## Rossmoyne Senior High School

Semester One Examination, 2018

Question/Answer booklet

MATHEMATICS METHODS UNIT 3 Section Two:

Calculator-assumed

If required by your examination administrator, please place your student identification label in this box

Student number: In figures

Time allowed for this section

Reading time before commencing work:
Working time:
ten minutes
one hundred minutes

Your name

Materials required/recommended for this section To be provided by the supervisor This Question/Answer booklet Formula sheet (retained from Section One)

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

Special items: drawing instruments, templates, notes on two unfolded sheets of A4 paper, and up to three calculators approved for use in this examination

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 numathorised marterial. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand
it to the supervisor before reading any further.

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METHODS UNIT 3

CALCULATOR-ASSUMED

## 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	8	8	50	52	35
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	13	13	100	98	65
				Total	100

2

## Instructions to candidates

- The rules for the conduct of examinations are detailed in the school handbook. Sitting this
  examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
- Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet.
- You must be careful to confine your response to the specific question asked and to follow any instructions that are specified to a particular question.
- Supplementary pages for the use of planning/continuing your answer to a question
  have been provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages
  to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued,
  i.e. give the page number.
- 5. Show all your noticing classity. Your working should be in afficient setal us allow your services of the wholest ready, and from fails to be arrested for anomaly incorrect answers of the should be a restricted from the should be allowed to receive full marks. If you repeat any question, ensure that you cancel the answery out of not wish to have marked.
- 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.

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CALCULATOR-ASSUMED 19 METHODS UNIT 3

Supplementary page

Question number: \_\_\_\_\_

This section has thirteen (13) questions. Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces Working time: 100 minutes. Question 9 (6 marks) 85% of the fish in a large inland lake are known to be trout. 12 fish are caught at random from the lake every day. (a) Describe, with parameters, a suitable probability distribution to model the number of trout in a day's catch. (2 marks) (b) Exam 2.0 – ai notiselelose sti nentwo monthologies of the distance of the distance of the matter (b) (a matter  $\epsilon$ (d) After changes are made to the manufacturing process, the proportion of defective components is now 4% beamine the smallest sample sca required to a feet at least 0.9, 0.0. (b) Determine the probability that there are more trout than fish of other species in a day's catch. (2 marks) (c) Determine, in terms of t, an expression for the displacement, x m, of the particle from 0 for t > 4. (2 marks) (c) Calculate the probability that over two consecutive days, a total of exactly 23 trout are caught. (2 marks) (b) Calculate the change in displacement of the particle during the first four seconds.
 (c) marks) (a) Determine the values of n and p. The random variable X is the number of faulty components in the sample. The mean and standard deviation of X are 49 and 6.72 respectively. (2 шацка) (a) Determine the initial acceleration of the particle. Its velocity v ms<sup>-1</sup>, at time t s, is given by  $v=14t-3t^2$  for  $0 \le t \le 4$  and  $v=128t^{-2}$  for t>4. A random sample of a components are selected at random from a factory production fine. The is random sample of a component that a component. It is and the probability that a component is defective is independent of the confision of any other component. .enil theists in alevest bore of a steam of strates experience. (7 marks) 71 noitseuD (9 marks) Ouestion 16 METHODS UNIT 3 CALCULATOR-ASSUMED CALCULATOR-ASSUMED METHODS UNIT 3 SN085-115-2 See next page

METHODS UNIT 3

Supplementary page

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CALCULATOR-ASSUMED

CALCULATOR-ASSUMED

Section Two: Calculator-assumed

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METHODS UNIT 3

65% (98 Marks)

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Question 10		(8 marks)	Supplementary page								
The population of a city can be modelled be the city, in millions, $t$ years after the start of		is the number of people living in	Question number:								
At the start of years 2007 and 2012 there was living in the city.	were 2 245 000 and 2	521 000 people respectively				(1 mark)	·(x9)	Z – 21) vav (iii)			
(a) Determine the value of the constant	nt k.	(2 marks)									
						(Anem f)	·(xs	21 – 001)3 (ii)			
									(2 marks)	(c) Determine the sir pressure experienced by the balloon when	
(b) Determine the value of the constant	nt P <sub>0</sub> .	(2 marks)				(1 mark)		(i) Var(X).		$h(t) = t^{2} (90 - t) \cdot 0 \le t \le 0.$	
								(c) Determine	yd nevig si bns	The height of the balloon above sea level varies with time t	
(c) Use the model to determine during 3 000 000.	which year the popula	tion of the city will first exceed (2 marks)				(2 такя)	$.(\gamma > \chi _{F}).$	> X) q enimeted (d)	(1 mark)	(b) What is the meaning of your answer to (a).	
(d) Determine the rate of change of the	e city's population at th	e start of 2007. (2 marks)									
						(shem £)	a bne $a$ strictions of the constants $a$	lav ent enirmeted (a)	(2 marks)	(a) Determine $\frac{dp}{d\hbar}$ when the height of the balloon is 1.8 km.	
						Z:0 Z:0	q v SI			$P(h) = 101.3e^{-0.128h}, 0 \le h \le 20$ .	
							The discrete random variable $X$ has a mean of 5.28 and the following probability distribution.			The air pressure, $P(h)$ in kPa, experienced by a weather balloon varies with its height above sea level $h$ km and its given by	
						METHODS UNIT 3 (8 marks)	6 07	CALCULATOR-ASSUM Question 15	CALCULATOR-ASSUMED (11 marks)	METHODS UNIT 3 12 Question 18	
s	See next page	SN085-115-0				METHODS IN IT 3	9 (13)	MIISSA-GOTA IIIS IAS	CALCIL ATOR-ACCIMED	METHODS LINIT 3	

The discrete random variable X is defined by The graph of  $f(x) = \frac{6x+2}{x+1}$  is shown below.  $P(X = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4k}{e^{1-x}} & x = 0, 1\\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$ f(x)(a) Show that  $k = \frac{e}{4 + 4e}$ . 1.5 Two rectangles are also shown on the graph, with dotted lines, and they both have comers just touching the curve. The smaller is called the inscribed rectangle and the larger is called the circumscribed rectangle. (a) Complete the missing values in the table below. (1 mark) 0 0.5 10 22 5 14 3 f(x)(b) Complete the table of areas below and use the values to determine a lower and upper (b) Determine the time taken for the tank to fill to one-quarter of its maximum capacity. bound for  $\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx$ . (b) Determine, in simplest form, the exact mean and standard deviation of X. (3 marks) x interval 0 to 0.5 0.5 to 1 1 to 1.5 1.5 to 2 .msi 29.71 ai noolled erit to trigieri erit merim  $\frac{db}{db}$  enirmeted (e) (3 marks) Area of circumscribed rectangle (3 marks) (a) Calculate the volume of fuel in the tank after 20 minutes. where V is the volume of fuel in the tank in litres and t is the time in minutes since filling began. The tank will be completely full after  $40~{\rm minutes}$ . (c) Explain how the bounds you found in (b) would change if a smaller number of larger intervals were used. (1 mark)  $0.4 \ge 1.2 \times 0.000$ ,  $\frac{1.2 \times 0.00}{0.00}$ ,  $0.0 \le 1.0 \times 0.00$ A fuel storage tank, initially containing 430 L, is being filled at a rate given by (b) Determine  $\frac{dn}{db}$  when the height of the balloon is 17.92 km. (3 шаңг) At noiteau D METHODS UNIT 3 CALCULATOR-ASSUMED CALCULATOR-ASSUMED METHODS UNIT 3 End of questions SN085-115-2 SN085-115-2 See next page

METHODS UNIT 3

(6 marks)

METHODS UNIT 3

Question 21

16

CALCULATOR-ASSUMED

(6 marks)

CALCULATOR-ASSUMED

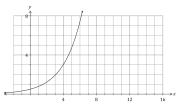
Question 11

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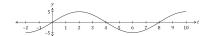
CALCULATOR-ASSUMED METHODS UNIT 3 Question 12

Three functions are defined by  $f(x)=14e^{-0.25x}, g(x)=0.5e^{0.45x}$  and h(x)=0.5.



- (a) One of the functions is shown on the graph above. Add the graphs of the other two functions. (3 marks)
- (b) Working to three decimal places throughout, determine the area of the region enclosed by all three functions. (5 marks)

CALCULATOR-ASSUMED METHODS UNIT 3 The graph of y = f(t) is shown below, where  $f(t) = 5 \sin \left(\frac{\pi t}{4}\right)$ .



Determine the exact area between the horizontal axis and the curve for  $0 \le t \le 4$ .

(2 marks)

Another function, F, is defined as  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  over the domain  $0 \le x \le 16$ .

(b) Determine the value(s) of x for which F(x) has a maximum and state the value of F(x) at this location. (2 marks)

(c) Sketch the graph of y = F(x) on the axes below. (3 marks)

See next page

Determine the probability that less than 8 out of the next 10 customers will not win a prize. (2 marks)

(b) Use calculus to determine the minimum cost for the train to travel 300 km, assuming that the train travels at a constant speed for the entire journey.

(1 mark)

.01\$ to exing a (ii)

(b) Calculate the expected profit made by the shooting range from the next 50 customers who pay for 8 shots at the target. (3 marks)

.0\$ to exing a (i)

Assume that successive shots made by a customer are independent and hit the target with the

(a) Calculate the probability that the next customer to buy 8 shots wins

A fairground shooting singe about 8 c standard set customers at a target. A prize of \$6 is swanded if a customen that give and a pose of the singer where the support of the singer where the si &f noitseuD METHODS UNIT 3

The bourty cost of the lot our a train is proportional to the square of its speed and is \$100 per hour, hour when the train moves at a speed of 64 kmh $^{1}$ . Other costs amount to \$81 per hour, regardless of speed. CALCULATOR-ASSUMED CALCULATOR-ASSUMED METHODS UNIT 3

(a) Show that when the train moves at a steady speed of x kmh $^{r}$ , where x>0, the total cost per kilometre, C, is given by  $\sum_{S,x} \frac{1}{81}$