



**Mathematics  
Higher level  
Paper 1**

Tuesday 10 May 2016 (afternoon)

Candidate session number

2 hours

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**Instructions to candidates**

- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- You are not permitted access to any calculator for this paper.
- Section A: answer all questions in the boxes provided.
- Section B: answer all questions in the answer booklet provided. Fill in your session number on the front of the answer booklet, and attach it 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 and further mathematics HL formula booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[120 marks]**.

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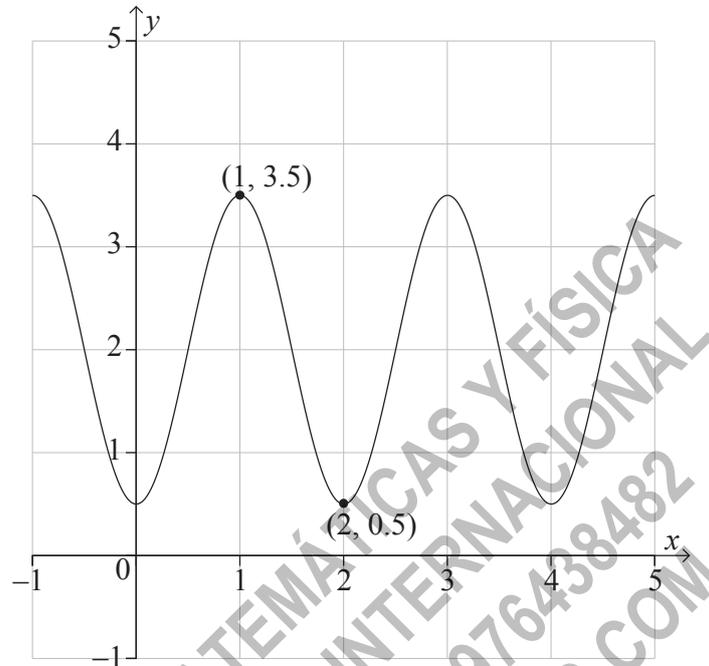






3. [Maximum mark: 6]

The following diagram shows the curve  $y = a \sin(b(x + c)) + d$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are all positive constants. The curve has a maximum point at  $(1, 3.5)$  and a minimum point at  $(2, 0.5)$ .



- (a) Write down the value of  $a$  and the value of  $d$ . [2]
- (b) Find the value of  $b$ . [2]
- (c) Find the smallest possible value of  $c$ , given  $c > 0$ . [2]

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### Section B

Answer **all** questions in the answer booklet provided. Please start each question on a new page.

11. [Maximum mark: 21]

Two planes have equations

$$\Pi_1: 4x + y + z = 8 \text{ and } \Pi_2: 4x + 3y - z = 0$$

(a) Find the cosine of the angle between the two planes in the form  $\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$  where  $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ . [4]

Let  $L$  be the line of intersection of the two planes.

(b) (i) Show that  $L$  has direction  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(ii) Show that the point  $A(1, 0, 4)$  lies on both planes.

(iii) Write down a vector equation of  $L$ . [6]

$B$  is the point on  $\Pi_1$  with coordinates  $(a, b, 1)$ .

(c) Given the vector  $\vec{AB}$  is perpendicular to  $L$  find the value of  $a$  and the value of  $b$ . [5]

(d) Show that  $AB = 3\sqrt{2}$ . [1]

The point  $P$  lies on  $L$  and  $\hat{ABP} = 45^\circ$ .

(e) Find the coordinates of the two possible positions of  $P$ . [5]



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12. [Maximum mark: 21]

(a) Use de Moivre's theorem to find the value of  $\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)^3$ . [2]

(b) Use mathematical induction to prove that

$$(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)^n = \cos n\theta - i \sin n\theta \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{Z}^+. \quad [6]$$

Let  $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ .

(c) Find an expression in terms of  $\theta$  for  $(z)^n + (z^*)^n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  where  $z^*$  is the complex conjugate of  $z$ . [2]

(d) (i) Show that  $zz^* = 1$ .

(ii) Write down the binomial expansion of  $(z + z^*)^3$  in terms of  $z$  and  $z^*$ .

(iii) Hence show that  $\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$ . [5]

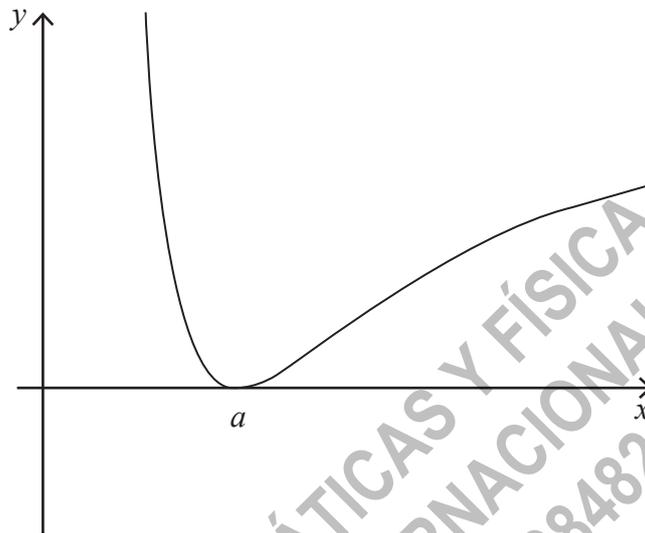
(e) Hence solve  $4 \cos^3 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta < \pi$ . [6]



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13. [Maximum mark: 18]

The following diagram shows the graph of  $y = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x}$ ,  $x > 0$ .



(a) Given that the curve passes through the point  $(a, 0)$ , state the value of  $a$ . [1]

The region  $R$  is enclosed by the curve, the  $x$ -axis and the line  $x = e$ .

(b) Use the substitution  $u = \ln x$  to find the area of the region  $R$ . [5]

Let  $I_n = \int_1^e \frac{(\ln x)^n}{x^2} dx$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(c) (i) Find the value of  $I_0$ .

(ii) Prove that  $I_n = -\frac{1}{e} + nI_{n-1}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

(iii) Hence find the value of  $I_1$ . [7]

(d) Find the volume of the solid formed when the region  $R$  is rotated through  $2\pi$  about the  $x$ -axis. [5]



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