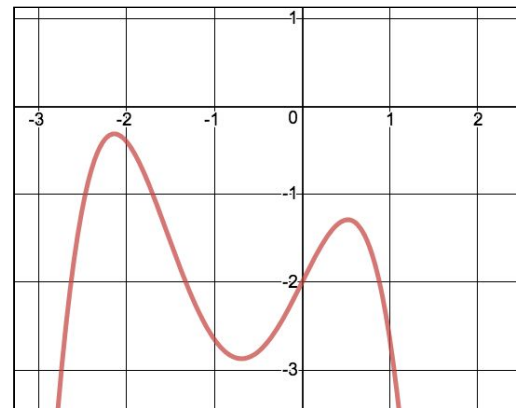


- (C5.4 - N) (CI)** Determine the equations of the lines that are *tangent* and *normal* to the following functions at the specified points. (Reminder: a **normal line** is perpendicular to a **tangent line**)
(Cirrito 20.1, p.646)

 - $y = x(x - 3)^2$ at the point where $x = 1$.
 - $y = x^3 + x^2$ at the point where $x = -\frac{2}{3}$.
 - $y = 2x + \frac{1}{x}$ at the point where $x = \frac{1}{2}$.
- (C5.4 - N) (CI)** The function $y = ax^3 - 2x^2 - x + 7$ has a slope of 3 at the point where $x = 2$. Find the value of a .
(Cirrito 20.1, p.646)

- (C5.7 - N) (CI)** Here is a graph of a function. Sketch graphs of the **first** and **second** derivatives of this function.
(Cirrito 19.2, p.609)



- (C5.4 - N) (CI)** For $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 72x + 5$ determine:
(Cirrito 20.2, p.649)

 - the equation of the derivative of $f(x)$.
 - the zeroes of $f'(x)$.
 - Hence or otherwise, find the coordinates of the stationary points of f .
 - Hence or otherwise, find the intervals of increase and decrease of f .
 - Sketch a graph of f . Then use your calculator and graph f and compare.
- (C5.4 - N) (CI)** For the function $f(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 5$ determine:
(Cirrito 20.2, p.649)

 - the equation of the second derivative of $f(x)$.
 - the zeroes of $f''(x)$.
 - Hence or otherwise, find the coordinates of the inflection points of f .
 - Hence or otherwise, find the intervals of concavity of f .
 - Sketch a graph of f . Then use your calculator and graph f and then compare.

6. **(SP4.3 - R) (CA)** Here are the results of last year’s IB scores from the 2018 graduating class from Juan Fine High School:
(Oxford 8.3, p.260)

Score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of students	0	2	2	8	12	6	1

- Explain why this example illustrates a discrete data set.
 - (CI) Set up a calculation in order to determine the average score from these students.
 - Determine the mean, median, variance and standard deviation of the scores.
 - How probable is it that a randomly chosen student from this class scored 5 or more?
 - Draw a frequency histogram for this distribution.
7. **(SP4.7 - E) (CA)** Here is a probability distribution of a discrete random variable (say the number of students and their AP scores in the AP US History course):
(Oxford 15.1, p.520)

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

- Use the equation $E(X) = \sum xP(x)$ to determine the expected value of the scores.
 - Use the equation $var(X) = \sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 P(x)$ to determine the variance and hence the standard deviation of the scores.
 - Use your calculator and lists to perform the same calculations.
 - Draw a frequency histogram for this distribution.
8. **(SP4.7 - E) (CA)** The discrete random variable X has a probability density function defined by the rule $P(X = x) = k(25 - x^2)$, for $x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.
(Oxford 15.1, p.520)
- Create a probability distribution table and hence find the value of k .
 - Find $E(X)$ and $var(X)$.
 - Find $P(1 < x \leq 3)$.
 - Find $P(x = 3 | x \geq 2)$.
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