



International Baccalaureate®  
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**MATHEMATICS  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 2**

**1.5 hours**

**November 2015**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- A graphic display calculator is required for this paper.
- Section A: answer all questions in the boxes provided.
- Section B: answer all questions on the answer sheets provided. Write your name on each answer sheet, and attach them to this examination paper and your cover sheet using the tag provided.
- Unless otherwise stated in the question, all numerical answers should be given exactly or correct to three significant figures.
- A clean copy of the *Mathematics HL information booklet* is required for this paper.

<b>SECTION A:</b>	<b>54 MARKS</b>
<b>SECTION B:</b>	<b>32 MARKS</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>86 MARKS</b>

Full marks are not necessarily awarded for a correct answer with no working. Answers must be supported by working and/or explanations. In particular, solutions found from a graphic display calculator should be supported by suitable working, e.g. if graphs are used to find a solution, you should sketch these as part of your answer. Where an answer is incorrect, some marks may be given for a correct method, provided this is shown by written working. You are therefore advised to show all working.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in the boxes provided. Working may be continued below the lines if necessary.

1. [ Maximum mark: 5]

Consider the function  $f(x) = e^{x-2} - 3, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(a) Find the inverse function  $f^{-1}(x)$ . [3 marks]

(b) Find the area of the region enclosed by the graphs of  $f(x)$  and  $f^{-1}(x)$ . [2 marks]

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6. [Maximum mark: 6]

Find the term independent of  $x$  in the expansion of  $\left(2x^3 - \frac{1}{4x^6}\right)^6$ .

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8. [Maximum mark: 5]

Consider the function  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ .

Find the coordinates of the point of inflexion.

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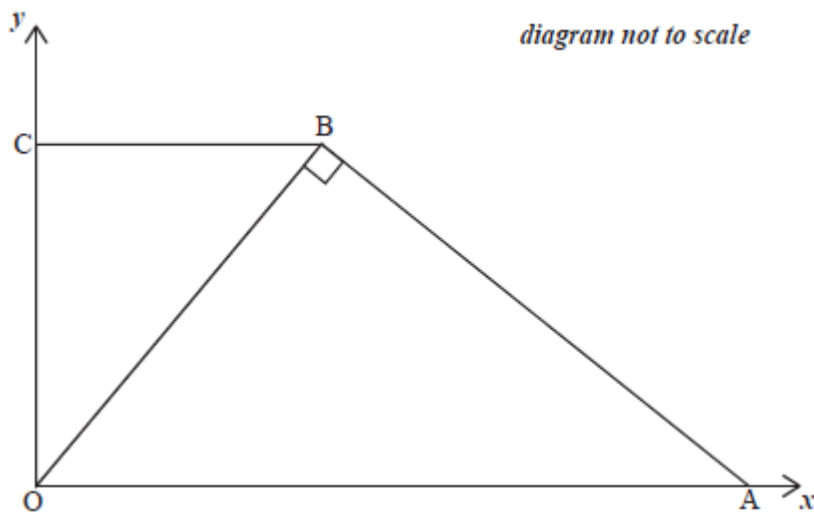
Do **not** write solutions on this page.

### Section B

Answer **all** questions on lined paper provided. Please start each question on a new page.

10. [Maximum mark: 11]

The following diagram shows two triangles, OBC and OBA, on a set of axes. Point C lies on the  $y$ -axis, and O is the origin.



The equation of the line BC is  $y = 4$ .

(a) Write down the coordinates of point C. [1]

The  $x$ -coordinate of point B is  $a$ .

(b) (i) Write down the coordinates of point B;  
(ii) Write down the gradient of the line OB. [2]

Point A lies on the  $x$ -axis and the line AB is perpendicular to line OB.

(c) (i) Write down the gradient of line AB.  
(ii) Show that the equation of the line AB is  $4y + ax - a^2 - 16 = 0$ . [3]

The area of triangle AOB is **three times** the area of triangle OBC.

(d) Calculate the value of  $a$ . [5]

**PTO**

11. [Maximum mark: 11]

Consider the triangle PQR where  $\hat{QPR} = 30^\circ$ ,  $PQ = (x+2)$  cm and  $PR = (5-x)^2$  cm.

(a) Show that the area,  $A$  cm<sup>2</sup>, of the triangle is given by  $A = \frac{1}{4}(x^3 - 8x^2 + 5x + 50)$ . [2]

(b) (i) State  $\frac{dA}{dx}$ .

(ii) Verify that  $\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$  when  $x = \frac{1}{3}$ . [3]

(c) (i) Find  $\frac{d^2A}{dx^2}$  and hence justify that  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  gives the maximum area of triangle PQR.

(ii) State the maximum area of triangle PQR.

(iii) Find QR when the area of triangle PQR is a maximum. [6]

12. [Maximum mark: 10]

A particle moves in a straight line, its velocity  $v$  ms<sup>-1</sup> at time  $t$  seconds is given by  $v = 9t - 3t^2, 0 \leq t \leq 5$ .

At time  $t = 0$ , the displacement  $s$  of the particle from an origin O is 3 m.

(a) Find the displacement of the particle when  $t = 4$ . [3]

(b) Sketch a displacement-time graph for the particle,  $0 \leq t \leq 5$ , showing clearly where the curve meets the axes and the coordinates of the points where the displacement takes greatest and least values. [5]

(c) Find the distance travelled in the first 5 seconds of the motion. [2]

**END OF PAPER 2**

