



**MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT**

**Year 11 Methods - Test Number 3 2019**

**Relations, Function Transformations, Trig Functions & Counting**

**Resource Free**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*SOLUTIONS*

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

45

Time Allowed: \_\_\_\_\_

Reading: 2 minutes

Working: 43 minutes

Instructions: You ARE NOT permitted any notes or calculator.

The formula sheet will be provided.

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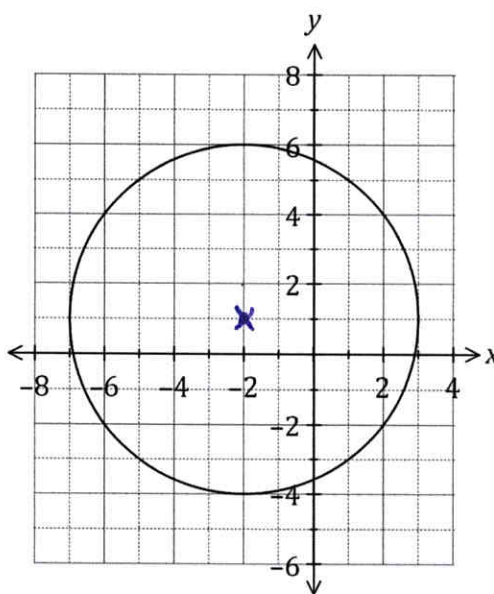
1. [3, 4 = 7 marks]

- a) The graph of the relation  $y^2 = x$  passes through the points  $(36, p)$  and  $(q, -9)$ . Determine the values of  $p$  and  $q$ .

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= x \\ p^2 &= 36 \\ \therefore p &= \pm 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= x \\ (-9)^2 &= q \\ \therefore q &= 81 \end{aligned}$$

- b) The graph of a relationship is circular, as shown below.



Determine the equation of this circle in the form  $x^2 + y^2 = a + bx + cy$ , where  $a, b$  and  $c$  are constants.

$$\text{Centre } (-2, 1) \quad r = 5$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 4 - 2y + 1 = 25 \quad \checkmark \text{ expand}$$

$$\underline{x^2 + y^2 = 20 - 4x + 2y} \quad \checkmark \text{ correct form}$$

2. [2, 3 = 5 marks]

a) Use an appropriate identity to show that  $\cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta$

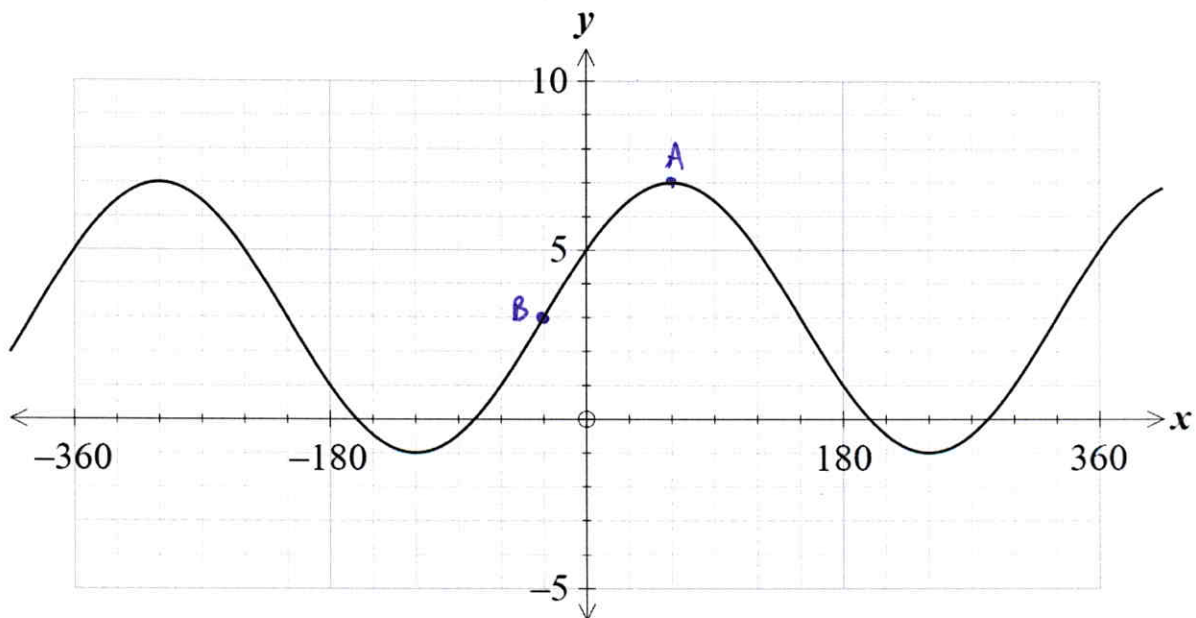
$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\pi - \theta) &= \cos \pi \cos \theta + \sin \pi \sin \theta \quad \checkmark \\ &= (-1) \cos \theta + 0 \sin \theta \quad \checkmark \text{ must show} \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\cos \theta}}\end{aligned}$$

b) Evaluate:  $\sin(250^\circ) \cos(25^\circ) - \cos(250^\circ) \sin(25^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sin(250^\circ - 25^\circ) \quad \checkmark \\ &= \sin 225^\circ \quad \checkmark \\ &= -\sin 45^\circ \quad \checkmark \\ &= \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}} \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

3. [4 marks]

The sketch of the curve  $y = a \sin(x + b) + c$  is shown in the diagram below. Given that  $a > 0$ , find the values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$



$$\text{amplitude} = \frac{7 - (-1)}{2} = 4 \quad \therefore a = 4$$

At A,  $y = 7$   $\therefore$  graph has moved up 3, i.e.  $c = 3$

Graph has moved left  $30^\circ$  (point B)  $\therefore b = 30^\circ$

$$a = \underline{4} \quad \checkmark \quad b = \underline{30^\circ} \quad \checkmark \quad c = \underline{3} \quad \checkmark$$

4. [3, 3 = 6 marks]

Use the Binomial theorem to answer the following:

- a) Find the sixth term in the expansion of  $(2x - \frac{1}{2})^9$ . Give your answer in simplified form.

$$\binom{9}{5} (2x)^4 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = 126 \times 2^4 x^4 \times -\frac{1}{2^5} \\ = -63x^4$$

- b) Find the term independent of  $x$  (ie which contains no  $x$ ) in the expansion of  $[x + (\frac{1}{x^2})]^{12}$

5th term:  $\binom{12}{4} x^8 \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^4 = \frac{12!}{8!4!}$

$$= \frac{12 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}$$

$$= \frac{990}{2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{495}}$$

5. [1, 1, 3 = 5 marks] (DO NOT SIMPLIFY YOUR ANSWERS)

An examination is divided into two sections, A and B, with 5 and 7 questions respectively. How many different combinations of questions are there if students are required to:

a) answer all the questions in each section?

1 ✓

b) answer all the questions in Section A and any two questions from Section B?

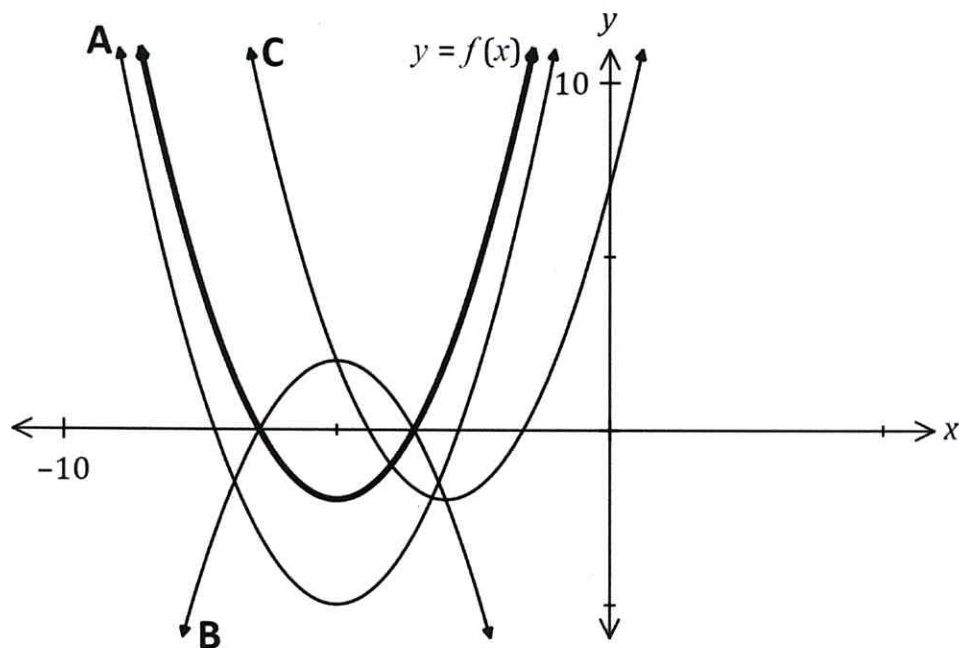
$$\binom{5}{5} \times \binom{7}{2} = \binom{7}{2} \quad \checkmark \text{ either}$$

c) answer a total of 5 questions with at least one question from each section?

$$\begin{aligned} & 1A, 4B \quad \approx \quad 2A, 3B \quad \approx \quad 3A, 2B \quad \approx \quad 4A, 1B \quad \checkmark \text{ possibility} \\ & = \binom{5}{1} \binom{7}{4} + \binom{5}{2} \binom{7}{3} + \binom{5}{3} \binom{7}{2} + \binom{5}{4} \binom{7}{1} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

6. [3 marks]

The graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown in bold below. The graphs of  $y = -f(x)$ ,  $y = f(x + p)$  and  $y = f(x) + q$  are also shown, where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants.

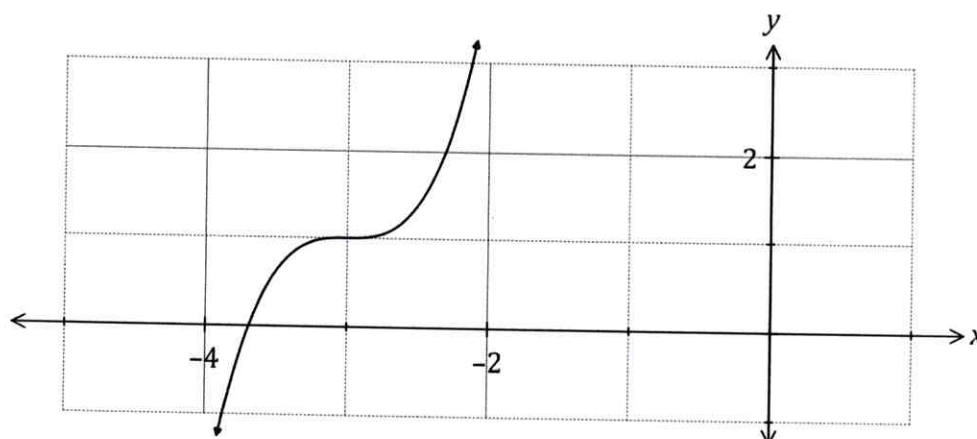


Complete the table below, by identifying the defining equation of each graph:

Graph	Equation
<b>A</b>	$y = f(x) + q$ ✓
<b>B</b>	$y = -f(x)$ ✓
<b>C</b>	$y = f(x + p)$ ✓

7. [1, 2, 2 = 5 marks]

- (a) Part of the graph of  $y = f(x)$  is shown below, where  $f(x) = 3(x + b)^3 + c$ , and  $b$  and  $c$  are constants.



- (i) Determine the value of  $b$ .

$$b = 3 \checkmark$$

- (ii) Determine  $f(0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 3(0+3)^3 + c && \checkmark \text{sub } x=0 \\ &= 82 \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

- b) Another function,  $g(x)$ , is a transformation of  $f(x)$ , where  $g(x) = f(2x - 3)$ .

Describe how to obtain the graph of  $y = g(x)$  from the graph of  $y = f(x)$ .

Translate 3 units right then dilate  $\parallel$  to  
x axis, scale factor  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\checkmark$   
(-1 if wrong order)



8. [3, 3, 4 = 10 marks]

Solve the following trigonometric equations in the given domain:

a)  $(\sin \theta - 2)(2 \sin \theta - 1) = 0, \quad 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

$\sin \theta = 2$   
no solution ✓

$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  ✓  
Ref  $\angle = 30^\circ$

$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ \text{ or } 150^\circ$  ✓

b)  $4 \cos^2 x = 3, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$

$\cos^2 x = \frac{3}{4}$

$\cos x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  ✓

(if omit  $\pm$ , max 2 for correct answers: 2 only)

Ref  $\angle = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \therefore x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}$  ✓✓

c)  $2 \sin 3x - 1 = 0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

$\sin 3x = \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \leq 3x \leq 3\pi$  } ✓  
Ref  $\angle = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\therefore 3x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}$  ✓✓

$x = \frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{18}, \frac{13\pi}{18}, \frac{17\pi}{18}$  ✓

**\*\*End of Test\*\***