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# Mathematics: analysis and approaches Higher level Paper 3

Tuesday 11 May 2021 (morning)

1 hour

#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- A graphic display calculator is required for this paper.
- Answer all the questions in the answer booklet 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 formula booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [55 marks].



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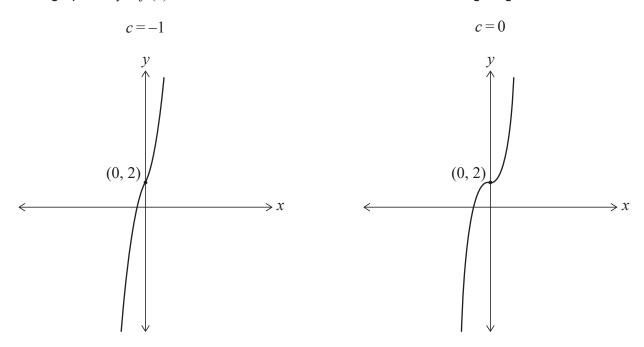
Answer **all** questions in the answer booklet provided. Please start each question on a new page. Full marks are not necessarily awarded for a correct answer with no working. Answers must be supported by working and/or explanations. Solutions found from a graphic display calculator should be supported by suitable working. For example, 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.

## 1. [Maximum mark: 27]

This question asks you to explore the behaviour and key features of cubic polynomials of the form  $x^3 - 3cx + d$ .

Consider the function  $f(x) = x^3 - 3cx + 2$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and where c is a parameter,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The graphs of y = f(x) for c = -1 and c = 0 are shown in the following diagrams.



(a) On separate axes, sketch the graph of y = f(x) showing the value of the *y*-intercept and the coordinates of any points with zero gradient, for

(i) 
$$c = 1$$
;

(ii) 
$$c = 2$$
.

(b) Write down an expression for f'(x). [1]

(This question continues on the following page)

# (Question 1 continued)

- (c) Hence, or otherwise, find the set of values of c such that the graph of y = f(x) has
  - (i) a point of inflexion with zero gradient;

[1]

(ii) one local maximum point and one local minimum point;

[2]

(iii) no points where the gradient is equal to zero.

[1]

- (d) Given that the graph of y = f(x) has one local maximum point and one local minimum point, show that
  - (i) the *y*-coordinate of the local maximum point is  $2c^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2$ ;

[3]

(ii) the *y*-coordinate of the local minimum point is  $-2c^{\frac{3}{2}}+2$  .

[1]

- (e) Hence, for c > 0, find the set of values of c such that the graph of y = f(x) has
  - (i) exactly one *x*-axis intercept;

[2]

(ii) exactly two *x*-axis intercepts;

[2]

(iii) exactly three x-axis intercepts.

[2]

Consider the function  $g(x) = x^3 - 3cx + d$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and where  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(f) Find all conditions on c and d such that the graph of y = g(x) has exactly one x-axis intercept, explaining your reasoning.

[6]

[1]

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## 2. [Maximum mark: 28]

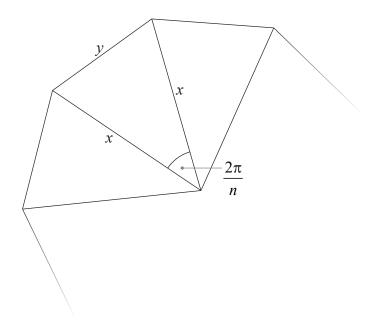
This question asks you to examine various polygons for which the numerical value of the area is the same as the numerical value of the perimeter. For example, a 3 by 6 rectangle has an area of 18 and a perimeter of 18.

For each polygon in this question, let the numerical value of its area be A and let the numerical value of its perimeter be P.

(a) Find the side length, s, where 
$$s > 0$$
, of a square such that  $A = P$ . [3]

An *n*-sided regular polygon can be divided into *n* congruent isosceles triangles. Let *x* be the length of each of the two equal sides of one such isosceles triangle and let *y* be the length of the third side. The included angle between the two equal sides has magnitude  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$ .

Part of such an n-sided regular polygon is shown in the following diagram.



(b) Write down, in terms of x and n, an expression for the area,  $A_T$ , of one of these isosceles triangles.

(c) Show that 
$$y = 2x \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$$
. [2]

Consider a *n*-sided regular polygon such that A = P.

(d) Use the results from parts (b) and (c) to show that  $A = P = 4n \tan \frac{\pi}{n}$ . [7]

(This question continues on the following page)

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# (Question 2 continued)

The Maclaurin series for  $\tan x$  is  $x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + ...$ 

(e) (i) Use the Maclaurin series for 
$$\tan x$$
 to find  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(4n\tan\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ . [3]

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(ii) Interpret your answer to part (e)(i) geometrically. [1]

Consider a right-angled triangle with side lengths a, b and  $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ , where  $a \ge b$ , such that A=P.

(f) Show that 
$$a = \frac{8}{b-4} + 4$$
. [7]

- (g) (i) By using the result of part (f) or otherwise, determine the three side lengths of the only two right-angled triangles for which  $a, b, A, P \in \mathbb{Z}$ . [3]
  - (ii) Determine the area and perimeter of these two right-angled triangles. [1]

#### References: