

# Mathematics: analysis and approaches

## Higher level

### Paper 1

15 May 2025

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C 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: analysis and approaches HL formula booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[110 marks]**.



2. [Maximum mark: 7]

Bob invests 1000 dinar in an account which pays a nominal annual interest rate of 4% compounded **quarterly**.

The amount of money in the account after one complete year can be written as  $1000(1 + k)^4$  where  $k \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

- (a) Write down the value of  $k$ . [1]
- (b) Expand and simplify  $(1 + x)^4$ . [2]
- (c) Hence or otherwise, find the amount of money in the account after one complete year, giving your answer correct to the nearest dinar. [4]

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3. [Maximum mark: 4]

Find the area completely enclosed by the curves  $y = e^x$ ,  $y = -e^x$ , and the lines  $x = -1$  and  $x = 1$ .

A large rectangular area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the solution.













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: 18]

The function  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = 5(x + 1)(x + 3)$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (a) Write  $f(x)$  in the form  $a(x - h)^2 + k$ , where  $a, h, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . [4]
- (b) Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$ , showing the values of any intercepts with the axes and the coordinates of the vertex. [4]
- (c) Solve the inequality  $f(x) \leq 40$ . [4]

The function  $g$  is defined by  $g(x) = \ln x$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x > 0$ .

- (d) (i) Write down an expression for  $(f \circ g)(x)$ . [3]
- (ii) Solve the inequality  $(f \circ g)(x) \leq 40$ . [3]
- (e) Find the domain of  $g \circ f$ . [3]

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

11. [Maximum mark: 17]

The plane  $\Pi_1$  has equation  $x + 2y + z = 0$  and the plane  $\Pi_2$  has equation  $x - y - 2z = 0$ .

The acute angle between the planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  is  $\theta$ .

(a) Show that  $\theta = 60^\circ$ . [6]

A third plane  $\Pi_3$  is perpendicular to both  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$ .

The unique point of intersection of all three planes is the point  $R(5, -5, 5)$ .

(b) Find the Cartesian equation of  $\Pi_3$ . [4]

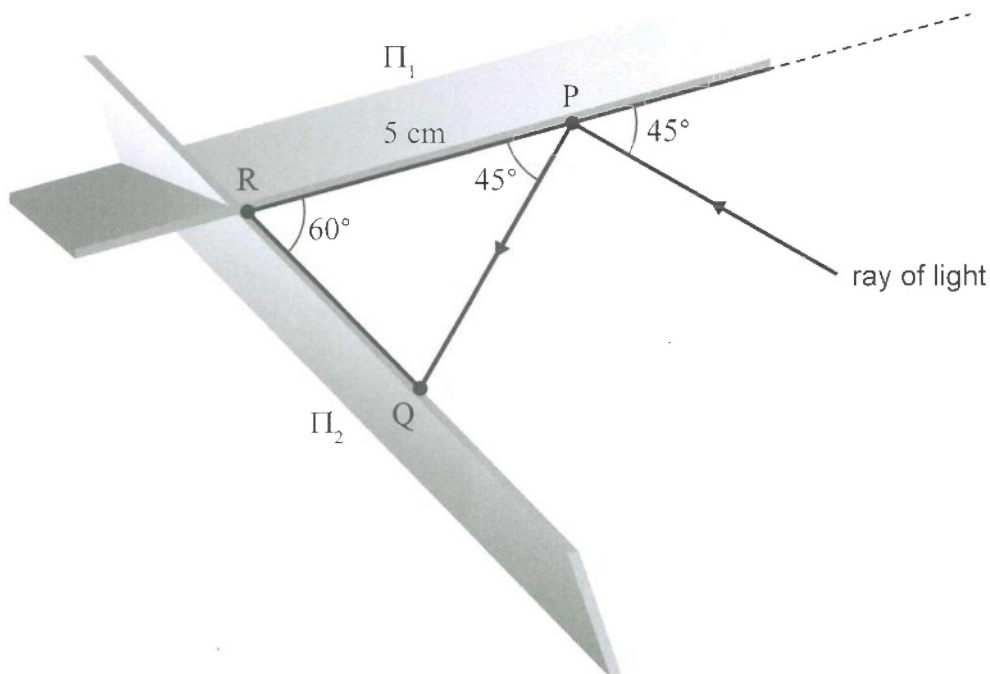
Each of the planes  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  contains a mirror.

A ray of light is directed towards the mirror in  $\Pi_1$ . The ray of light forms an angle of  $45^\circ$  with  $\Pi_1$  and meets it at the point  $P$ .

The ray of light is then reflected towards the mirror in  $\Pi_2$ , and meets  $\Pi_2$  at the point  $Q$ . The points  $P$  and  $Q$  are contained in  $\Pi_3$ .

It is given that  $PR = 5$  cm.

This information is shown on the following diagram.



(This question continues on the following page)

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

**(Question 11 continued)**

(c) (i) Using an appropriate compound angle identity, show that  $\sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{4}$ .

(ii) Find QR, giving your answer in the form  $p(\sqrt{q} - 1)$  cm where  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ . [7]

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

12. [Maximum mark: 19]

Consider the family of functions  $f_n(x) = \cos^n x$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

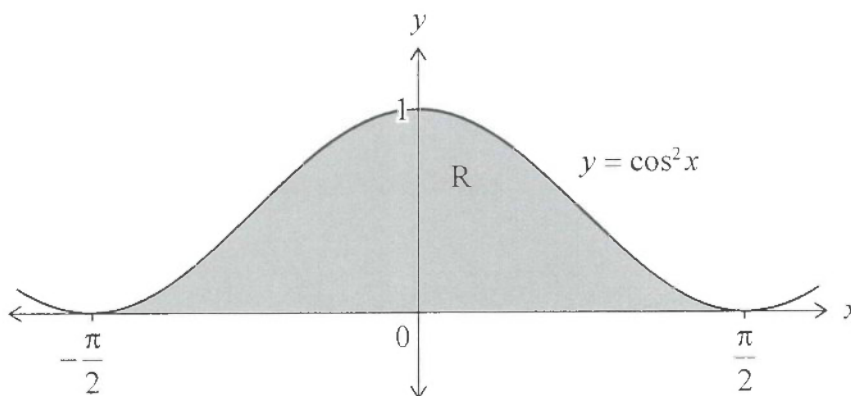
(a) By writing  $\cos^n x$  as  $\cos^{n-1} x \cos x$ , show that

$$\int \cos^n x \, dx = \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \, dx - (n-1) \int \cos^n x \, dx \text{ for } n > 1. \quad [4]$$

(b) Hence, show that  $\int f_n(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int f_{n-2}(x) \, dx$  for  $n > 1$ . [2]

(c) Hence, find an expression for  $\int \cos^4 x \, dx$ , giving your answer in the form  $p \cos^3 x \sin x + q \cos x \sin x + rx + c$  where  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ . [4]

The region R is enclosed by the graph of  $y = \cos^2 x$  and the  $x$ -axis where  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , as shown in the following diagram.



The region R is rotated by  $2\pi$  radians around the  $x$ -axis to form a solid of revolution.

(d) Find the volume of the solid. [4]

(e) (i) Find the Maclaurin series of  $f_n(x)$  up to the term in  $x^2$ .

(ii) Hence or otherwise, find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_n(x) - 1}{x^2}$  in terms of  $n$ . [5]