



**Mathematics
Higher level
Paper 1**

Wednesday 2 May 2018 (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. Answers must be written within the answer 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 **[100 marks]**.

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5. [Maximum mark: 6]

Solve $(\ln x)^2 - (\ln 2)(\ln x) < 2(\ln 2)^2$.

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12EP06

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Section B

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

9. [Maximum mark: 17]

Let $f(x) = \frac{2 - 3x^5}{2x^3}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \neq 0$.

- (a) The graph of $y = f(x)$ has a local maximum at A. Find the coordinates of A. [5]
- (b) (i) Show that there is exactly one point of inflexion, B, on the graph of $y = f(x)$.
- (ii) The coordinates of B can be expressed in the form $B(2^a, b \times 2^{-3a})$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$. Find the value of a and the value of b . [8]
- (c) Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ showing clearly the position of the points A and B. [4]

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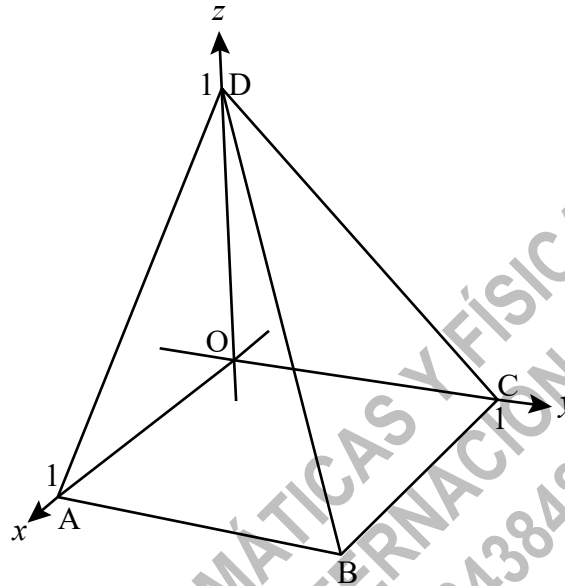


12EP10

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10. [Maximum mark: 19]

The following figure shows a square based pyramid with vertices at $O(0, 0, 0)$, $A(1, 0, 0)$, $B(1, 1, 0)$, $C(0, 1, 0)$ and $D(0, 0, 1)$.



(a) Find the Cartesian equation of the plane Π_1 , passing through the points A, B and D. [3]

The Cartesian equation of the plane Π_2 , passing through the points B, C and D, is $y + z = 1$.

(b) Find the angle between the faces ABD and BCD. [4]

The plane Π_3 passes through O and is normal to the line BD.

(c) Find the Cartesian equation of Π_3 . [3]

Π_3 cuts AD and BD at the points P and Q respectively.

(d) Show that P is the midpoint of AD. [4]

(e) Find the area of the triangle OPQ. [5]



12EP11

Turn over

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11. [Maximum mark: 14]

Consider $w = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

- (a) (i) Express w^2 and w^3 in modulus-argument form.
- (ii) Sketch on an Argand diagram the points represented by w^0, w^1, w^2 and w^3 . [5]

These four points form the vertices of a quadrilateral, Q .

- (b) Show that the area of the quadrilateral Q is $\frac{21\sqrt{3}}{2}$. [3]

Let $z = 2\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{n} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. The points represented on an Argand diagram by $z^0, z^1, z^2, \dots, z^n$ form the vertices of a polygon P_n .

- (c) Show that the area of the polygon P_n can be expressed in the form $a(b^n - 1)\sin\frac{\pi}{n}$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. [6]

