

Space for extra working
Question



Semester One Examination 2012
Question/Answer Booklet

MATHEMATICS 3CD

Section One
(Calculator Free)

SOLUTIONS

Time allowed for this section

Reading time before commencing work: 5 minutes
Working time for paper: 50 minutes

Material required/recommended for this section

To be provided by the supervisor
Question/answer booklet for Section One.
Formula sheet.

To be provided by the candidate
Standard items: pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, highlighter, eraser, ruler.

Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor before reading any questions.

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Question 11.

As part of a university teaching project, a group of first-year students is brought together with a group made up of final-year and mature-age students, so that each first-year student is paired with an older student. No student remains without a partner. There are a total of 30 students in the project.

x first-year students, aged 17 years
 y final-year students, aged 21 years
 z mature-age students, aged 27 years

The mean age of all the students is 20 years.

(a) Write down three equations that can be used to solve for x , y and z .

$x = y + z$
 $x + y + z = 30$

$\frac{17x + 21y + 27z}{30} = 20$ or $17x + 21y + 27z = 600$

[3]

(b) How many final-year students are involved in the project?

Solving using 'ClassPad'.

There were 10 final-year students



[1]

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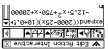
Question 12.

Organisers of the "Plains to Peaks" cycling race are assuming that they will get 2000 entrants if the entry fee is \$10. If the entry fee is increased by 50 cents, they predict they will lose 25 competitors. Before they take any entrants they must raise \$24 000 to cover costs for running the event.

Let x represent each 50 cent increase.

(a) Show that the revenue can be expressed as $20000 + 750x - 12.5x^2$

Revenue = Number of competitors \times entry fee
 $= (2000 - 25x)(10 + 0.5x)$



$= 20000 + 750x - 12.5x^2$

[3]

(b) Find the expression for profit, in terms of x .

Profit = Revenue - Costs

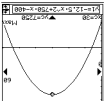
$= 20000 + 750x - 12.5x^2 - 24000$

$= -12.5x^2 + 750x - 4000$

[1]

(c) How many entries are required to achieve the maximum profit?

Using 'ClassPad'
 $x = 30$ produces maximum profit
Number of entries = $2000 - 25 \times 30 = 1250$



[2]

Question 13.

The gradient of the curve with equation $y = \frac{ax^2 + bx + 13}{1}$ at the point $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$ is zero.

(a) Use your ClassPad to find an expression for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of a and b

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2ax + b}{1}$$

(b) Form two equations and hence find the values of a and b .

$$0 = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1(4a + b)}{4a + 2b + 13}$$

$$4a + b = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \text{ lies on curve}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{4a + 2b + 13}$$

$$4a + 2b + 13 = 5$$

$$4a + 2b = -8$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a + 2b = -8 \\ 4a + b = 0 \end{cases}$$

Question 10.

(a) A conjecture is true **only** if it is always true. State whether the following is false or true. If it is false, give a counter-example, otherwise give one example of when it is true.

(i) Every factor of an even number is even

FALSE:

e.g. 6 is even, but has a factor of 3 (odd)

[2]

(ii) The sum of three counting numbers in an arithmetic progression is a multiple of 3

TRUE:

e.g. 4, 7, 10, ... is in A.P. $4 + 7 + 10 = 21$ which is a multiple of 3

(iii) If a and b are odd counting numbers with $a > b$, then $a^2 - b^2$ is a multiple of 8

TRUE:

e.g. $a = 15, b = 11$ then $225 - 121 = 104 = 13 \times 8$ i.e. a multiple of 8

[2]

(b) Explain why the sum of 3 consecutive even integers is always a multiple of 6. Don't just give examples; your answer must be supported by reasoning.

Let the consecutive even integers be $2n, 2n + 2, 2n + 4$
Then $sum = 6n + 6 = 6(n + 1) = 6 \times \text{integer}$
 \therefore sum is a multiple of 6

[3]

Space for extra working

Question

Structure of this examination

	Number of questions	Working time (minutes)	Marks available
This Section Section One Calculator Free	9	50	50
Section Two Calculator Assumed	13	100	100
Total marks			150

Instructions:

1. Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
2. Spare answer pages are provided at the end of this booklet. If you need to use them, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued i.e. give the page number.
3. Show all working clearly. Any question, or part question, worth more than 2 marks requires valid working or justification to receive full marks. If you repeat an answer to any question, ensure that you cancel the answer you do not wish to have marked.

Question 16. (11 marks)

A particle is initially at an origin O . It is then projected away from O and moves in a straight line such that its displacement from O , t seconds later is x metres

where $x = t^2 - 6t + 5x$.

Determine:

- (a) the initial speed of projection

$\dot{x} = 3t^2 - 12t + 9$ $\dot{x}(0) = 9$

Initial speed is 9m/s

- (b) when the particle is at rest and how far it is from the origin at those times

$\dot{x} = 0$ when $3t^2 - 12t + 9 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t = 1$ or $t = 3$

$x(1) = 4$

$x(3) = 0$

The particle is at rest after $t = 1$, 4 metres from the origin and again at

$t = 3$ at the origin

- (c) when the particle is moving in a positive direction

$\dot{x} > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < t < 1$ or $t > 3$

- [2] (d) the total distance travelled in the first 5 seconds

$x(0) = 0, x(1) = 4, x(3) = 0, x(5) = 20$
 $Dist = 4 + 4 + 20 = 28m$

[3]

Section Two (Calculator Assumed)

MATHEMATICS 3CD

Semester One Examination 2012
Question/Answer Booklet



Time allowed for this section

Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for paper: 100 minutes

Material required/recommended for this section

To be provided by the supervisor

(Question/answer booklet for Section Two.

Formula sheet.

To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens, pencils, pencil sharpener, highlighter, eraser, ruler
Special items: drawing instruments, templates, notes on up to two unfolded sheets of A4 paper, and up to three calculators, CAS, graphic or scientific, which satisfy the conditions set by the Curriculum Council for this course.

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CALCULATOR ALLOWED

17

MATHEMATICS 3C/3D

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Question

CALCULATOR FREE

4

MATHEMATICS 3C/3D

(5 marks)

Question 2.

Given $h(x) = e^x$ and $l(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$

- (a) State the natural domain for $l(x)$ $D_l: x \neq 1$

[1]

- (b) State the natural range for $h(x)$ $R_h: y > 0$

[1]

- (c) Find the natural domain for the function $l \circ h(x)$

$l \circ h(x) = \frac{1}{1-e^x}$

$1 - e^x \neq 0$

$e^x \neq 1$

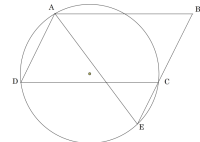
$D_l: x \neq 0$

[3]

(3 marks)

Question 3.

Given $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, prove $\triangle ABE$ is isosceles.



In the major segment ADEC $\angle ADC = \angle AEC$ (angles standing on the same arc)

In parallelogram ABCD $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ (Property of par'm)

Since $\angle ABE = \angle AEB$ then $\triangle ABE$ is isosceles (Property of isosceles triangle)

[6]

Question 16.
(6 marks)
Air pressure decreases exponentially (approximately) with the height in metres above sea level h by the rule

$$P = P_0 e^{-1.25 \times 10^{-5} h}$$

(a) What does P_0 represent?

The air pressure at sea level

(b) Mt. Kinabalu is 2230 metres above sea level.
Determine the percentage **decrease** in air pressure from a point at sea level to a point on top of the mountain.

$$P = P_0 e^{-1.25 \times 10^{-5} \times 2230}$$

$$= 0.74\%$$

$$\therefore 25\% \text{ decrease}$$

[2]

(c) When a commercial jet is at a maximum cruising speed the percentage decrease in air pressure from sea level is 80.21%

Determine the height of the jet to the nearest metre.

$$\therefore P = 0.1979 P_0$$

$$e^{-1.25 \times 10^{-5} h} = 0.1979$$

$$\ln(e^{-1.25 \times 10^{-5} h}) = \ln(0.1979)$$

Height of 12 000 m

[3]

(f) Prove your conjecture.

Mark allocation:

$$T_n = 1 + 2 + \dots + n + (n + 1) = \frac{(n + 1)}{2}(n + 2)$$

Replace T_n with correct expression

$$8T_n + 1 = 8 \times \frac{(n + 1)}{2}(n + 2) + 1$$

Expand and then simplify

$$= 4(n^2 + 3n + 2) + 1$$

$$= 4n^2 + 12n + 9$$

$$= (2n + 3)(2n + 3)$$

Factorise as a perfect square

$$= (2n + 3)^2$$

shown

[3]

Question 4.

(4 marks)

Determine the gradient of $y = 2\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{6}{x^2}$ at the point (1, 8)

$$y = 2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 6x^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 18x^{-2} \left(\text{or } \frac{2}{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}} - \frac{18}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} - 18$$

$$= -17\frac{1}{3}$$

[4]

Question 5.

(5 marks)



When resistors are positioned in series, the total resistance, R , is given by

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\text{Given } R = \frac{35}{(x + 1)(x + 2)}, \quad R_1 = \frac{x}{x + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad R_2 = \frac{x}{x + 2}, \quad \text{and } x > 0$$

find the value of x .

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{x}{x + 1} + \frac{x}{x + 2} = \frac{35}{(x + 1)(x + 2)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x(x + 2) + x(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x + 2)} = \frac{35}{(x + 1)(x + 2)}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + x^2 + x = 35$$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 35 = 0$$

$$(2x - 7)(x + 5) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7}{2} \quad \text{or } x = -5 \quad (\text{reject this as } x > 0)$$

[5]

Question 6. (6 marks)

- (a) If $y = kx^3$ for some constant k , use the incremental formula to estimate the percentage change in x required to yield a 15% increase in y .

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= 3kx^2 \\ \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} &\approx \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow 0.15y = 3kx^2 \cdot \Delta x \\ \therefore \Delta x &= \frac{0.15kx^3}{3kx^2} = \frac{0.15x}{3} = 0.05x\end{aligned}$$

A percentage increase of 5% in x is required.

[3]

- (b) A company sells goods such that its revenue, in dollars, from selling x items is given by the equation

$$R(x) = 5x(20x - x^2)$$

- (i) Determine the marginal revenue, when $x = 10$

$$\begin{aligned}R(x) &= 100x^2 - 5x^3 \\ R'(x) &= 200x - 15x^2 \\ \therefore R'(10) &= 2000 - 1500 \\ &= \$500\end{aligned}$$

[2]

- (ii) What does this represent?

$R'(10)$ represents the revenue from selling the 11th item

[1]

[5]

Question 22. (9 marks)
The sequence of numbers 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, ... are known as triangular numbers.

- (a) Show that the first three triangular numbers can each be written as the sum of the first n consecutive positive integers.

$$\begin{aligned}T_1 &= 3 = 1 + 2 \\ T_2 &= 6 = 1 + 2 + 3 \\ T_3 &= 10 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4\end{aligned}$$

[1]

- (b) Hence determine the 8th triangular number

$$T_8 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 45$$

[1]

The formula $\frac{n}{2}(n+1)$ can be used to determine the sum of the first n positive integers.

- (c) Use this formula to determine the 79th triangular number

$$\begin{aligned}T_{79} &= \frac{80}{2}(80+1) = 40 \times 81 \\ &= 3240\end{aligned}$$

[2]

- (d) For each of the first three triangular numbers, multiply the number by 8 and then add 1

$$\begin{aligned}3 \times 8 + 1 &= 25 \\ 6 \times 8 + 1 &= 49 \\ 10 \times 8 + 1 &= 81\end{aligned}$$

[1]

- (e) Based on your results from (d), write a conjecture relating to multiplying any triangular number by 8 and then adding 1

Multiplying any triangular number by 8 and then adding 1 produces a square number

[1]

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Question

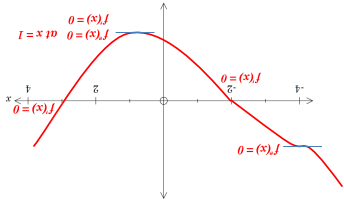
Question 17.

The graph of $y = f(x)$ has the following properties:

(8 marks)

- exactly two roots at $x = -2$, $x = 3$
- two stationary points at $x = -4$, $x = 1$
- a positive gradient at $x = 2$
- a negative gradient at $x = -2$

- (a) Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$



- (b) Use your answer to (a), or otherwise, to determine the value(s) of x at which $f(x)$ has

- (i) a local minimum $x = 3$ $f'(3) > 0$ $\therefore \min$

- (ii) a local maximum $x = -2$ $f'(-2) < 0$ $\therefore \max$

- (iii) a point of inflection $x = 1$ $f''(1) > 0$ $\therefore \max$ at $x = -4$

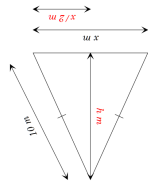
[2]

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Question 18. (9 marks)
As part of their community service, the Wesley College senior prefects designed and built a new garden bed for the local hospital according to the following sketch.

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CALCULATOR ALLOWED



(a) Show that the area of the garden bed, A , as a function of x is given by

$$A = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{400 - x^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{100 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \sqrt{100 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{100 - \frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{400 - x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{4}\sqrt{400 - x^2}$$

shown

[3]

(b) Use calculus methods, showing full reasoning, to find the value of x that will maximise the area of the garden bed.

(1mk)

Determine $\frac{dA}{dx}$
Set $\frac{dA}{dx} = 0$ and find solve for x (ignore negative)

Demonstrate that $\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} < 0 \Rightarrow$ maximum

(1 mk each)

[1]

(c) What would this maximum area be? $A = 50m^2$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 50 \\ 14.14213562 \\ 14.14213562 \end{array} \right\}$$

MATHEMATICS 3C/3D 7 CALCULATOR FREE

Question 7. (7 marks)
The points $P(-4,3)$, $Q(6,3)$ and $R(-2,-1)$ all lie on the graph $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

Calculate the values of a , b and c .

Substituting :

$$(-4,3): 16a - 4b + c = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$(6,3) : 36a + 6b + c = 3 \quad (2)$$

$$(-2,-1): 4a - 2b + c = -1 \quad (3)$$

$$(2)-(1): 20a + 10b = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad 2a + b = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$(2)-(3): 32a + 8b = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad 8a + 2b = 1 \quad (5)$$

$$(5)-2 \times (4): 8a + 2b = 1 \\ 4a + 2b = 0 \\ \underline{4a} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$in(4): \frac{1}{2} + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$in(3): 1 + 1 + c = -1 \Rightarrow c = -3$$

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Question 21. (10 marks) [2]
A radio-active substance has a half-life of 16 months. After a year, only 700 g were left.

(a) Find the initial amount of the substance

$$A = A_0 e^{-kt}$$

$$\text{when } t = 16 \text{ months } A = \frac{1}{2}A_0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}A_0 = A_0 e^{-16k} \Rightarrow k = 0.0433$$

$$\text{when } t = 12 \text{ months } A = 700$$

$$700 = A_0 e^{-0.0433 \times 12} \Rightarrow A_0 = 1177.25g$$

[5]

(b) Find the instantaneous rate of decay when 75% of the original amount has decayed.

$$A = 1177.25e^{-0.0433t}$$

$$\text{Rate of decay } \frac{dA}{dt} = kA \\ = -0.0433A$$

$$\text{For } A = 0.25A_0 = 0.25 \times 1177.25 = 294.31$$

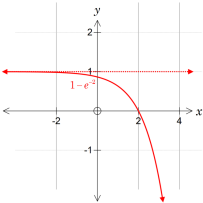
$$\frac{dA}{dt} = -0.0433 \times 294.31$$

$$= -12.75 \text{ grams / month}$$

Question 8. (5 marks)

- (a) Sketch the graph of $y=1-e^{-x}$ on the axes provided.

Indicate clearly the intercept(s) and asymptote(s)



[3]

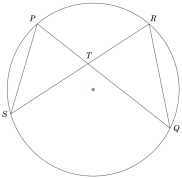
- (b) Find $g(x)$ if the curve $y=e^x$ is mapped to $y=g(x)$ by the following sequence of transformations
A reflection about the x-axis followed by a dilation in the direction of the positive x-axis by a factor of 4 followed by a reflection about the y-axis

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^x \\ \Rightarrow y &= -e^x \\ \Rightarrow y &= -e^{\frac{x}{4}} \\ \Rightarrow y &= -e^{-4x} \end{aligned}$$

[2]

Question 20. (8 marks)

In the diagram below the chords PQ and RS intersect at the point T .
The area of ΔTPS is 17.5cm^2



- (a) Explain why $\angle TPS = \angle TRQ$
Angles in the same major segment are equal – they are subtended by the same arc [1]

- (b) Prove that ΔTPS is similar to ΔTRQ
 $\angle TPS = \angle TRQ$ Stand on arc QS
 $\angle TSP = \angle TQR$ Stand on arc PR
 $\angle PTS = \angle RTQ$ Vertically opposite
 $\Delta TPS = \Delta TRQ$ (AAA) [3]

- (c) Use your result from (b) to show that $PT \times QT = ST \times RT$
 $\Delta TPS = \Delta TRQ$ $\frac{PT}{ST} = \frac{RT}{QT}$ [2]

- (d) Find the area of ΔTRQ if $RT=1.4 \times PT$
If $RT=1.4 \times PT$ then $ST=1.4 \times QT$
Area of $\Delta TRQ=1.4 \times 1.4 \times 17.5=34.3\text{cm}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} -7 \leq x < 0 \\ \text{Test:} \\ \text{f.e. } x = -7 \\ \text{Solve } 2x - 7 = 3x \\ \frac{2x}{x} - 7 \leq 3 \\ x \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Find the domain of $f \circ g(x)$
Since $\sqrt{x-3}$ only exists for $x \geq 3$, when x is replaced by $\frac{x}{2x-7}$ it will need to be ≥ 3 [1]

- (ii) Explain why
 $\frac{2x}{2x-7} \geq 3$
(b) To find the domain of $f \circ g(x)$, it is necessary to solve the inequality [1]

- (a) Evaluate $g(7) = g(2) = \frac{2}{-3}$
Functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are defined as $f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$ and $g(x) = \frac{x}{2x-7}$
(6 marks)
MATHMATICS 3C/3D 9 CALCULATOR FREE

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dP}{dV} &= 2000 \\ \frac{dP}{dV} &= \frac{dh}{dh} \frac{dV}{dV} \\ \frac{dP}{dV} &= \frac{dh}{dV} = 90\pi h - \pi h^2 \\ V &= \pi h^2 (135 - h) \\ \frac{dV}{dV} &= \pi h^2 (135 - h) \\ \frac{dV}{dV} &= \pi h^2 (135 - h) \\ \frac{dV}{dV} &= \pi h^2 (135 - h) \\ \frac{dV}{dV} &= \pi h^2 (135 - h) \end{aligned}$$

Given: $V = 70 \times 1000 = 70000\text{cm}^3$
 $r = 45\text{cm}$
 $h = 24.607\text{cm}$
(ignore other invalid solutions)
If water is poured into a hemisphere of radius 45 cm at a constant rate of 2 litres per minute, how fast is the depth of water increasing at the instant that the hemisphere contains 70 L of water? (Give your answer to 3 s.f.)

- Question 19. (6 marks)
When fluid rises in the bottom of a hemisphere of radius r , the volume of fluid V can be calculated using the formula
 $V = \frac{\pi h}{3} (3r - h)$, where h is the depth of the fluid.
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