

Obergymnasium

Time: 180 minutes

Class 6Lc (obr)

Only the four best solved exercises are valid for points. Each exercise gives a maximum of 10 points. Four complete answers, which must be worked out in detail, are required for a mark of 6.

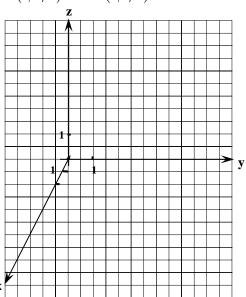
Aids:Formula Book "Mathematical Formulas for Economists", Springer
A dictionary (book or electronic translator)
TI-92 or Voyage 200 with the user manual
The use of the aids is to be declared clearly.

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Exercise 1

The plane \mathcal{P}_1 : x + 2y + 2z = 10 and the coordinate planes define a pyramid S₁. The pyramid is intersected by the plane \mathcal{P}_2 , passing through the points A(0/0/4), B(3/0/2) and C(2/1/2).

- a) Find the traces (intersection lines with the coordinate planes) of the plane \mathcal{P}_1 .
- b) Sketch the pyramid in a coordinate system as shown in the figure.
- c) Determine a Cartesian equation for the plane \mathcal{P}_2 and a vector equation for the line in which the planes \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 intersect.
- d) Sketch also the plane 𝒫₂ together with the intersection line in the same coordinate system of exercise
 b). The plane 𝒫₂ and the coordinate planes define a pyramid S₂. Calculate the volume of the intersection solid S₁ ∩ S₂.



e) Calculate the angle $\beta = \Box$ (ABC).

Exercise 2

For each a > 2, the function $f_a(x) = \frac{x}{a-2}(a-x^2)$ is given.

- a) For a = 3, determine the symmetry, the zeros, the stationary points and the inflection points of the function $f_a(x)$, and sketch the graph.
- b) In general: Find the coordinates of the maximum point H_a of the graph of f_a .
- c) For what a > 2 is the maximum point H_a of exercise b) located at the lowest?

If b) could not be solved, take
$$H_a\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{3}} / \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a-2}\right)$$
 to solve c)

d) For what a > 2 is the maximum point H_a closest to the origin?



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Exercise 3

A parabola f(x) of the fourth degree is symmetrical with respect to the y-axis. The tangent of inflection in A(1/-2) has a slope of -4.

a) Determine the function equation y = f(x).

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(If you could not solve exercise a), use the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{32}x^4 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$, which, in contrast to the function above, has a tangent of inflection of slope -2 in point B(2/-2), to solve the following exercises.)

- b) The line ℓ passes through the minimum points of the graph of f. Calculate the area enclosed by the graph of f and the line ℓ .
- c) The segment of the curve that lies between the positive zeros is rotated about the x-axis. Calculate the volume of the solid of revolution.
- d) The two tangents of inflection and the connection line of the inflection points define a triangle. In what proportion does the graph of function f divide the area of this triangle?

Exercise 4

An employee of a travel agency knows from many years of experience that 30% of his customers book a vacation trip to the island F.

- a) Find the probability that there are
 - a_1) exactly 15
 - a_2) at least 12

bookings for the island F among the next 50 reservations.

- b) How many bookings must be carried out at least for the probability to be more than 99% that at least one reservation has the island F as its destination?
- Because of the customers' booking habits, the travel agency organizes the vacation trip to the island F itself. For the flight, the travel agency charters a plane with 117 seats.
 Because 8% of the passengers normally cancel their booking just a few days before the trip, the travel agency sold 125 tickets for the flight.
 - c_1) Find the probability that more than 117 persons show up at the airport.
 - c₂) What is the probability that there are still free seats on the flight?
 - c₃) Use the definition of the expected value to calculate how many of the 125 passengers can be expected to begin the trip?



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Exercise 5

Solve the independent quizzes:

- a) Under which angle do the graphs of the functions $f(x) = e^{4x}$ and $g(x) = e^{-2x}$ intersect?
- b) Determine z so that the lines ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 intersect each other. Find then a vector equation of one of their angle bisectors:

| | (\mathbf{x}) | | $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$ | | $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \end{pmatrix}$ |) | | (\mathbf{x}) | | (1) | | (-2) | ł |
|------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|--|---|----|----------------|---|-----|------------|--|---|
| ℓ_1 : | у | = | -3 | +t· | $\begin{pmatrix} 2\\ 1\\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ | l | 2: | у | = | 1 | $+s \cdot$ | $\begin{pmatrix} -2\\ 3\\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ | |
| | (z) | | (3) | | (-2) | | | (z) | | (z) | | 6 | |

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- c) A box contains 8 white and 6 black numbered balls. If 5 balls are drawn at random without replacement, determine the probability that
 - c_1) exactly 2 balls are black.
 - c_2) at least 3 balls are white.