MATHEMATICS METHODS

MAWA Semester 1 (Unit 3) Examination 2019
Calculator-assumed

Marking Key

The release date for this exam and marking scheme is 14th June.

Section Two: Calculator-assumed **(100 Marks)**

Question 8(a) **(4 marks)**

Solution

$$\int_2^6 \frac{f(x)}{3}\,dx = 4$$

(i) $\int_2^6 f(x)\,dx = 3\times 4 = 12$

(ii) $\int_2^6 \frac{3f(x)-1}{2}\,dx = \int_2^6 \frac{3f(x)}{2}\,dx - \int_2^6 \frac{1}{2}\,dx$

$= \frac{3}{2}\int_2^6 f(x)\,dx - \int_2^6 \frac{1}{2}\,dx$

$= \left(\frac{3}{2}\times 12\right) - \left[\frac{1}{2}x\right]_2^6$

$= 18 - [3 - 1]$

$= 16$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states $\int_2^6 f(x)\,dx = 12$	1
• uses linearity and additivity to deduce $\int_2^6 \frac{3f(x)-1}{2}\,dx = \int_2^6 \frac{3f(x)}{2}\,dx - \int_2^6 \frac{1}{2}\,dx$	1
• anti-differentiates $\frac{1}{2}$	1
• determines correct result of 16	1

Question 8(b) **(3 marks)**

Solution

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{0} e^{4x+1}\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\int_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{0} 4e^{4x+1}\,dx$$

$= \frac{1}{4}\left[e^{4x+1}\right]_{-\frac{1}{4}}^{0}$

$= \frac{1}{4}\left[e^{1} - e^{0}\right]$

$= \frac{1}{4}\left[e - 1\right]$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• anti-differentiates correctly	1
• substitutes limits of integration correctly	1
• determines exact result	1

Question 9(a) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$f'(x) = (x-1)^2(4x-1) = 4x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d + e$ $hence\ f(x) = x^4 + ...\qquad ie\quad a > 0$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Mark**
• states $a > 0$ justifies answer using anti-differentiation	1

Question 9(b) **(1 mark)**

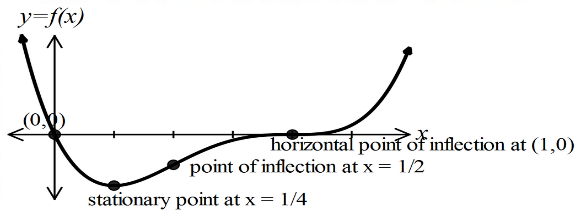
Solution	
For stationary points, $f'(x) = 0$ $ie\,(x-1)^2(4x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1, \frac{1}{4}$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states x coordinates of stationary points	1

Question 9(c) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
$f'(1) = 0$ and $f''(1) = 0$ $f''(x) = 6(x-1)(2x-1)$ $f''(1^-) = -ve \times +ve = -ve$ $f''(1^+) = +ve \times +ve = +ve$ Hence there is a change in concavity at $x = 1$ and $f'(1) = 0$ so there is a horizontal point of inflection at $x = 1$. Hence $m = 1$.	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states $f'(1) = 0$ and $f''(1) = 0$ • demonstrates change in concavity at $x = 1$ • states that horizontal point of inflection occurs at $m = 1$.	1 1 1

Question 9(d) **(3 marks)**

Solution



Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• sketch shows $x \to \pm\infty,\ f(x) \to \infty$ and roots • clearly shows x coordinate of minimum turning point • graphs correct shape and clearly labels points of inflection	1 1 1

Question 20(b) **(5 marks)**

Solution

$$A = \pi\left(\frac{l}{2\pi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{100-l}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dA}{dl} = \frac{2\pi l}{4\pi^2} - \frac{1}{8}(100-l) = \frac{l}{2\pi} - \frac{1}{8}(100-l) = l\left(\frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{8}\right) - \frac{25}{2} = l\left(\frac{4+\pi}{8\pi}\right) - \frac{25}{2}$$

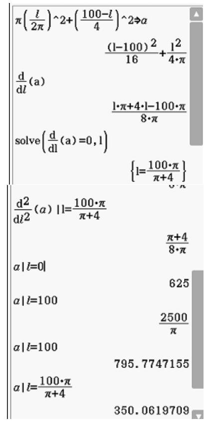
$$\frac{dA}{dl} = 0 \Rightarrow l = \frac{25}{2}\left(\frac{8\pi}{4+\pi}\right) \approx 43.99\,cm$$

$$\frac{d^2A}{dl^2} = \frac{4+\pi}{8\pi} > 0 \Rightarrow min$$

$$A\big|_{l=43.99} = 350.06$$

$$A\big|_{l=0} = 25^2 = 625$$

$$A\big|_{l=100} = \pi\left(\frac{100}{2\pi}\right)^2 \approx 795.77$$



Or, to establish minimum has been achieved at $l = 43.99\,cm$,
states coefficient of l^2 is positive, hence minimum turning point or demonstrates with graph

Hence the minimum total area is obtained when $l = 43.99\,cm$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• determines $\frac{dA}{dl}$	1
• equates $\frac{dA}{dl} = 0$ and solves	1
• establishes $\frac{d^2A}{dl^2}\Big\|_{l=43.99} > 0$ hence a minimum	1
• determines A for $l = 0$ and $l = 100$ OR demonstrates through graph or coefficient of l^2 that A is a quadratic with a minimum turning point	1
• concludes minimum area is when $l = 43.99\,cm$	1

Question 19(c) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$A=\int_{-1}^{4}\lvert f(x)\rvert dx=5+16+11+27=59$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states correct answer	1

Question 19(d) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
Shaded area marked M $=(16\times3)-21=27$	
Marking key/mathematical behaviours	Marks
• recognises area of rectangle subtract $\int_{-1}^{2} f(x)dx$ • states correct answer	1 1

Question 19(e) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
(i) Correct statement is $\int_{k}^{4} f(x)dx=48$ (ii) Use CAS and solve for k: Solve ($\left(\int_{k}^{4}(12x^2-4x^3)dx=48,k\right)$ $\Rightarrow k=-2$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
(i) • chooses correct statement (ii) • solves for k	 1 1

Question 20(a) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
For the circle, $l=2\pi r\Rightarrow r=\frac{l}{2\pi}$, $\therefore A_c=\pi\left(\frac{l}{2\pi}\right)^2$ For the square, $x=\left(\frac{100-l}{4}\right)$, $\therefore A_s=\left(\frac{100-l}{4}\right)^2$ Hence, $A=\pi\left(\frac{l}{2\pi}\right)^2+\left(\frac{100-l}{4}\right)^2$	
Mathematical behaviours	Mark
• demonstrates that $r=\frac{1}{2\pi}$ and states expression for the area of the circle • demonstrates that side length = $\frac{100-l}{4}$ and states expression for the area of the square • concludes formula for A	1 1 1

Question 10(a) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
X has a binomial distribution with parameters n and $p=0.5$ ie $X\sim Bin(n,0.5)$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• identifies binomial distribution and states parameters	1

Question 10(b) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$E(X)=\mu=np=\frac{n}{2}$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states correct answer	1

Question 10(c) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
$n=20:\ P_1=P(5\le X\le 15)\cong 0.988$ $n=1000:\ P_1=P(495\le X\le 505)\cong 0.272$ $n=10\,000:\ P_1=P(4995\le X\le 5005)\cong 0.088$ (from calculator)	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states a probability inequality relevant to one of the n values • calculates one probability correctly • calculates all probabilities correctly	1 1 1

Question 10(d) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$P_1\to 0$ as $n\to\infty$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• obtains correct answer	1

Question 10(e) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
$n=20:\ P_2=P(9.5\le X\le 10.5)=P(X=10)\cong 0.176$ $n=200:\ P_2=P(95\le X\le 105)\cong 0.563$ $n=1000:\ P_2=P(475\le X\le 525)\cong 0.893$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states probability inequality relevant to $n=20$ • calculates one probability correctly • calculates all probabilities correctly	1 1 1

Question 10(f) **(1 mark)**

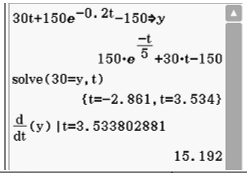
Solution	
$P_2\to 1$ as $n\to\infty$	
Mathematical behaviours	Marks

• obtains correct answer	1

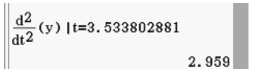
Question 11(a) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$y = 30t + 150e^{-0.2t} + k$ $t = 0, y = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 150 + k \Rightarrow k = -150$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Mark**
• evaluates k	1

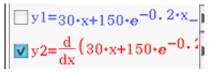
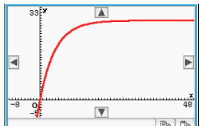
Question 11(b) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
$y = 30t + 150e^{-0.2t} - 150$ $y = 30 \Rightarrow t = 3.53s$ $v = 30 - 30e^{-0.2t}$ $v_{t=3.53}\big| = 15.19m/s$ 	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• equates $y = 30$ and determines time taken to hit the ground • differentiates to obtain v • calculates the speed	1 1 1

Question 11(c) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
$v = 30 - 30e^{-0.2t}$ $\Rightarrow a = 6e^{-0.2t} m/s^2 > 0$  Since $v > 0$ and $a > 0$ the ball is speeding up.	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• differentiates v to determine a and states $a > 0$ • draws conclusion noting the same sign of both v and a.	1 1

Question 11(d) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$v = 30 - 30e^{-0.2t}$, $a = 6e^{-0.2t}$ $t \to \infty, v \to 30, a \to 0$   Hence constant speed is attained.	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states $v \to 30\,m/s$ ie is constant	1

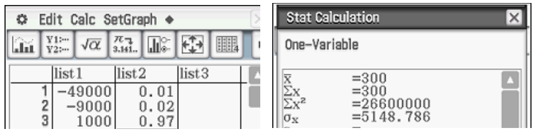
Question 11(e) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
A restriction on the domain is needed. ie $0 \le t \le 3.53$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**

• completes exactly 2 entries of Profit row of table correctly • completes table correctly	1 1

Question 18(b) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
$E(X)=0.01\times(-49000)+0.02\times(-9000)+0.97\times1000=300$ Hence the expected profit is $300	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states correct formula for $E(X)$ • obtains correct answer	1 1



Question 18(c) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
$Var(X)=(-49000-300)^2\times0.01+(-9000-300)^2\times0.02+(1000-300)^2\times0.97=26510000$ $Std\ Dev=\sqrt{26510000}\approx5149$ or $E(X^2)=(-49000)^2\times0.01+(-9000)^2\times0.02+(1000)^2\times0.97=26600000$ $Var(X)=E(X^2)-(E(X))^2$ $=26600000-(300)^2=26510000$ $Std\ Dev(X)=\sqrt{26510000}\approx5149$ Note: CAS screen above shows $E(X^2)=26600000$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• demonstrates calculations required to obtain variance • obtains variance • obtains standard deviation	1 1 1

Question 19(a) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$\int_{-1}^{2} f(x)\,dx=5+16=21$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states correct answer	1

Question 19(b) **(1 mark)**

Solution	
$\int_{-1}^{4} f(x)\,dx=5+16+11-27=5$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• states correct answer	1

• states restriction required on the domain	1

Question 12(a) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
$\mu=\dfrac{49\times63.3+38\times54.1}{87}=59.28$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• uses correct expression • obtains correct answer	1 1

Question 12(b) **(4 marks)**

Solution	
If $Y=aX+b$, then $E(Y)=aE(X)+b$ and $St.Dev(Y)=aSt.Dev(X)$ So $59.28=a\times63.3+b$ and $9=a\times7.6$ So $a=1.18$ and $b=-15.68$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• expresses $E(Y)$ in terms of $E(X)$ • expresses $Std\ Dev\ (Y)$ in terms of $Std\ Dev(X)$ • calculates a • calculates b	1 1 1 1

Question 13(a) **(5 marks)**

Solution

Stationary Points: $\dfrac{dy}{dx}=0$

i.e. $(6x-1)\left(x+\dfrac{1}{2}\right)=0$

$x=\dfrac{1}{6}$ or $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$

Now $\dfrac{dy}{dx}=(6x-1)\left(x+\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$

$=6x^2+2x-\dfrac{1}{2}$

$\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}=12x+2$

At $x=\dfrac{1}{6}$, $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}=4\Rightarrow \text{min}$ At $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$, $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}=-4\Rightarrow \text{max}$

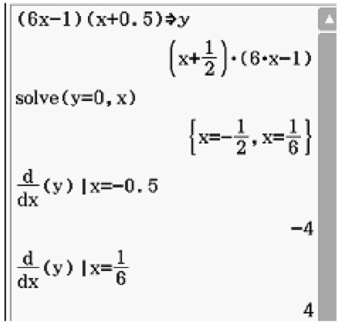
$\therefore \text{max turning pt at } \left(-\dfrac{1}{2},1\right)$

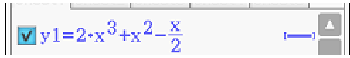
Now $y=2x^3+x^2-\dfrac{1}{2}x+c$

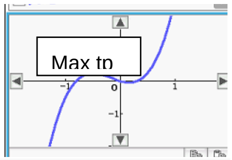
$\left(-\dfrac{1}{2},1\right)\Rightarrow 1=2\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^3+\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^2-\dfrac{1}{2}.\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)+c$

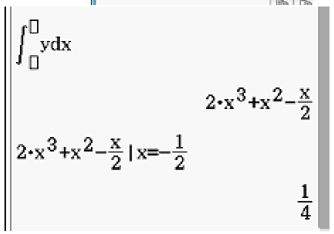
$1=\dfrac{1}{4}+c\Rightarrow c=\dfrac{3}{4}$

$\therefore$ equation of the function is $y=2x^3+x^2-\dfrac{1}{2}x+\dfrac{3}{4}$









Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• uses $\dfrac{dy}{dx}=0$ to find stationary points	1
• substitutes into $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, $x=\dfrac{1}{6}$ and $x=-\dfrac{1}{2}$ to find which x value gives a local maximum turning point or clearly shows on sketch location of maximum and confirms maximum using 2nd derivative test	1 1
• integrates the derivative function correctly	1

Question 16(b) **(1 mark)**

Solution

Distance travelled = $\displaystyle\int_0^3 |8t+p|\,dt$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• states the integral of the **absolute** velocity function from $t=0$ to $t=3$	1

Question 17(a) **(2 marks)**

Solution

Define the random variable, X as the number of batteries that last for less than 2000 hours. Hence, $X\sim Bin(120,0.1)$

$P(X=15)\approx 0.0742$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• recognizes Binomial nature	1
• obtains correct answer	1

Question 17(b) **(2 marks)**

Solution

$X\sim Bin(120,0.1)$

$P(X\le 15)\approx 0.8560$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• recognizes binomial nature	1
• obtains correct answer	1

Question 17(c) **(2 marks)**

Solution

From part (b) we can conclude that there is an 85.6% chance that no more than 15 batteries out of 120 last less than 2000hrs. This would imply that there is only a 14.4% chance that more than 15 out of 120 batteries last less than 2000hrs.
Hence the test does not imply compelling evidence that the manufacturer's claim is false.

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• obtains correct answer	1
• gives valid reason	1

Question 18(a) **(3 marks)**

Solution

Outcome	Death	Permanent Disability	No payout
Profit	−49000	−9000	1000
Probability	0.01	0.02	0.97

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• completes Probability row of table correctly	1

Question 15(b) **(4 marks)**

Solution

(i) $f(x)=\frac{x}{6}$, where $x=-1,1,2,4.$ No, since $f(-1)=\frac{-1}{6}$ represents a probability and probability cannot be negative

(ii)

x	4	6	8	10
$f(x)$	0.05	0.30	0.25	0.4

Yes as $0 \le f(x) \le 1 \ \forall \ x$ and the sum of the probabilities is 1.

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
(i)	
• states no	1
• recognises negative probability	1
(ii)	
• states yes	1
• states both reasons	1

Question 16(a) **(3 marks)**

Solution

$v=\int 8\,dt$

$v=\frac{ds}{dt}=8t+c$

$v(0)=p \Rightarrow \quad p=c$

$\therefore v=\frac{ds}{dt}=8t+p$

$s=4t^2+pt+k$

$s(1)=q \Rightarrow \quad q=4+p+k \ \Rightarrow \quad k=q-4-p$

$\therefore s=4t^2+pt+q-4-p$

or $s=4t^2+pt+q-p-4$ as required

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• anti-differentiates $a(t)$ to obtain $v(t)$ and uses $v(0)=p$ to get correct expression for c.	1
• anti-differentiates $v(t)$ to obtain $s(t)$ and uses $s(1)=q$ to get correct expression for k	1
• states required answer	1

• uses the point $\left(-\frac{1}{2},1\right)$ to determine the value of c • states the correct equation of the function	1

Question 13(b) **(5 marks)**

Solution	
(i) $V=\dfrac{\pi h}{3}(R^2+r^2+Rr)$ $V=\dfrac{\pi(15)}{3}(5^2+3^2+5\times 3)$ $\approx 769.69\,cm^3 \approx 770\,cm^3$ (ii) $V=\dfrac{\pi 15}{3}(R^2+3^2+3R)$ $\dfrac{dV}{dR}=5\pi(2R+3)$ $\dfrac{dV}{dR}\approx\dfrac{\delta V}{\delta R}, R=5, \delta R=-0.2$ $\delta V \approx 5\pi(2\times 5+3)(-0.2)$ $\delta V \approx -40.84\ cm^3 \approx -41\ cm^3$ *ie a decrease in capacity of approximately* 41 *millilitres*	
Mathematical behaviours	**Mark**
(i) • states correct volume to the nearest cubic centimetre	 1
(ii) • states V in terms of R • uses incremental formula to obtain expression for small change in V • substitutes, $R=5$ and $\delta R=-0.2$ • states the decrease in capacity	 1 1 1 1

Question 14(a) **(3 marks)**

Solution

Total number of cars in sample is $27+13+11+4+14=69$

Proportions of the various colours, and rounded to a whole multiple of 0.05:

White	Black	Red	Blue	Other
$\frac{27}{69}\cong 0.391 \cong$	$\frac{13}{69}\cong 0.188 \cong$	$11/69 \cong 0.15$	$4/69 \cong 0.058$ 7	$14/69 \cong 0.20$

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• obtains total sample size	1
• calculates all fractions correctly	1
• rounds all answers correctly	1

Question 14(b) **(3 marks)**

Solution	
Expected number of points per car ¿ $2\times 0.4+4\times 0.2+7\times 0.15+9\times 0.05+5\times 0.2=4.1$ So expected number of points per 100 cars ¿ $100\times 4.1=410$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• obtains correct expression for expected value	1
• calculates expected value (per car) correctly	1
• obtains correct answer	1

Question 14(c) **(2 marks)**

Solution

Expected number of points per car (by colour)

White	Black	Red	Blue	Other
$2\times 0.4=0.8$	$4\times 0.2=0.8$	$7\times 0.15=1.05$	$9\times 0.05=0.45$	$5\times 0.2=1$

Since the expected points per car is greatest for Rodney's red cars, Rodney is most likely to accumulate points fastest.

Mathematical behaviours	Marks
• evaluates expected values correctly	1
• correct answer	1

Question 14(d) **(2 marks)**

Solution	
$P=0.4^2+0.2^2+0.15^2+0.05^2+0.2^2=0.265$	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
• uses correct formula	1
• evaluates correctly	1

Question 15(a) **(4 marks)**

Solution	
(i) none (consecutive selections are not independent so not binomial) (ii) uniform (iii) binomial (iv) binomial	
Mathematical behaviours	**Marks**
i) • states none	 1
(ii) • states uniform	 1
(iii) • states binomial	 1
(iv) • states binomial	 1