



Diploma Programme  
Programme du diplôme  
Programa del Diploma

© International Baccalaureate Organization 2023

All rights reserved. No part of this product may be reproduced in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means, including information storage and retrieval systems, without the prior written permission from the IB. Additionally, the license tied with this product prohibits use of any selected files or extracts from this product. Use by third parties, including but not limited to publishers, private teachers, tutoring or study services, preparatory schools, vendors operating curriculum mapping services or teacher resource digital platforms and app developers, whether fee-covered or not, is prohibited and is a criminal offense.

More information on how to request written permission in the form of a license can be obtained from <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.

© Organisation du Baccalauréat International 2023

Tous droits réservés. Aucune partie de ce produit ne peut être reproduite sous quelque forme ni par quelque moyen que ce soit, électronique ou mécanique, y compris des systèmes de stockage et de récupération d'informations, sans l'autorisation écrite préalable de l'IB. De plus, la licence associée à ce produit interdit toute utilisation de tout fichier ou extrait sélectionné dans ce produit. L'utilisation par des tiers, y compris, sans toutefois s'y limiter, des éditeurs, des professeurs particuliers, des services de tutorat ou d'aide aux études, des établissements de préparation à l'enseignement supérieur, des fournisseurs de services de planification des programmes d'études, des gestionnaires de plateformes pédagogiques en ligne, et des développeurs d'applications, moyennant paiement ou non, est interdite et constitue une infraction pénale.

Pour plus d'informations sur la procédure à suivre pour obtenir une autorisation écrite sous la forme d'une licence, rendez-vous à l'adresse <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.

© Organización del Bachillerato Internacional, 2023

Todos los derechos reservados. No se podrá reproducir ninguna parte de este producto de ninguna forma ni por ningún medio electrónico o mecánico, incluidos los sistemas de almacenamiento y recuperación de información, sin la previa autorización por escrito del IB. Además, la licencia vinculada a este producto prohíbe el uso de todo archivo o fragmento seleccionado de este producto. El uso por parte de terceros —lo que incluye, a título enunciativo, editoriales, profesores particulares, servicios de apoyo académico o ayuda para el estudio, colegios preparatorios, desarrolladores de aplicaciones y entidades que presten servicios de planificación curricular u ofrezcan recursos para docentes mediante plataformas digitales—, ya sea incluido en tasas o no, está prohibido y constituye un delito.

En este enlace encontrará más información sobre cómo solicitar una autorización por escrito en forma de licencia: <https://ibo.org/become-an-ib-school/ib-publishing/licensing/applying-for-a-license/>.



International Baccalaureate®  
Baccalauréat International  
Bachillerato Internacional

# Mathematics: analysis and approaches

## Higher level

### Paper 3

9 May 2023

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

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]**.

5 pages

2223–7113  
© International Baccalaureate Organization 2023

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: 24]

**This question asks you to examine the number and nature of intersection points of the graph of  $y = \log_a x$  where  $a \in \mathbb{R}^+, a \neq 1$  and the line  $y = x$  for particular sets of values of  $a$ .**

In this question you may either use the change of logarithm base formula  $\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$  or a graphic display calculator “logarithm to any base feature”.

The function  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \log_a x \text{ where } x \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ and } a \in \mathbb{R}^+, a \neq 1.$$

- (a) Consider the cases  $a = 2$  and  $a = 10$ . On the same set of axes, sketch the following three graphs:

$$y = \log_2 x$$

$$y = \log_{10} x$$

$$y = x.$$

Clearly label each graph with its equation and state the value of any non-zero  $x$ -axis intercepts.

[4]

**(This question continues on the following page)**

**(Question 1 continued)**

In parts (b) and (c), consider the case where  $a = e$ . Note that  $\ln x \equiv \log_e x$ .

- (b) Use calculus to find the minimum value of the expression  $x - \ln x$ , justifying that this value is a minimum. [5]
- (c) Hence deduce that  $x > \ln x$ . [1]
- (d) There exist values of  $a$  for which the graph of  $y = \log_a x$  and the line  $y = x$  do have intersection points. The following table gives three intervals for the value of  $a$ .

Interval	Number of intersection points
$0 < a < 1$	$p$
$1 < a < 1.4$	$q$
$1.5 < a < 2$	$r$

By investigating the graph of  $y = \log_a x$  for different values of  $a$ , write down the values of  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$ . [4]

In parts (e) and (f), consider  $a \in \mathbb{R}^+, a \neq 1$ .

For  $1.4 \leq a \leq 1.5$ , a value of  $a$  exists such that the line  $y = x$  is a tangent to the graph of  $y = \log_a x$  at a point P.

- (e) Find the exact coordinates of P and the exact value of  $a$ . [8]
- (f) Write down the exact set of values for  $a$  such that the graphs of  $y = \log_a x$  and  $y = x$  have
- (i) two intersection points; [1]
  - (ii) no intersection points. [1]

**2.** [Maximum mark: 31]

**This question asks you to examine linear and quadratic functions constructed in systematic ways using arithmetic sequences.**

Consider the function  $L(x) = mx + c$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  where  $m, c \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $m, c \neq 0$ .

Let  $r \in \mathbb{R}$  be the root of  $L(x) = 0$ .

If  $m, r$  and  $c$ , in that order, are in arithmetic sequence then  $L(x)$  is said to be an AS-linear function.

- (a) Show that  $L(x) = 2x - 1$  is an AS-linear function. [2]

Consider  $L(x) = mx + c$ .

- (b) (i) Show that  $r = -\frac{c}{m}$ . [1]

- (ii) Given that  $L(x)$  is an AS-linear function, show that  $L(x) = mx - \frac{m^2}{m+2}$ . [4]

- (iii) State any further restrictions on the value of  $m$ . [1]

There are only three **integer** sets of values of  $m, r$  and  $c$ , that form an AS-linear function. One of these is  $L(x) = -x - 1$ .

- (c) Use part (b) to determine the other two AS-linear functions with integer values of  $m, r$  and  $c$ . [3]

Consider the function  $Q(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \neq 0$  and  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Let  $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  be the roots of  $Q(x) = 0$ .

- (d) Write down an expression for

- (i) the sum of roots,  $r_1 + r_2$ , in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ . [1]

- (ii) the product of roots,  $r_1 r_2$ , in terms of  $a$  and  $c$ . [1]

**(This question continues on the following page)**

**(Question 2 continued)**

If  $a$ ,  $r_1$ ,  $b$ ,  $r_2$  and  $c$ , in that order, are in arithmetic sequence, then  $Q(x)$  is said to be an AS-quadratic function.

(e) Given that  $Q(x)$  is an AS-quadratic function,

(i) write down an expression for  $r_2 - r_1$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ ; [1]

(ii) use your answers to parts (d)(i) and (e)(i) to show that  $r_1 = \frac{a^2 - ab - b}{2a}$ ; [2]

(iii) use the result from part (e)(ii) to show that  $b = 0$  or  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ . [3]

Consider the case where  $b = 0$ .

(f) Determine the two AS-quadratic functions that satisfy this condition. [5]

Now consider the case where  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

(g) (i) Find an expression for  $r_1$  in terms of  $b$ . [2]

(ii) Hence or otherwise, determine the exact values of  $b$  and  $c$  such that AS-quadratic functions are formed.

Give your answers in the form  $\frac{-p \pm q\sqrt{s}}{2}$  where  $p, q, s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . [5]

**References:**