

IB DP MATHEMATICS

AI Topic 2 · Functions

TOPICAL WORKSHEET

2.1 Linear Models · 2.2 Quadratic Models

2.3 Other Function Models · 2.4 Optimization

Standard and Higher Level · Syllabus 2025

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Section A — Multiple Choice (15 marks)

Circle the letter of the best answer to each question. Each question is worth 1 mark.

1. A linear model has equation $C(n) = 30 + 5n$. The fixed (constant) cost, independent of n , is [1]
A 5
B 25
C 30
D 35
2. A linear model passes through the points (10, 40) and (30, 100). The gradient of this line is [1]
A 2
B 3
C 4
D 60
3. Which of the following is NOT a property of a linear model $y = mx + c$? [1]
A The rate of change (gradient) is constant
B The graph is a straight line
C First differences of equally-spaced y -values are constant
D The graph must pass through the origin
4. A car's value decreases linearly from \$25 000 by \$2000 per year. Its value after 3 years is [1]
A \$6 000
B \$17 000
C \$19 000
D \$23 000
5. A ball's height is modelled by $h(t) = -5t^2 + 30t$. The time at which the ball reaches its maximum height is [1]
A 1 s
B 2 s
C 3 s
D 6 s
6. The axis of symmetry of the quadratic model $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 3$ is the line [1]
A $x = -2$
B $x = 1$
C $x = 2$
D $x = 4$

7. A quadratic model for a ball's height has vertex $(4, 80)$, where x is time in seconds and y is height in metres. The maximum height reached by the ball is [1]
- A 4 m
 - B 40 m
 - C 80 m
 - D 84 m
8. A quadratic model $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ has a negative discriminant $(b^2 - 4ac < 0)$. This means the graph of the model [1]
- A has two distinct x -intercepts
 - B has exactly one x -intercept (touches the x -axis)
 - C has no x -intercepts (does not cross the x -axis)
 - D is a straight line
9. For an inverse variation model $y = k \div x$, if $y = 20$ when $x = 5$, the constant k is [1]
- A 4
 - B 15
 - C 25
 - D 100
10. An open box is formed by cutting squares of side x from a 10 cm square of card and folding up the sides, giving volume $V(x) = x(10 - 2x)^2$. The valid domain for this model is [1]
- A $x > 0$ only
 - B $0 < x < 5$
 - C $0 < x < 10$
 - D $x < 10$
11. For the sinusoidal model $y = 4\sin(x) + 7$, the amplitude of the model is [1]
- A 4
 - B 7
 - C 8
 - D 11
12. The period, in hours, of the sinusoidal model $h(t) = 3\sin(\pi t \div 6) + 5$ is [1]
- A 3
 - B 6
 - C $\pi \div 6$
 - D 12

- 13.** To find the maximum or minimum value of a function model using a graphing calculator (GDC), you would **[1]**
- A locate the y-intercept of the graph
 - B locate the turning point (vertex) of the graph
 - C find where the graph crosses the x-axis
 - D find the gradient of the graph at $x=0$
- 14.** For a business model, the 'break-even point(s)' occur where **[1]**
- A Revenue = 0
 - B Cost = 0
 - C Revenue = Cost (Profit = 0)
 - D Profit is at its maximum
- 15.** For a profit model $P(x)$ that is a downward-opening (negative leading coefficient) quadratic, the vertex of the graph represents **[1]**
- A the break-even point
 - B the maximum profit
 - C the minimum cost
 - D the fixed cost

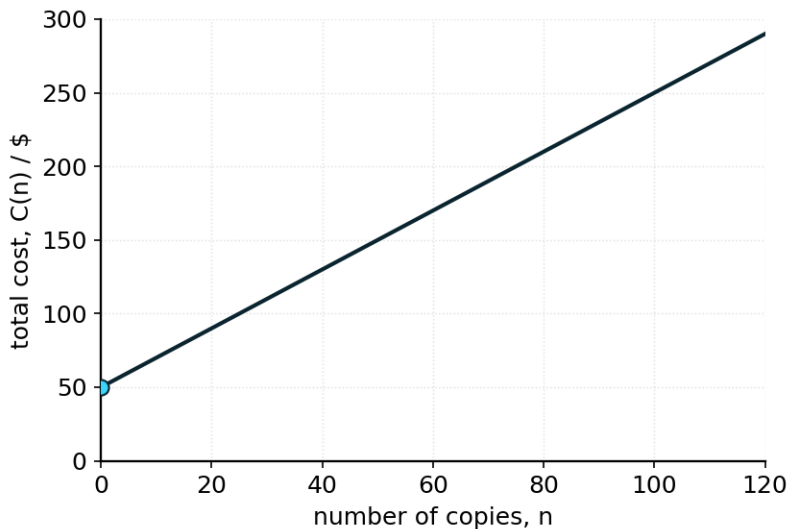
Section B — Structured Questions (65 marks)

Answer all questions in the space provided. Working must be shown for full marks.

2.1 Linear Models

Question 1 [7 marks]

A printing company charges a fixed set-up fee plus a cost per copy. The graph shows the total cost, $C(n)$, for printing n copies, where $C(n) = 50 + 2n$ (computed).



Linear cost model, $C(n) = 50 + 2n$ (computed).

- (a) Using the graph, state the fixed cost (the cost when $n=0$), and the gradient of the line (the cost per copy). [2]

- (b) Using $C(n) = 50 + 2n$, calculate the total cost of printing 80 copies. [2]

- (c) Find the number of copies, n , for which the total cost is \$250. [3]

Question 2 [6 marks]

A car is purchased for \$20 000, and its value depreciates linearly by \$1500 each year, so that $V(t) = 20\,000 - 1500t$.

(a) State the initial value of the car (at $t=0$).

[2]

(b) Calculate the value of the car after 4 years.

[2]

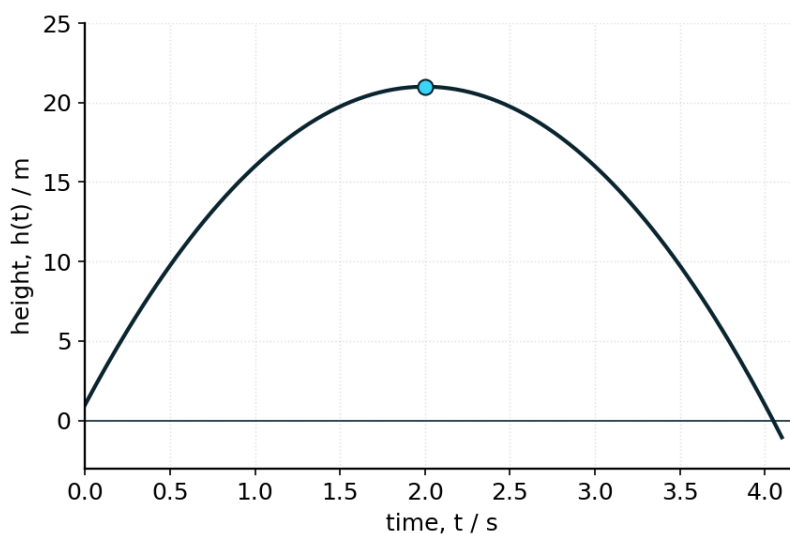
(c) The car is sold for scrap once its value reaches \$5000. Find the value of t at which this occurs.

[2]

2.2 Quadratic Models

Question 3 [7 marks]

A ball is thrown into the air. The graph shows its height, $h(t)$, after t seconds, where $h(t) = -5t^2 + 20t + 1$ (computed).



Projectile height, $h(t) = -5t^2 + 20t + 1$ (computed).

(a) Using the graph, write down the maximum height reached by the ball, and the time at which this occurs.

[2]

(b) Calculate the height of the ball after 1 second.

[2]

(c) Find the time at which the ball hits the ground ($h(t)=0$), giving your answer to 3 significant figures. [3]

Question 4 [6 marks]

A farmer has 40 m of fencing to enclose a rectangular field, using an existing wall as one side (so fencing is only needed for the other three sides). If x is the length of each of the two sides perpendicular to the wall, the enclosed area is $A(x) = 40x - 2x^2$.

(a) Calculate the enclosed area when $x=5$. [2]

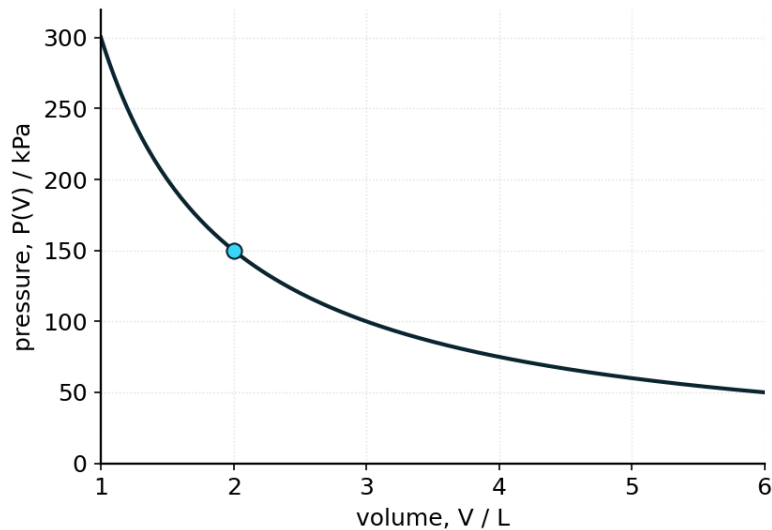
(b) Using the vertex of this quadratic model, find the value of x that maximizes the enclosed area. [2]

(c) Calculate the maximum enclosed area. [2]

2.3 Other Function Models

Question 5 [7 marks]

Boyle's Law states that, at constant temperature, the pressure P of a fixed mass of gas is inversely proportional to its volume V , so that $P(V) = k \div V$. The graph shows this relationship (computed).



Boyle's Law, $P(V) = 300 \div V$ (computed).

- (a) Using the point marked on the graph ($V=2$, $P=150$), find the value of the constant k . [2]

- (b) Using $P(V) = 300 \div V$, calculate the pressure when $V=5$ L. [2]

- (c) Calculate the volume when the pressure is 100 kPa. [3]

Question 6 [6 marks]

An open-topped box is formed from a square sheet of card of side 20 cm, by cutting squares of side x cm from each corner and folding up the sides, giving volume $V(x) = x(20-2x)^2$.

- (a) Calculate the volume of the box when $x=2$. [2]

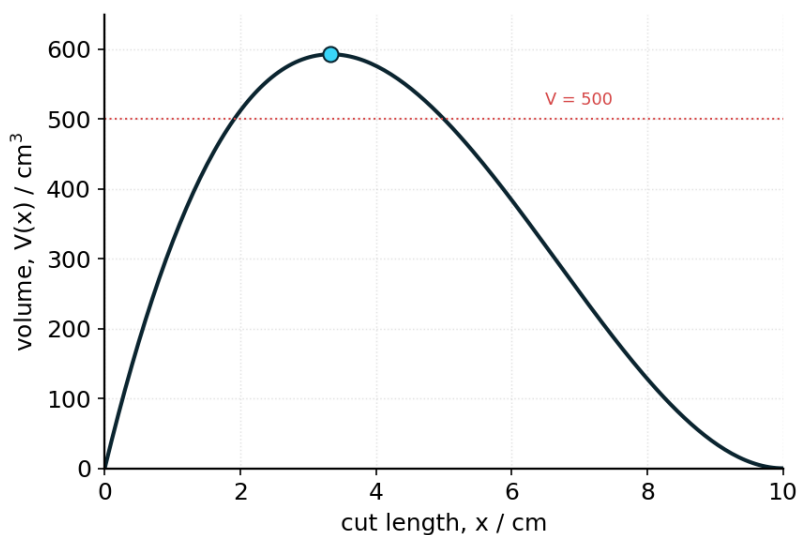
- (b) State the valid domain of x for this model, giving a reason. [2]

- (c) Calculate the volume of the box when $x=4$. [2]

2.4 Optimization

Question 7 [7 marks]

The graph shows the volume, $V(x)$, of the open-topped box from Question 6, for $0 < x < 10$ (computed).



Open-box volume, $V(x) = x(20-2x)^2$ (computed).

(a) Using the graph, write down the value of x that gives the maximum volume, and state this maximum volume, both to 3 significant figures. [2]

(b) State the maximum volume to the nearest whole number. [2]

(c) Using the graph, state the range of values of x for which $V(x) > 500 \text{ cm}^3$. [3]

Question 8 [6 marks]

A company's profit, in dollars, from selling x units is modelled by $P(x) = -0.1x^2 + 30x - 500$.

- (a) Find the break-even points (the values of x for which the profit is zero), giving your answers to the nearest whole unit. [2]

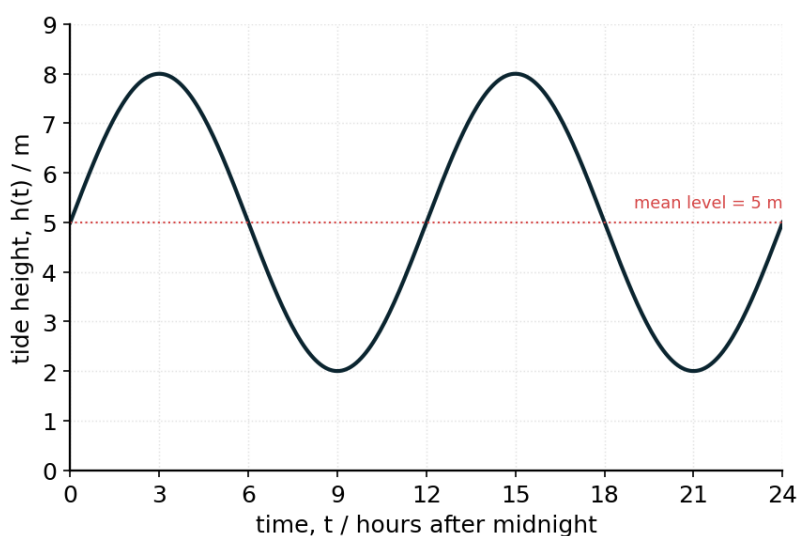
- (b) Find the number of units that maximizes the profit, and state this maximum profit. [2]

- (c) State the range of values of x for which the company makes a profit ($P(x) > 0$). [2]

2.3 Other Function Models

Question 9 [7 marks]

The height of the tide, $h(t)$ metres, t hours after midnight, is modelled by the sinusoidal function $h(t) = 3\sin(\pi t \div 6) + 5$. The graph shows this model over 24 hours (computed).



Tide height model, $h(t) = 3\sin(\pi t \div 6) + 5$ (computed).

- (a) Using the graph (or the equation), state the amplitude and the mean (sea) level of this model. [2]

- (b) Calculate the tide height at $t=3$ (3 a.m.). [2]

(c) Find the first time after midnight, $t > 0$, at which the tide height is 6.5 m.

[3]

2.1 Linear Models

Question 10 [6 marks]

A mobile phone plan charges a flat fee of \$20 for the first 100 minutes of calls each month, then \$0.25 per minute for any additional minutes, so that $C(m) = 20$ for $m \leq 100$, and $C(m) = 20 + 0.25(m - 100)$ for $m > 100$.

(a) Calculate the cost of 60 minutes of calls.

[2]

(b) Calculate the cost of 150 minutes of calls.

[2]

(c) Find the number of minutes, m , for which the cost is \$45.

[2]