**Semester One Examination, 2020**

**Question/Answer Booklet**

# MATHEMATICS METHODS
## ATAR Year 12
## Section Two: Calculator-assumed

**SOLUTIONS**

Student Name: ______________________________________________

Please circle your teacher's name

**Teacher: Miss Long Miss Rowden Ms Stone**

### Time allowed for this paper
Reading time before commencing work: 10 minutes
Working time for paper: 100 minutes

### Materials required/recommended for this paper
***To be provided by the supervisor***
This Question/Answer Booklet
Formula Sheet (retained from Section One)

Number of additional answer booklets used (if applicable): ☐

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





**Question 21** **(8 marks)**

When a customer plays an online game of chance, a computer randomly picks one letter from those in the word LUCKY, another from those in the word BOIST, and a third from those in the word GAMER. For example, the computer might pick KSR, YBG, and so on. The customer can see the words but does not know the computer's picks and has to guess the letter it has chosen from each word. The random variable $X$ is the number of letters correctly guessed by a customer in one play of the game.

(a) State the distribution of $X$ including its parameters. (1 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $X \quad B(3, 0.2)$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates binomial distribution with parameters |

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(b) Complete the table below to show the probability distribution of $X$. (2 marks)

**Solution**

| $x$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $P(X=x)$ | $\binom{3}{0}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{64}{125} = 0.512$ | $\binom{3}{1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^1 = \frac{48}{125} = 0.384$ | $\binom{3}{2}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^1\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{12}{125} = 0.096$ | $\binom{3}{3}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{125} = 0.008$ |

**Specific behaviours**

✓ one correct entry
✓ all correct entries

Each game costs a player 25 cents. A player wins a prize of $\$14$ if they guess all three letters correctly, $\$1.40$ if they guess two out of three letters correctly but otherwise wins nothing.

(c) Determine $E(Y)$ and $Var(Y)$, where the random variable $Y$ is the gain, in cents, made by the customer in one play of the game. (4 marks)

**Solution**

Possible values of $Y$ are $y = -25, 115, 1375$

$$P(Y=-25) = 0.512 + 0.384 = 0.896 \quad P(Y=115) = 0.096 \quad P(Y=1375) = 0.008$$

Hence

$$E(Y) = -0.36\,\text{c}$$
$$Var(Y) = 16954\,\text{c}^2$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ correct values for $y$
✓ indicates distribution of $Y$
✓ correct mean
✓ correct variance

(d) If an average of 250 people from around the world play the game once every 20 seconds, calculate the gross profit expected by the game owners in any 24-hour period. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $R = 0.0036 \times 250 \times 3 \times 60 \times 24 = \$3888$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correct revenue in dollars |

**Question 20** **(8 marks)**

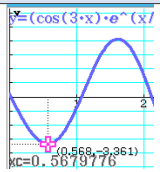
The voltage generated by a circuit at time $t$ seconds is given by $V(t)=e^{0.2t}\cos(3t)$ for $0\le t\le 4$.

(a) Show that the voltage is initially increasing. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $V'(t)=\dfrac{e^{0.2t}\cdot\cos 3t-15e^{0.2t}\cdot\sin 3t}{5}$ <br> $V'(0)=(1+0)\div 5=0.2\text{ volts/s}$ <br> Since $V'(0)>0$ then voltage is initially increasing. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates $V'(t)$ <br> ✓ shows |

(b) Using a graphical method, or otherwise, determine the voltage at the instant the rate of change of voltage first starts to increase. (3 marks)

**Solution**




$V'(t)$ $t\approx 0.568$

starts to increase when .

$$\left[V''(t)=\frac{-30\sin 3t\cdot e^{0.2t}-224\cos 3t\cdot e^{0.2t}}{25}\Rightarrow V''(t)=0\Rightarrow t\approx 0.568\right]$$

$V(t_1)=-0.1487\text{ volts}$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ sketch of $V'(t)$ for small $t$ or obtains $V''(t)$
✓ indicates first minimum of $V'(t)$ or solves $V''(t)=0$
✓ correct voltage with units

(c) Use the increments formula to estimate the change in voltage in the one hundredth of a second after $t=2$. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $V'(2)=1.537$ <br> $\delta V\approx\dfrac{dV}{dt}\times\delta t\approx 1.537\times 0.01$ <br> $\approx 0.0154\text{ volts}$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ uses increments formula <br> ✓ correct $V'(2)$ <br> ✓ correct estimate |

See next page





## Structure of this paper

| Section | Number of questions available | Number of questions to be answered | Suggested 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 |

## Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the ATAR course examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2020*. 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. Supplementary pages for the use planning/continuing your answer to a question have been provided at the end of the 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 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.

See next page

**Section Two: Calculator-assumed** **65% (97 Marks)**

This section has thirteen (13) questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces
provided.

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.

Working time: 100 minutes.

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**Question 9** **(7 marks)**

In a sample of $1325$ university students, $64\%$ said that they never look at their phone while driving.

(a) Show how to use the figures from this sample to construct the $95\%$ confidence interval for the proportion of university students who never look at their phone while driving. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| The proportion given is $p=0.64$. <br> $$s=\sqrt{\frac{0.64(1-0.64)}{1325}}=0.01319$$ Hence, the margin of error is: <br> $$E=1.96\times0.01319=0.0258$$ Hence $95\%$ confidence interval is $0.64\pm0.0258$: <br> $$(0.614, 0.666)$$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ standard deviation of sample proportion <br> ✓ margin of error <br> ✓ correct interval to at least 3 dp |

(b) According to a newspaper article, "$70\%$ of university students never look at their phone while driving". Explain whether the interval from (a) supports this claim. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| Interval does not support this claim, as the claimed proportion of $0.7$ does not lie within the interval. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ states claim not supported <br> ✓ states interval does not include claimed proportion |

(c) Another source claims that "more than half of university students never look at their phone while driving". Explain whether the interval from (a) supports this claim. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| Interval does support this claim, as the majority means more than $0.5$ and both bounds of the interval exceed $0.5$. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ states claim supported <br> ✓ states bounds of interval exceed $0.5$ |







**Question 19** **(8 marks)**

The cross section of a triangular prism with a volume of $54$ cm$^3$ is an equilateral triangle of side length $x$ cm.

Show that the surface area $S$ cm of the prism is given by $S=\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2}+\frac{216\sqrt{3}}{x}$. (4 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| Area of triangle: <br> $$A=\frac{1}{2}x^2\sin 60°=\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}$$ $$h=\sqrt{x^2-\frac{1}{2}x^2}=\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$$ $$A=\frac{1}{2}x\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}\right)=\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}$$ or by pythagoras <br> Volume of prism: <br> $$Ah=54\Rightarrow h=54\div\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}=\frac{216}{\sqrt{3}x^2}=\frac{216\sqrt{3}}{3x^2}=\frac{72\sqrt{3}}{x^2}$$ Surface area of prism: <br> $$S=2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}\right)+3\left(x\times\frac{216\sqrt{3}}{3x^2}\right)¿\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2}+\frac{216\sqrt{3}}{x}$$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ area of triangle in terms of $x$ or height using pythagoras <br> ✓ uses volume of prism to express $h$ in terms of $x$ <br> ✓ indicates surface area is $2$ triangles and $3$ rectangles <br> ✓ logical steps and clear explanation throughout |



(b) Use calculus to determine the minimum surface area of the triangular prism. (4 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $$\frac{dS}{dx}=\sqrt{3}x-\frac{216\sqrt{3}}{x^2}$$ $$\frac{dS}{dx}=0\Rightarrow x^3=216\Rightarrow x=6$$ $$\frac{d^2S}{dx^2}=\sqrt{3}+\frac{512\sqrt{3}}{x^3}=3\sqrt{3}>0 \text{ when } x=6\Rightarrow \text{mininum}$$ $$S(6)=54\sqrt{3}(\approx 93.5)$$ Minimum surface area is $54\sqrt{3}$ cm$^2$. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ first derivative <br> ✓ equates to zero to obtain $x$ <br> ✓ justifies stationary point is a minimum <br> ✓ states minimum surface area with correct units |

(d) After five seconds, the particle has moved a distance of $k$ metres.

(i) Explain why $k \neq \int_0^5 v(t)\,dt$. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| Integral will calculate change in displacement, but since particle turned around after one second, this will not be the same as distance travelled. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ explains change in displacement not distance travelled **in this instance due to negative velocity or change in direction at 1s** |

(ii) Calculate $k$. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $k = \left\lvert \int_0^1 v(t)\,dt \right\rvert + \int_1^5 v(t)\,dt$ <br> $=1+\frac{8}{3}$ <br> $k=\frac{11}{3}$ <br> or $k=\int_0^5 \lvert v(t)\rvert\,dt$ <br> $k=\frac{11}{3}$ or $3\frac{2}{3}$ or $3.\dot{6}$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ separates into two integrals or does integral of absolute value of total velocity function <br> ✓ determines $k$ |

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**Question 10** **(6 marks)**

(a) Function $f$ is defined by $f(x)=7\log_4(x+16)-3$ over its natural domain. Determine

(i) the value of the $y$-intercept of the graph of $y=f(x)$. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $f(0)=7\log_4 16-3=7\times 2-3=11$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correct value |

(ii) the equation of the asymptote of the graph of $y=f(x)$. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $x=-16$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correct equation, not just number |

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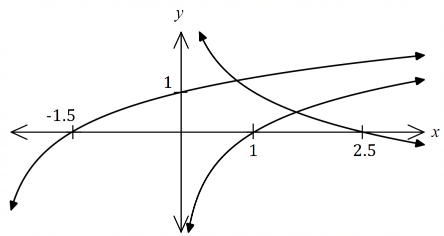
(b) Function $g$ is defined by $g(x)=\log_n x$ over its natural domain, where $n$ is a constant greater than 1. The graphs shown below have equations $y=g(x)$, $y=a-g(x)$ and $y=g(x+b)$, where $a$ and $b$ are constants. Determine the value of $n$, $a$ and $b$. (4 marks)




| Solution |
|---|
| $g(x)$ through $(1,0)$, $a-g(x)$ through $(2.5,0)$, $g(x+b)$ has 2 intercepts. <br> Using $(-1.5,0)$: $\log_n(-1.5+b)=0\Rightarrow b=2.5$ <br> Using $(0,1)$: $\log_n(0+2.5)=1\Rightarrow n=2.5$ <br> Using $(2.5,0)$: $a-\log_{2.5}(2.5)=0\Rightarrow a=1$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ matches transformations to graphs <br> ✓ value of $a$; ✓ value of $b$; ✓ value of $n$ |

See next page

**Question 11** **(7 marks)**

The percentage distribution of the number of cans of soft drink per order placed with a takeaway food company over a long period of time are shown in the following table.

| Number of cans per order | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 or more |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of orders | 10 | 27 | 39 | 13 | 11 |

In the following questions, you may assume that all orders are placed with the company at random and independently.

(a) Determine the probability that the next 4 orders all include no more than 3 cans of soft drink. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $P(X \le 3) = 1 - 0.11 = 0.89$<br><br>$p = 0.89^4 = 0.6274$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ probability of at least one can in one order<br>✓ correct probability |

(b) During a weekday, a total of 180 orders were placed. Determine the probability that

(i) 130 of these orders included fewer than 3 cans of soft drink. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $X \quad B(180, 0.76)$<br><br>$P(X = 130) = 0.0335$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ states binomial distribution, $n = 180$<br>✓ correct $p$ for distribution<br>✓ correct probability |

(ii) less than 80 of these orders included 2 cans of soft drink. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $X \quad B(180, 0.39)$<br><br>$P(X \le 79) = 0.9217$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ states binomial distribution with parameters<br>✓ correct probability |







**Question 18** **(8 marks)**

A particle moves in a straight line according to the function $x(t) = \dfrac{t^2 + 3}{t + 1}$, $t \ge 0$, where $t$ is in seconds and $x$ is the displacement of the particle from a fixed point $O$, in metres.

(a) Determine the velocity function, $v(t)$, for the particle. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $v(t) = \dfrac{d}{dt}x(t)$<br>$= \dfrac{t^2 + 2t - 3}{(t+1)^2}$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ determines the first derivative to find velocity |

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(b) Determine the displacement of the particle at the instant it is stationary. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $v(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \cancel{-3}, 1$<br>$x(1) = 2$ m |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ solves $v$=0 over domain<br>✓ determines displacement |

(c) Show that the acceleration of the particle is always positive. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $a(t) = \dfrac{d}{dt}v(t)$<br>$= \dfrac{8}{(t+1)^3}$<br>$t \ge 0 \Rightarrow a(t) \ge 0$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ determines acceleration function<br>✓ shows that acceleration always positive for $t \ge 0$ using either logic, asymptote or a'(t) |

(d) Describe how two factors affect the closeness of the approximate distribution in (c) to the true distribution of proportions. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| A large sample size and a proportion near to $0.5$ will lead to closer approximate normality. |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates large sample size |
| ✓ indicates $p$ close to $0.5$ |







**Question 12** **(7 marks)**

The heights of girls $H$ in a large study of $3$-year-old children are normally distributed with a mean of $94.5$ cm and a standard deviation of $3.15$ cm.

(a) Determine the probability that a randomly selected girl from the study has a height

(i) greater than 95 cm. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $P(H>95)=0.4369$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correct probability |

(ii) of at least 90 cm given that they are shorter than 94.5 cm. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $P(90<H<94.5 \mid H<94.5)=\frac{0.4234}{0.5}=0.8469$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates use of conditional probability |
| ✓ correct probability |

(b) The shortest $1.5\,\%$ of girls were classified as unusually short. Determine the greatest height of a girl to be classified in this manner. (1 mark)

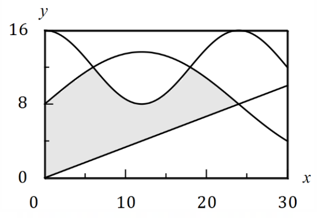
| Solution |
|---|
| $P(H<k)=0.015 \Rightarrow k=87.66\,\text{cm}$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correct height |

(c) The heights of boys in the study are normally distributed with mean of 96.4 cm and the shortest $3.5\,\%$ of boys, with a height less than $90.2$ cm, were classified as unusually short. Determine the standard deviation of the boys' heights. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $P(Z<z)=0.035 \Rightarrow z=-1.8119$ <br> $\frac{90.2-96.4}{\sigma}=-1.8119$ <br> $\sigma=3.42\,\text{cm}$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates use of $z$-score |
| ✓ forms equation for $\sigma$ |
| ✓ correct standard deviation |

**Question 13** **(7 marks)**

The diagram shows a flag design, with dimensions in centimetres.




The shaded region is bounded by the $y$-axis, $y=f(x)$, $y=g(x)$ and $y=h(x)$ where

$f(x)=\frac{x}{3}$,

$g(x)=8+4\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{24}\right)$ and

$h(x)=12+4\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{12}\right)$.

(a) Let $A$ be the area of another region on the graph, where $A=\int_{24}^{30}[f(x)-g(x)]\,dx$.

(i) Clearly mark the region on the diagram with the letter $A$. (1 mark)

(ii) Determine the value of $A$, rounded to one decimal place. (1 mark)

| Solution |
|---|
| $A=18.7\,\text{cm}^2$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ correctly marks $A$; ✓ correct area |

(b) Using calculus determine the exact area of the shaded region. (5 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $R_1=\int_0^{24}[g(x)-f(x)]\,dx ¿ \frac{192\sqrt{2}}{\pi}+96$ <br> $R_2=\int_6^{18}[g(x)-h(x)]\,dx ¿ \frac{288}{\pi}-48$ <br> $R_1-R_2=\frac{192\sqrt{2}-288}{\pi}+144\,\text{cm}^2$ <br> N.B. <br> $R_1\approx 182.4, R_2\approx 43.7, R_1-R_2\approx 138.8$ |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ recognises area is $R_1 - R_2$ <br> ✓ writes integral for $R_1$ <br> ✓ writes integral for $R_2$ <br> ✓ simplifies $R_1$ and $R_2$ exactly |







**Question 17** **(10 marks)**

Random samples of 165 people are taken from a large population. It is known that 8% of the population have blue eyes.

a) Use a discrete probability distribution to determine the probability that the proportion of people in one sample who have blue eyes is less than 7%. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $X \sim B(165, 0.08)$ <br> $n \le \lfloor 0.07\times 165 \rfloor = \lfloor 11.55 \rfloor = 11$ <br> $P(X\le 11)=0.3241$ <br> binomialCDf(−∞, 11, 165, 0.08) <br> 0.3241108693 |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates binomial distribution <br> ✓ indicates $n$ for $p<0.07$, must be 11, 12 would be over 7% <br> ✓ correct probability |



(b) Ten consecutive random samples are taken. Determine the probability that the proportion of those with blue eyes is less than 7% in exactly half of these samples. (2 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $Y \sim B(10, 0.3241)$ <br> $P(Y=5)=0.1271$ <br> binomialPDf(5, 10, 0.3241) <br> 0.1271182567 |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ defines binomial distribution <br> ✓ correct probability |

A large number of random samples of 165 people are taken, the proportion of blue eyed people calculated for each sample and the distribution of these sample proportions analysed.

(c) Describe the continuous probability distribution that these sample proportions approximate, including any parameters. (3 marks)

| Solution |
|---|
| $v=\frac{0.08\times(1-0.08)}{165}\approx 0.000446\quad s=\sqrt{v}\approx 0.02112$ <br> The sample proportions will approximate a normal distribution with mean of 0.08 and variance of 0.000446(or standard deviation of 0.02112). |
| **Specific behaviours** |
| ✓ indicates normal distribution <br> ✓ correct mean <br> ✓ correct variance (or standard deviation) |

(b) Show how to use the relationship and the galvanometer readings at $t=20$ and $t=60$ to determine estimates for $a$ and $k$. (4 marks)

**Solution**

Reading points from graph: $(20,30)$ and $(60,4)$.

Using log relationship:

$$\ln 4 = 60k + \ln a$$
$$\ln 30 = 20k + \ln a$$

Subtracting equations (or solving simultaneously with CAS):

$$40k = \ln 4 - \ln 30 k \approx -0.05$$

$$\ln a = \ln 4 - 60(-0.05) a \approx 82$$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ correctly identifies both values of $D$
- ✓ uses points to form equations
- ✓ solves for $k$
- ✓ solves for $a$

*NB accuracy ~2sf reasonable as reading data from graph*

(c) Determine

(i) the deflection after 90 seconds. (1 mark)

**Solution**

$$D = 82e^{-0.05(90)} \approx 0.9\,\text{cm}$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ correct deflection

(ii) the time for the deflection to reach 1 mm. (1 mark)

**Solution**

$$0.1 = 82e^{-0.05(t)} t \approx 134\,\text{s}$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ correct time

See next page





✓ correct exact area

**Question 14** **(6 marks)**

A student was set the task of determining the proportion of people in their suburb who use public transport at least once a week.

(a) Briefly discuss the main source of bias in each of the following sampling methods.

(i) The student invites people via social media to respond to their survey. (1 mark)

**Solution**

Biased, as
- volunteer sampling/selection bias
- people may not live in suburb
- etc, etc.

**Specific behaviours**

✓ indicates one source/type of bias

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(ii) The student asks everyone she meets until she has a large enough sample. (1 mark)

**Solution**

Biased, as
- convenience sampling/selection bias
- favours the student's acquaintances
- etc, etc.

**Specific behaviours**

✓ indicates one source/type of bias

(b) The student noted that 39 out of all those sampled said they used public transport at least once a week and went on to construct the confidence interval $(0.49, 0.81)$. Determine the level of confidence of this interval. (4 marks)

**Solution**

$$p = \frac{0.49+0.81}{2} = 0.65$$
$$E = 0.81 - 0.65 = 0.16$$

$$\frac{39}{n} = 0.65 \Rightarrow n = 60$$

$$0.16 = z\sqrt{\frac{0.65(1-0.65)}{60}} z = 2.598$$

$$P(-2.598 < z < 2.598) = 0.9906$$

Hence level of confidence is $99\%$.

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ calculates proportion $p$, margin of error $E$
- ✓ calculates sample size $n$
- ✓ equation for $z$ score
- ✓ level of confidence

See next page

**Question 15** **(8 marks)**

A cooling system maintains the temperature $T$ of an integrated circuit between $0.5\,°C$ and $1\,°C$. At any instant, $T$ is a continuous random variable defined by the probability density function

$$f(t)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{a}{t} & 0.5\le t\le 1\\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.}\end{cases}$$

(a) Determine the exact value of the constant $a$. (2 marks)

**Solution**

$$\int_{0.5}^{1}\frac{a}{t}\,dt=a\ln 2$$

Integral must evaluate to 1:

$$a=\frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ integrates over interval

✓ correct value of $a$

(b) Determine a decimal approximation for the probability that a temperature taken at random exceeds $0.85\,°C$. (2 marks)

**Solution**

$$P(T>0.85)=\int_{0.85}^{1}f(t)\,dt\approx 0.234465$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ indicates integral

✓ correct probability

(c) Determine decimal approximations for the mean and standard deviation of the temperature of the integrated circuit. (4 marks)

**Solution**

$$E(t)=\int_{0.5}^{1}t\times f(t)\,dt\text{¿}\frac{1}{2\ln 2}\approx 0.721\,°C$$

$$Var(T)=\int_{0.5}^{1}\left(t-\frac{1}{2\ln 2}\right)^2\times f(t)\,dt\approx 0.02067$$

$$\text{sd}=\sqrt{0.02067}\approx 0.144\,°C$$

**Specific behaviours**

✓ writes correct integral for mean

✓ correct mean

✓ writes correct integral for variance

✓ correct standard deviation



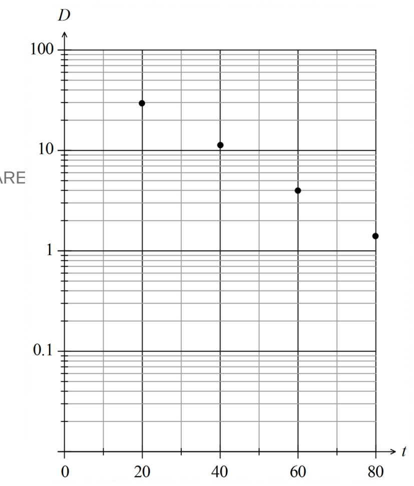






**Question 16** **(8 marks)**

A charged capacitor discharges through a resistor. Some readings of the deflection $D$ cm of a galvanometer scale in the circuit $t$ seconds after the discharge began are shown on the semilogarithmic graph below.




The relationship between the variables is of the form $D=ae^{kt}$, where $a$ and $k$ are constants.

a) Use the above relationship to obtain an expression for $\ln D$ in terms of $a, k$ and $t$ and hence explain why plotting the data using a logarithmic scale on the vertical axis aligns the points in a straight line. (2 marks)

**Solution**

Taking logs:

$$\ln D=\ln ae^{kt}\text{¿}\ln a+kt\ln e\ln D=kt+\ln a$$

Hence the relationship between $\ln D$ and $t$ is linear.

**Specific behaviours**

✓ uses natural logs

✓ exposes linear relationship