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Mathematics: analysis and approaches
Higher level
Paper 2

2 May 2024

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

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.
- A graphic display calculator is required 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: analysis and approaches HL formula booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[110 marks]**.



5. [Maximum mark: 7]

A class is given two tests, Test A and Test B. Each test is scored out of a total of 100 marks. The scores of the students are shown in the following table.

Student	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Test A	52	71	100	93	81	80	88	100	70	61
Test B	58	80	92	98	90	82	100	100	65	74

Let x be the score on Test A and y be the score on Test B.

The teacher finds that the equation of the regression line of y on x for these scores is $y = 0.822x + 18.4$.

- (a) Find the value of Pearson’s product-moment correlation coefficient, r .

[2]

Giovanni was absent for Test A and Paulo was absent for Test B.

The teacher uses the regression line of y on x to estimate the missing scores.

Paulo scored 10 on Test A.

The teacher estimated his score on Test B to be 27 to the nearest integer using the following calculation:

$$y = 0.822(10) + 18.4 \approx 27$$

- (b) Give a reason why this method is not appropriate for Paulo.

[1]

Giovanni scored 90 on Test B.

The teacher estimated his score on Test A to be 87 to the nearest integer using the following calculation:

$$90 = 0.822x + 18.4, \text{ so } x = \frac{90 - 18.4}{0.822} \approx 87$$

- (c) (i) Give a reason why this method is not appropriate for Giovanni.
 (ii) Use an appropriate method to show that the estimated Test A score for Giovanni is 86 to the nearest integer.

[4]

(This question continues on the following page)



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

Section B

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

10. [Maximum mark: 16]

Sule Skerry and Rockall are small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in the same time zone.

On a given day, the height of water in metres at Sule Skerry is modelled by the function $H(t) = 1.63 \sin(0.513(t - 8.20)) + 2.13$, where t is the number of hours after midnight.

The following graph shows the height of the water for 15 hours, starting at midnight.

At low tide the height of the water is 0.50 m. At high tide the height of the water is 3.76 m.

All heights are given correct to two decimal places.



- (a) The length of time between the first low tide and the first high tide is 6 hours and m minutes. Find the value of m to the nearest integer. [3]
- (b) Between two consecutive high tides, determine the length of time, in hours, for which the height of the water is less than 1 metre. [2]
- (c) Find the rate of change of the height of the water when $t = 13$, giving your answer in metres per hour. [2]

(This question continues on the following page)



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

(Question 10 continued)

On the same day, the height of water at the second island, Rockall, is modelled by the function $h(t) = a \sin(b(t - c)) + d$, where t is the number of hours after midnight, and $a, b, c, d > 0$.

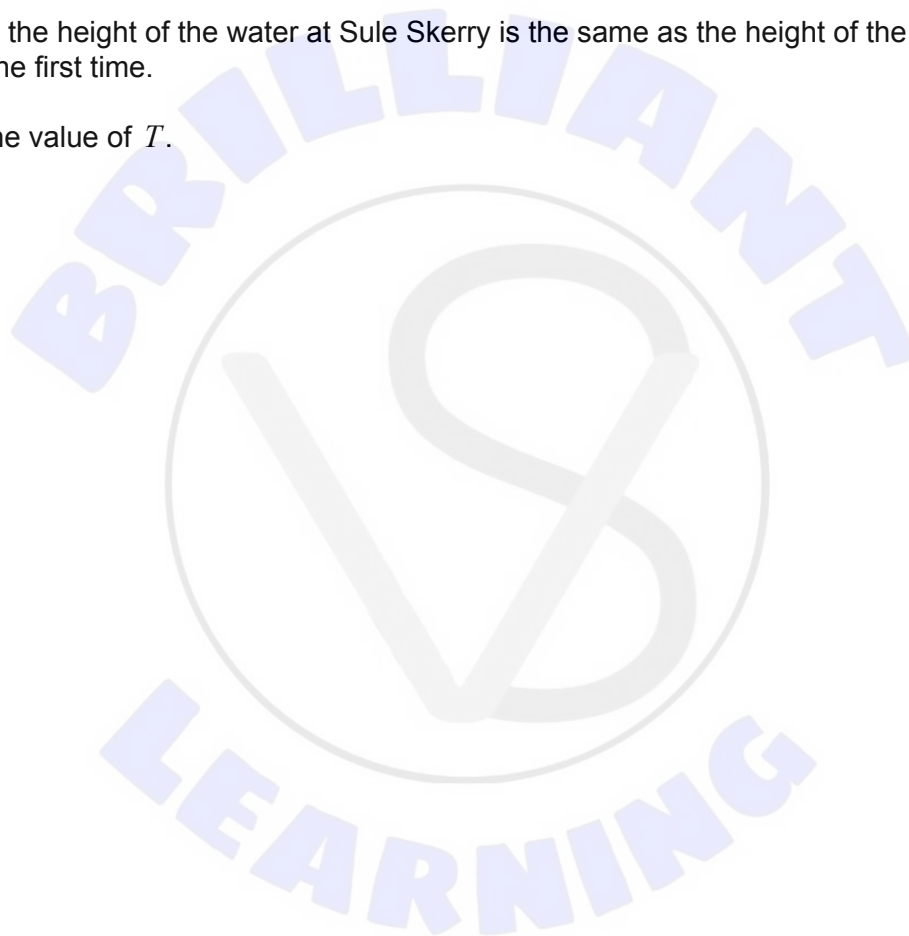
The first low tide occurs at 02:41 when the height of the water is 0.40 m.

The first high tide occurs at 09:02 when the height of the water is 2.74 m.

(d) Find the values of a, b, c and d . [7]

When $t = T$, the height of the water at Sule Skerry is the same as the height of the water at Rockall for the first time.

(e) Find the value of T . [2]

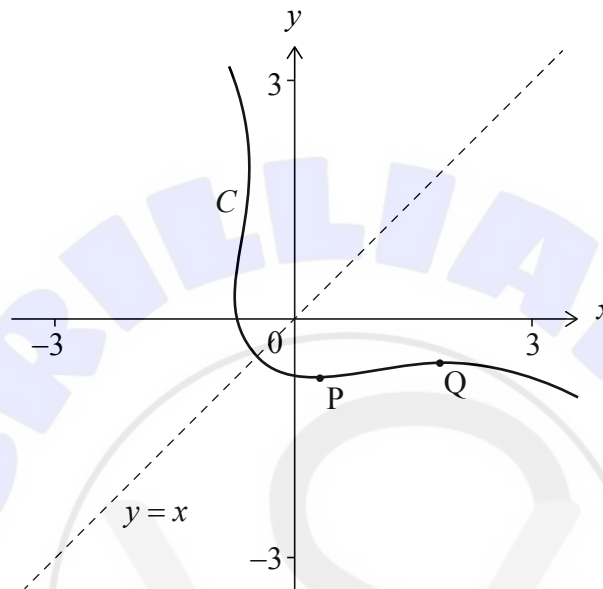


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11. [Maximum mark: 19]

Consider the curve C defined by the equation $e^{x+y} = x^2 + y^2$, shown on the following diagram. The curve has a line of symmetry $y = x$.

There are two points on the curve C where the tangent is horizontal. These points are labelled P and Q.



- (a) Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - 2y}$. [5]
- (b) (i) Show that the x -coordinates of points P and Q satisfy the equation $2x^2 + (\ln(2x))^2 - 2x \ln(2x) - 2x = 0$. [9]
- (ii) Hence, find the coordinates of P and the coordinates of Q. [9]
- (c) Using the line of symmetry, write down the coordinates of the points on the curve C where the tangent is vertical. [1]
- (d) Find the coordinates of the point on the curve C where the tangent has a gradient of -1 . [4]



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12. [Maximum mark: 20]

Consider the non-zero vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} . Let θ be the angle between \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .

- (a) Using the definitions of $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ in terms of $|\mathbf{u}|$, $|\mathbf{v}|$ and θ , show that $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + |\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|^2 = |\mathbf{u}|^2 |\mathbf{v}|^2$. [2]

A triangle ABC has vertices $A(0, 1, 2)$, $B(p, q, 3)$ and $C(3, 2, 1)$, $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$.

The vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are defined as $\mathbf{u} = \vec{AB}$ and $\mathbf{v} = \vec{AC}$.

It is given that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3$ and the area of triangle ABC is $\sqrt{6}$.

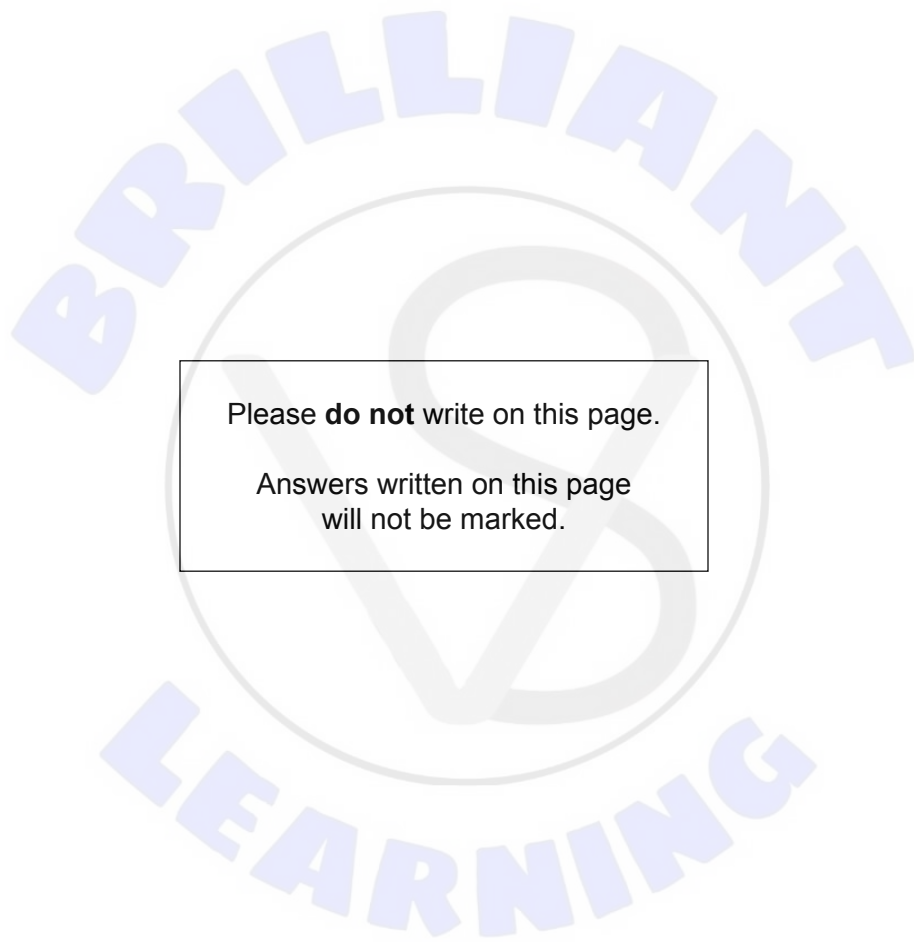
- (b) (i) Find the value of $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|$.
 (ii) Hence, or otherwise, find the value of $|\mathbf{u}|$.
 (iii) Hence, or otherwise, find the possible values of p and the corresponding values of q . [13]

Consider a new point D, the vector \mathbf{w} is defined as $\mathbf{w} = \vec{CD}$.

It is given that $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0$ and the area of triangle ACD is 5 square units.

- (c) Assuming that $p = 1$, find the possible vectors for \mathbf{w} . [5]





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Answers written on this page
will not be marked.

