

Question	Mark	Max	Question	Mark	Max
4			7		
3					
2			6		
1			5		

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is your responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor before reading any further.

Important note to candidates

Special items: nil

To be provided by the candidate
Standard items: Pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Formula sheet

To be provided by the supervisor
This Question/Answer booklet

Materials required/recommended for this section

Working time: fifty minutes
Reading time before commencing work: five minutes

Time allowed for this section

Your Teacher's Name

Your Name

Calculator-free
Section One:

UNIT 3

SPECIALIST MATHS

Question/Answer booklet

Semester One Examination, 2020

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of examination
Section One: Calculator-free	7	7	50	50	35
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	10	10	100	100	65
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian Certificate of Education ATAR course examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2016*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet.
3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Additional pages for the use of planning your answer to a question or continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.
5. **Show all your working clearly.** Your working should be in sufficient detail to allow your answers to be checked readily and for marks to be awarded for reasoning. Incorrect answers given without supporting reasoning cannot be allocated any marks. For any question or part question worth more than two marks, valid working or justification is required to receive full marks. If you repeat any question, ensure that you cancel the answer you do not wish to have marked.
6. It is recommended that you **do not use pencil**, except in diagrams.
7. The Formula sheet is **not** to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

Section One: Calculator-free
50 Marks)

This section has **seven (7)** questions. Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Space pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.

Planning: If you use the space for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page. Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate this clearly in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Working time: 50 minutes.

(1 mark)

Question 1

(a) Determine $p(-1)$

Consider the polynomial $p(z) = z^4 - z^3 + 3z^2 - 5z - 10$

$$p(-1) = (-1)^4 - (-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - 5(-1) - 10 = 1 + 1 + 3 + 5 - 10 = 0$$

Solution

✓ states zero

Specific behaviours

(2 marks)

(b) Show that $(z - \sqrt{5})$ is a factor of $p(z)$

$$p(\sqrt{5}) = (\sqrt{5})^4 - (\sqrt{5})^3 + 3(\sqrt{5})^2 - 5(\sqrt{5}) - 10 = 25 + 5\sqrt{5} - 15 - 5\sqrt{5} - 10 = 0$$

Solution

✓ subs correct value for z
✓ shows that all 5 terms cancel to zero (simply stating is not enough)

(c) Determine all the roots to $p(z) = 0$ (3 marks)

Solution

End of questions

See next page

$$P(z) = z^4 - z^3 + 3z^2 - 5z - 10 = (z+1)(z-a)(z-\sqrt{5}i)(z+\sqrt{5}i)$$

$$z=0 \rightarrow 10 = -5a \quad a=2$$

$$z = -1, \pm\sqrt{5}i, 2$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ states real result as one root
- ✓ uses conjugate
- ✓ states all four correct roots

Question 2

(10 marks)

Consider the functions $g(x) = x^2$ & $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+5}}$.

(a) Determine the natural domain and range of $f(x)$. (2 marks)

Solution

$$x > -5$$

$$y > 0$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ states domain
- ✓ states range

(b) Determine the rule for $g \circ f(x)$ and state its natural domain and range. (3 marks)

Solution

$$g \circ f(x) = \frac{1}{x+5}$$

domain : $x > -5$

range : $y > 0$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ states rule
- ✓ states natural domain of f
- ✓ states range

b) In terms of V, g, α & t derive the cartesian equation of the projectile. (4 marks)

Solution

$$\dot{r} = \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ V \sin \alpha - gt \end{pmatrix} \quad r(0) = 0$$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} Vt \cos \alpha \\ Vt \sin \alpha - \frac{g}{2}t^2 \end{pmatrix} + c \quad c = 0$$

$$x = Vt \cos \alpha \quad y = Vt \sin \alpha - \frac{g}{2}t^2$$

$$t = \frac{x}{V \cos \alpha} \quad y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2V^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ integrates and shows vector constant
- ✓ obtains expression for t using x parametric equation
- ✓ subs t into y parametric equation
- ✓ derives above equation

c) Given that $V = \sqrt{5}$ & $g = 10$ show that α is a solution of the following equation.

$$x^2 \tan^2 \alpha - x \tan \alpha + x^2 + y = 0$$

(3 marks)

Solution

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2V^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{10x^2}{10} \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{10x^2}{10} (1 + \tan^2 \alpha)$$

$$x^2 \tan^2 \alpha - x \tan \alpha + x^2 + y = 0$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ uses $\sec x$
- ✓ uses identity for \tan and \sec
- ✓ subs values for V & g

(c) Determine the rule and natural domain for $f \circ f(x)$. Explain why the composite exists.

Solution	
Shows domain: $x < -\frac{5}{2}$ $f \circ f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+5} + 5}{1}$	
Specific behaviours	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ states un-simplified rules ✓ states domain ✓ shows relevant domain and range and rule for existence 	
Solution	

$$(d) \text{ Does } g \circ f(x) = x + 5 \text{ justify.}$$

No as natural domain is $x \neq -5$ which is different to composite.

Specific behaviours

✓ states no with a reason

✓ correct reason

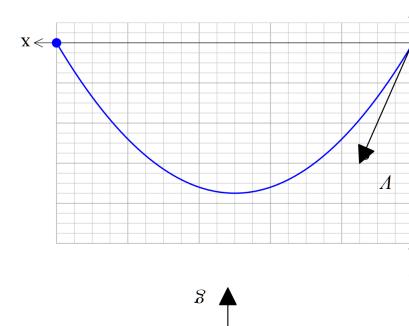
Solution	
Shows domain: $x \neq -5$	
Specific behaviours	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ states no with a reason ✓ correct reason 	

Solution	
$f(0) = \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ V \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $t = 0 \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ V \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $f = \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha - gt \\ V \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ V \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $f = \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ V \sin \alpha - gt \end{pmatrix}$	
Specific behaviours	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ determines initial velocity ✓ integrates and solves for vector constant 	
Solution	

- a) If the projectile begins at the origin, show that a time, t_s , and using vector calculus that the velocity vector is given by:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} V \cos \alpha \\ V \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \text{ m/s}$$

(2 marks)



that moves with an acceleration of $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -g \end{pmatrix} \text{ m/s}^2$ where g is a constant.

Consider a projectile that has an initial speed, $V \text{ m/s}$, at an angle of α with the horizontal

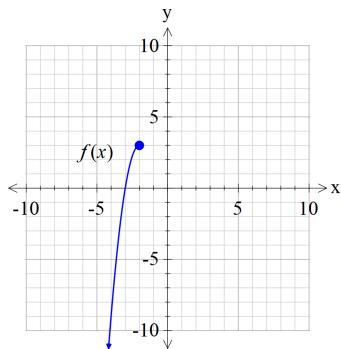
(9 marks)

Question 7

(c) Determine the rule and natural domain for $f \circ f(x)$. Explain why the composite exists.

Question 3

Consider the function $f(x)$ which is drawn below for $x \leq -2$.

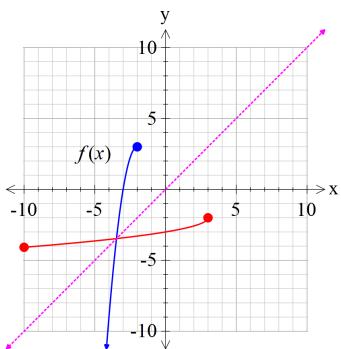


(9 marks)

(2 marks)

(a) Sketch $y = f^{-1}(x)$ on the axes above.

Solution

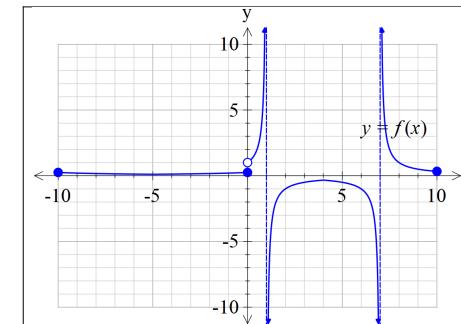


Specific behaviours

- ✓ appears to be reflected in line $y=x$
- ✓ endpoints clearly plotted to scale

(b) Given that $f(x) = -3x^2 - 12x - 9, x \leq -2$, determine the rule for $y = f^{-1}(x)$ and state the domain and range. (4 marks)

See next page



1 mark for defined y intercept
1 mark for both vertical asymptotes dotted
1 mark for shape

See next page

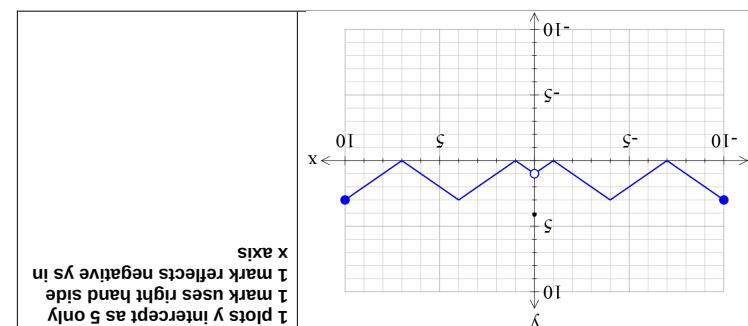
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ discards the invalid result and states correct exact value (may be un-simplified) ✓ solves for x using quadratic formula with working shown ✓ states an equation that will solve for x 	
Specific behaviours	
Solution	$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 + 13x + 9 &= 0 \\ 0 &= -3x^2 - 13x - 9 \\ x &= -3x^2 - 12x - 9, x \leq -2 \end{aligned}$

(c) Determine the exact solution(s) to $f(x) = f(-x)$ if any. (3 marks)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ plots y intercept as 5 only ✓ swaps x and y ✓ states domain and range of inverse ✓ solves for rule with both signs ✓ states correct rule (may be un-simplified) 	
Specific behaviours	
Solution	$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -3x^2 - 12x - 9, x \leq -2 \\ x &= -3y^2 - 12y - 9 \\ 3y^2 + 12y + 9 + x &= 0 \\ y &= -12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 4(3)(9+x)} = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{36 - 12x}}{6} = \frac{-12 \pm 2\sqrt{3x - x}}{6} \\ f(-x) &= -6 - \sqrt{3(3-x)} \end{aligned}$

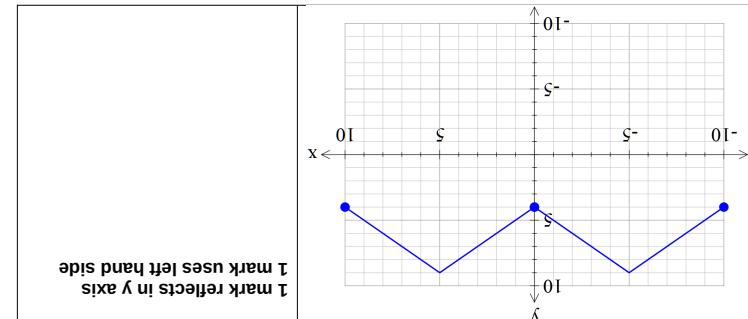
(3 marks)

(c) Sketch $y = f(x)$ on the axes below.



1 mark reflects negative y 's in
 1 mark reflects right hand side
 x axis

(b) Sketch $y = f(|x|)$ on the axes below. (3 marks)



1 mark reflects in y axis
 1 mark uses left hand side

Question 4

(3 marks)

Consider the complex equation $z^n = 1+i$ for any positive integer $n \geq 3$. The n roots are designated $z_0, z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n-1}$.

Let $p = z_0 \times z_1 \times z_2 \dots z_{n-1}$, determine $|p|$ for any positive integer $n \geq 3$. Explain.

Solution

a	b	c	p	q
3	6	-45	-3	-4

Specific behaviours

✓ one mark for each correct value

Solution

$$z^n = 1+i = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) \quad m=0, \pm 1, \pm 2\dots$$

$$z = 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4n} + \frac{2m\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$p = 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4n}\right) \times 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4n} + \frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \dots 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{4n} + \frac{2(n-1)\pi}{n}\right)$$

$$|p| = \left(2^{\frac{1}{2n}}\right)^n = \sqrt{2}$$

Specific behaviours

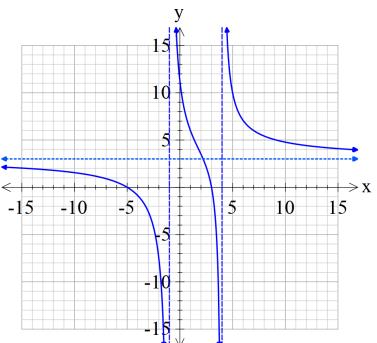
✓ uses De Moivres

✓ shows that there are n terms with each modulus being $2^{\frac{1}{2n}}$

✓ states the required result

Question 5

(5 marks)



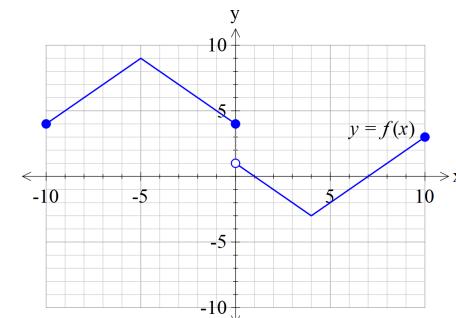
$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2 + px + q}$$

The function $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{x^2 + px + q}$ is drawn to the left where a, b, c, p & q are all integers.

See next page

Question 6 (8 marks)

Consider the function $f(x)$ which is drawn below and is defined for $-10 \leq x \leq 10$.

(a) Sketch $y = f(|x|)$ on the axes below.

(2 marks)

See next page