# MATHEMATICS 5 PERIODS PART A 

DATE: DD/MM/YYYY

## DURATION OF THE EXAMINATION: 120 minutes

## EXAMINATION WITHOUT TECHNOLOGICAL TOOL

## AUTHORISED MATERIAL:

## Formula Booklet

## Notes:

- As this is a sample paper the cover page is likely to change.
- This sample paper should only be used to see how questions can be created from the syllabus focusing on competences rather than strictly on content.
- The keywords found in the syllabus are highlighted in bold to help the candidate see which competency the question is focusing on and thus helping in answering the question.

| PART A |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Page 1/3 | Marks |
| S1 | Given the function $f$, where $f(x)=\ln (3 x-2)$, determine the equation of the tangent to the graph of $f$ when $x=1$. | 4 |
| S2 | Determine the complex solutions to the equation: $z^{2}=3 i$. <br> Give your answers on the form $z=r e^{i \theta}$ where $\left.\left.\theta \in\right]-\pi,+\pi\right]$. | 5 |
| S3 | Given the function $f(x)=\frac{2 x-1}{x-1}$. Let $f^{-1}$ be the inverse function of $f$. Solve the equation $f^{-1}(x)=2$. | 3 |
| S4 | A strictly increasing arithmetic sequence $\left(a_{n}\right)$ and a geometric sequence ( $b_{n}$ ) have the same first term, where $a_{1}=b_{1}=2$. <br> Additionally, both $\left(a_{n}\right)$ and $\left(b_{n}\right)$ have the same third term. That is $a_{3}=b_{3}$ <br> The sum of the first three terms of the arithmetic sequence is 4 greater than the sum of the first three terms of the geometric sequence. <br> Determine the formula for the $n$th term of both $\left(a_{n}\right)$ and $\left(b_{n}\right)$. | $7$ |
| S5 | A continuous random variable $X$ has a density function given by a formula: $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 0 & , x<0 \\ a \cdot e^{-a x} & , x \geq 0 \end{array}\right.$ <br> We know that $P(X<1)=\frac{1}{2}$. Show that $a=\ln 2$. | 5 |



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Given is the graph of the second derivative $f^{\prime \prime}$ of a function (see figure below). Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false. Justify your answer.
a) The graph of $f$ is concave for $-0,5<x<2$.
b) The graph of $f$ has an inflection point at $x=0$.
c) If $f^{\prime}(0)=0$, then the graph of $f$ has an inflection point with a horizontal tangent at $x=0$.
P)


