



ERRATA

Mathematics: Analysis and Approaches HL WORKED SOLUTIONS

First edition - 2020

The following errata were made on 25/Jun/2020

page 104 CHAPTER 2 INVESTIGATION 2 Question 5, should read:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad u_n &= u_0 e^{rt}, \quad u_0 = 1000, \quad r = 0.06, \quad t = 1 \\ \therefore u_n &= 1000 \times e^{0.06 \times 1} \\ &\approx 1061.84 \end{aligned}$$

The final amount is \$1061.84.

page 166 CHAPTER 3 INVESTIGATION 3 Question 2 c, replace entirely with:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad c \quad \text{From b, } f &= 261.6 \times 2^n \\ \therefore n &= \log_2 \left(\frac{f}{261.6} \right) \\ \text{Let } f_P \text{ and } f_Q \text{ be the frequencies of notes P and Q respectively, where Q is one note above P.} \\ \text{There are 12 notes in an octave, and they are evenly spaced on the logarithmic scale.} \\ \therefore \log_2 \left(\frac{f_Q}{261.6} \right) - \log_2 \left(\frac{f_P}{261.6} \right) &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \therefore \log_2 \left(\frac{f_Q}{f_P} \right) &= \frac{1}{12} \\ \therefore \frac{f_Q}{f_P} &= 2^{\frac{1}{12}} \end{aligned}$$

So, the ratio between the frequencies of two consecutive notes is $2^{\frac{1}{12}} : 1 \approx 1.06 : 1$.

page 1547 EXERCISE 25D Question 5 f, should read:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \quad f \quad e^y(2x^2 + 4x + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} &= (x + 1)(e^y + 3) \\ \therefore \frac{e^y}{e^y + 3} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{x + 1}{2x^2 + 4x + 1} \\ \therefore \int \frac{e^y}{e^y + 3} \frac{dy}{dx} dx &= \int \frac{x + 1}{2x^2 + 4x + 1} dx \\ \therefore \int \frac{e^y}{e^y + 3} dy &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x + 4}{2x^2 + 4x + 1} dx \\ \therefore \ln |e^y + 3| &= \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x^2 + 4x + 1| + c \\ \therefore \ln(e^y + 3) &= \frac{1}{4} \ln |2x^2 + 4x + 1| + c \quad \{e^y + 3 > 0 \text{ for all } y\} \\ \therefore e^y + 3 &= e^c |2x^2 + 4x + 1|^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ \therefore e^y + 3 &= A \sqrt[4]{2x^2 + 4x + 1} \quad \{A = e^c\} \\ \therefore e^y &= A \sqrt[4]{2x^2 + 4x + 1} - 3 \\ \therefore y &= \ln \left[A \sqrt[4]{2x^2 + 4x + 1} - 3 \right] \end{aligned}$$

But $y(0) = 2$, so $2 = \ln(A - 3)$

$$\therefore e^2 = A - 3$$

$$\therefore A = e^2 + 3$$

The particular solution is $y = \ln \left[\sqrt[4]{2x^2 + 4x + 1} (e^2 + 3) - 3 \right]$.

15 a iv

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$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(Y) &= \int_{2a+1}^{2b+1} (y - E(Y))^2 f_Y(y) dy \\ &= \int_{2a+1}^{2b+1} \frac{1}{2} (y - E(Y)) f_{\text{X}}\left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right) dy \quad \{\text{from iii}\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } y = 2x + 1, \quad \therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{When } y = 2b + 1, \quad x = b$$

$$\text{When } y = 2a + 1, \quad x = a$$

The following erratum was made on 26/May/2020

page 1140 **REVIEW SET 18B** Question **28 c**, sign diagram should read:

28 c $f'(x) = \frac{e^x(x-1) - e^x(1)}{(x-1)^2}$ {quotient rule}

$$= \frac{e^x(x-2)}{(x-1)^2}$$

which has sign diagram:

