

				10	
			4		
7			6	7	
7			5	6	
2			6	5	
9			6	5	
1			6	5	
			Question	Mark	Max

You do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor before reading any further.

NO other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that

Special items:      nil

Fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction

To be provided by the candidate

Formula sheet

This Question/Answer booklet

To be provided by the supervisor

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

MATHEMATICS

Question/Answer booklet

Semester One Examination, 2019

Excellence, Excellence, Excellence

PERTH MODERN SCHOOL



Perth Modern School

**Structure of this paper**

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of exam
Section One: Calculator-free	7	7	50	50	35
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	14	14	100	105	65
<b>Total</b>			155	155	100

**Instructions to candidates**

1. 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.
2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.
3. 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.
4. Spare 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 spare pages 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 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.
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.

<p><b>Solution</b></p> $\int_1^0 \frac{2e^x}{1-x} dx = \left[ \frac{2e^x}{1-x} \right]_1^0 = \frac{2e^0}{1-0} - \frac{2e^1}{1-1} = 2 - 2e$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ takes out factor of 1/2</li> <li>✓ uses fundamental theorem</li> <li>✓ uses limits correctly</li> </ul>
<b>Specific behaviours</b>	

(b) Hence, find the definite integral  $\int_1^0 \frac{2e^x}{1-x} dx$ . (3 marks)

<p><b>Solution</b></p> $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x^2}{1-x} \right) = \frac{(1-x)(2x) - x^2(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2x - x^2 + x^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^2}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ correct numerator</li> <li>✓ correct denominator</li> <li>✓ simplifies</li> </ul>
<b>Specific behaviours</b>	

(a) Differentiate  $\frac{e^x}{x}$  and simplify using the quotient rule. (3 marks)

### Question 1 (6 marks)

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

Working time for this section is 50 minutes.

**Section One: Calculator-free** (50 Marks)

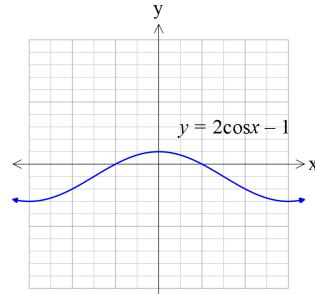
CALCULATOR FREE

METHODS UNIT 3 AND 4

## Question 2

(5 marks)

Determine the area between the  $x$ -axis and the curve  $y = 2\cos x - 1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .



Additional working space

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

**Solution**

$$2\cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\cos x - 1 dx + \left| \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} 2\cos x - 1 dx \right|$$

$$\left[ 2\sin x - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \left[ 2\sin x - x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi}$$

$$\left( \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left( -\pi - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ works in radians
- ✓ determines exact  $x$  intercept
- ✓ breaks into two integrals, above and below areas
- ✓ integrates correctly
- ✓ determines total area

<b>Solution</b>	No as $f(x)$ is always negative
<b>Specific behaviours</b>	No with reason
	✓ correct reason

(c) (2 marks)

$$\int_{-1}^x \frac{x^2}{1-x} dx = 0 \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

<b>Solution</b>	Yes as all positive with area equalled to one
<b>Specific behaviours</b>	States yes with a reason
	✓ correct reason

(b) (2 marks)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & \text{for } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

<b>Solution</b>	Quadratic is less than zero between $x$ equal to zero and one hence not a pdf
<b>Specific behaviours</b>	States no with a reason
	✓ correct reason

(a) (2 marks)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}(x^2 - x) & \text{for the interval } -1 \leq x \leq 2. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

<b>Question 3</b>	Determine whether the following could be a probability density function on the given interval.
(6 marks)	Explain with reasons.

**Question 4**

(10 marks)

- (a) Given that  $\log_3 x = 2$ ,  $\log_3 343 = y$  &  $\log_3 125 = z$  determine  $x + y - z$ . (4 marks)

Solution
$x = 3^2$
$7^y = 343$
$z^z = 125$
$x = 9$
$y = 3$
$z = 5$
$x + y - z = 7$
Specific behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ shows <math>x</math> &amp; <math>z</math> in power expressions</li> <li>✓ shows <math>y</math> in power expressions</li> <li>✓ solves for two variables</li> <li>✓ determines <math>x+y-z</math></li> </ul>

- (b) Solve for  $x$  if  $3\log_3(x) + \log_3(2x-1) - 2\log_3(x) = 1$  (4 marks)

Solution
$3\log_3 x + \log_3(2x-1) - 2\log_3 x = 1$
$\log_3 \frac{x^3(2x-1)}{x^2} = 1$
$x(2x-1) = 3$
$2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$
$(2x-3)(x+1) = 0$
$x = \frac{3}{2}, -1$
reject $-1$
Specific behaviours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ changes all three terms to 1log(term)</li> <li>✓ writes LHS as one log statement</li> <li>✓ changes to a power statement and obtains a quadratic equation for <math>x</math></li> </ul>

Page 6

**Specific behaviours**

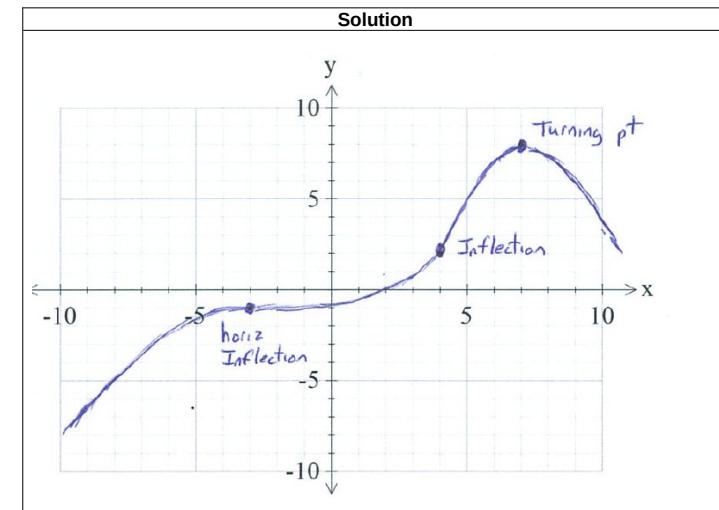
- ✓ attempts to differentiate and equates to zero
- ✓ obtains derivative with correct denominator
- ✓ obtains derivative with correct numerator
- ✓ solves for  $t$
- ✓ uses first derivative test showing actual values

**Question 7**

(7 marks)

Sketch the graph of a continuous function  $y=f(x)$  which satisfies all the following conditions:

- Domain of  $f(x)$  is  $-10 \leq x \leq 10$
- $f(-3) = -1$ ,  $f(4) = 2$ ,  $f(7) = 8$
- $f'(x) \geq 0$  for  $-10 \leq x \leq 7$ ,  $f'(x) < 0$  for  $7 < x \leq 10$
- $f'(-3) = 0 = f'(7)$
- $f''(-3) = 0 = f''(4)$
- $f'(4) \neq 0$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ non negative gradients between  $x$  values  $-10$  &  $7$
- ✓ two defined points
- ✓ three defined points
- ✓ horizontal inflection at  $x=-3$
- ✓ non stationary inflection at  $x=4$
- ✓ turning point at  $x=7$
- ✓ negative gradients for  $x>7$



**Question 5**(a) Determine  $f(t)$  if  $f''(t)=2e^t+3\sin(t)$  and  $f(0)=0, f'(0)=0$ .**(9 marks)**  
(4 marks)**Solution**

$$f'(t) = 2e^t - 3\cos(t) + c$$

$$0 = 2 - 3 + c$$

$$c = 1$$

$$f(t) = 2e^t - 3\sin(t) + t + k$$

$$0 = 2 + k$$

$$k = -2$$

$$f(t) = 2e^t - 3\sin(t) + t - 2$$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ integrates second derivative
- ✓ solves for first constant
- ✓ integrates first derivative
- ✓ solves for second constant

(b) Evaluate  $\int \frac{2x}{5x^2 - 1} dx$ 

(3 marks)

(c) Determine  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 \cos 2x)$  and simplify. (3 marks)**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 \cos 2x) &= x^3(-2\sin 2x) + 3x^2 \cos 2x \\ &= x^2(3\cos 2x - 2\sin 2x)\end{aligned}$$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ uses product rules
- ✓ differentiates all terms correctly
- ✓ factorises

**Solution**

$$\int \frac{2x}{5x^2 - 1} dx = A \ln(5x^2 - 1) + c$$

$$\text{diff } \rightarrow \frac{A(10x)}{5x^2 - 1} \leftrightarrow \text{equate } 2 = 10A$$

$$A = \frac{1}{5}$$

OR

$$\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{10x}{5x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{5} \ln(5x^2 - 1) + c$$

**Specific behaviours**

- ✓ uses ln
- ✓ shows derivation of 1/5
- ✓ adds a constant