1-2x}$ b. $3 = \frac{2}{1-e^{-x}}$

Section B (Extended Response/Investigation)

- 7. (F2.5 E) (CI) Let f(x) = 3x 2 and $g(x) = \frac{5}{3x}$, for $x \neq 0$. The graph of *h* has a horizontal asymptote at y = 0. (*Cirrito 5.4.2, p157; Cirrito 5.4.1, p148*)
 - a. Find $f^{-1}(x)$.
 - b. Show that $(g \circ f^{-1})(x) = \frac{5}{x+2}$.
 - c. Let $h(x) = (g \circ f^{-1})(x)$. Find the *x* and *y*-intercepts of the graph of h(x).
 - d. Hence, sketch the graph of *h*.
 - e. For the graph of h^{-1} , write down the *x*-intercept and the equation of the vertical asymptote.
 - f. Given that $h^{-1}(a) = 3$, find the value of *a*.
- (F2.8 E) (CA) You are given two ships, Ship A and Ship B. At noon, Ship A was 15 km due north of ship B. Ship A was moving south at 15 km/h and ship B was moving east at 11km/h. (*Cirrito 3.1.2, p65*)
 - a. Find the distance between the ships at i.) 13:00; ii.) 14:00.
 - b. Let s(t) be the distance between the ships t hours after noon, for $0 \le t \le 4$. Show that $s(t) = \sqrt{346t^2 450t + 225}$.
 - c. Sketch the graph of s(t).
 - d. Due to poor weather, the captain of ship A can only see another ship if they are less than 8 km apart. Can the captain see ship B at anytime between noon and 16:00? Justify your response.

