

MARKING KEY 3CMAT/3DMAT

DO NOT
ANSWER

DRAFT

Question 1 [7 marks]	
2 marks	Description
1	(a) Given $f(x) = 5x - 4$, $g(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 6$ and $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$ determine: $(f \circ g)(x) = 5(3x^2 - 4x + 6) - 4$ $(f \circ g)(x) = 15x^2 - 20x + 26$ $(f \circ g)(-1) = f(13)$ $(f \circ g)(-1) = 15(13)^2 - 20(13) + 26$ $(f \circ g)(-1) = 2209 - 260 + 26$ $(f \circ g)(-1) = 1955$
1 mark	Description
1	(b) $(h \circ f)(x)$
1 mark	Description
1	(c) the domain and range of: $f(x) = \sqrt{5x - 4}$
1 mark	Description
1	(d) h
1 mark	Description
1	(e) $h \circ f$
1 mark	Description
1	(f) Domain of $h = \mathbb{R} \cup \{0\}$, Range of $h = \mathbb{R} \cup \{0\}$ ✓ $\text{Domain of } h \circ f = \{x : x \geq \frac{4}{5}, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \vee$ $\text{Range of } h \circ f = \mathbb{R} \cup \{0\} \vee$
2 marks	Description
1	(g) Determine $\int_{b}^{a} e^{3x} dx$
2 marks	Description

(b) Show that $\int_1^7 \frac{6x - 5}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 6 + 18\sqrt{7}$

4 marks	Description
1	$\int_1^7 \frac{6x - 5}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^7 (6x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 5x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx \checkmark$
2	$= [4x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 10x^{\frac{1}{2}}]_1^7 \checkmark \checkmark$
1	$= (28\sqrt{7} - 10\sqrt{7}) - (4 - 10) \checkmark$
	$= 18\sqrt{7} + 6$

Question 3 [8 marks]

The curve $y = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 - 10$ has a point of inflection at $(-1, -1)$. The tangent to the curve at $x = -2$ is parallel to the line $8x - y = 7$. Find a , b and c by setting up a system of equations, then using an algebraic method to solve the system.

8 marks	Description
1	$y = ax^4 + bx^3 + cx^2 - 10$
1	$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4ax^3 + 3bx^2 + 2cx \checkmark$
1	$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12ax^2 + 6bx + 2c \checkmark$
1	$x = -1, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0 \quad 12a - 6b + 2c = 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \checkmark$
1	$[(-1, -1)] \quad a - b + c = -1 \quad \textcircled{2} \checkmark$
1	$x = -2, \frac{dy}{dx} = 8 \quad -32a + 12b - 4c = 8 \quad \textcircled{3} \checkmark$
1	$\textcircled{1} \div 2 \quad 6a - 3b + c = 0 \quad \textcircled{4}$
1	$\textcircled{3} \div 4 \quad -8a + 3b - c = 2 \quad \textcircled{5}$
1	$\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} \quad -2a = 2$
1	$a = -1 \checkmark$
1	$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{4} \quad -5a + 2b = 9 \quad \textcircled{6}$
1	$\text{subst } a = -1 \text{ in } \textcircled{6}, \quad b = 2 \checkmark$
1	$\text{subst } a = -1, b = 2 \text{ in } \textcircled{2} \quad c = 12 \checkmark$

(e) Determine the probability that the sample mean will lie between 262.5 metres and 263.5 metres.

3 marks	Description
1	$\bar{X} \sim N\left(263, \frac{2.56}{64}\right) \checkmark$
2	$P(262.5 \leq \bar{X} \leq 263.5) \approx 0.8812 \checkmark \checkmark$

(f) How large a sample should the manufacturer use to be 95 percent sure that the sample mean is within 1 metre of 263 metres?

2 marks	Description
1	$\left(\frac{2 \times 2.56 \times 1.96}{1}\right)^2 \checkmark \approx 100.7$
1	A sample of size 101 would be required. \checkmark

The golf balls purchased by the Seaways Golf Club must meet a set of standards in order to be used in tournaments held at this golf club. One of these standards is the distance traveled. When a ball is hit by a mechanical device with a 10-degree angle of launch, a backspin of 42 revolutions per second, and a ball velocity of 72 metres per second, the distance the ball

1	3 marks	$\frac{2x^2 + x - 10}{3x^2 + x^2 + 6x + 8} \div \frac{5x - 20}{(3x - 5)(x + 2)} = \frac{2(x - 4)(x + 4)}{(x + 2)(x - 4)} \times \frac{(x + 2)(x + 4)}{5(x - 4)}$ <p>Description</p>
2	4 marks	<p>(b) Solve:</p> $\frac{3a - 2}{5a} = 3 - \frac{a + 3}{2}$ $3a - 2 = 15a - 2(a + 3)$ $3a - 2 = 15a - 2a - 6$ $3a - 2 = 13a - 6$ $-13a = -4$ $a = \pm \frac{4}{13}$ <p>Description</p>
1	1	$3a^2 + 15a = 9a^2 + 21a - 18 - 6a + 4$ $5a^2 - 2 = 3a^2 + 3a + 3a - 2(3a - 2)$ $5a^2 - 2 = 3a^2 + 3a - 6a + 4$ $5a^2 - 2 = 3a^2 - 3a + 4$ $2a^2 + 3a - 6 = 0$ $a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}$ <p>Description</p>
1	1	$a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}$ <p>Description</p>

Description	4 marks
$\frac{5a}{3a-2} = 3 - \frac{2}{3a+3}$	2
$5a(3a+3) = 3(3a-2)(a+3) - 2(3a-2)$ $\wedge \wedge$	1
$5a^2 + 15a = 9a^2 + 21a - 18 - 6a + 4$ $\wedge \wedge$	1
$4a^2 = 14$	1
$a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{14}}$	1

2 marks	Z marks
1	X ~ $N(m, 2.56)$ $P(X \leq 266.3) = 0.99 \checkmark$ $m \approx 260.3 \text{ m} \checkmark$
3 marks	(d) The Secretary of the Seaviews Golf Club visits the manufacturer and is assured that the mean distance travelled by their golf balls is 263 metres. He makes a random selection of 64 golf balls. If the sample mean is 262.8 metres, determine a 99% confidence interval for the mean distance travelled by the golf balls.
1	Using $\bar{x} - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ Where $\sigma = 2.58 \checkmark$ $262.8 - \frac{2.56}{\sqrt{64}} \leq \mu \leq 262.8 + \frac{2.56}{\sqrt{64}} \checkmark$
1	1 262.0 $\leq \mu \leq 263.6 \checkmark$

1	X: distance travelled, in m, by the golf balls Y: number of balls exceeding 266.3 m	(b) Assume the mean distance travelled is 263 metres and that five balls are independently tested. What is the probability that at least one of the five balls will exceed the maximum distance of 266.3 metres?
2 marks	Description	
1	Y ~ $b(5, 0.985)$ ✓ $P(Y \geq 1) = 1 - P(Y = 0)$ ✓	$= 1 - 0.9015^5$ ✓ $= 0.4046 \checkmark$
2 marks	Description	

Question 5 [12 marks]

A window is to be made in the shape of a rectangle surmounted by a semi-circle. The radius of the semi-circular section is y cm, the length of the rectangular section is x cm and the perimeter of the window is L cm.

- (a) Find L in terms of x and y . Hence show that $x = \frac{1}{2}(L - (\pi + 2)y)$ and deduce that $y \leq \frac{L}{(\pi + 2)}$.

3 marks	Description
1	$L = 2x + 2y + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi y \checkmark$
1	$2x = L - 2y - \pi y$
1	$x = \frac{1}{2}(L - 2y - \pi y) \checkmark$
1	$x = \frac{1}{2}(L - (\pi + 2)y) \checkmark$
1	but $x \geq 0$ $\therefore L - (\pi + 2)y \geq 0$ $\therefore y \leq \frac{L}{(\pi + 2)} \checkmark$

- (b) Show that the area A cm² of the window is given by $A = Ly - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)y^2$

4 marks	Description
2	$A = x \times 2y + \frac{1}{2} \times \pi y^2 \checkmark \checkmark$
1	$= \frac{1}{2}(L - (\pi + 2)y) \times 2y + \frac{1}{2} \times \pi y^2 \checkmark$
1	$= Ly - \frac{1}{2}\pi y^2 - 2y^2$ $= Ly - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\right)y^2 \text{ cm}^2 \checkmark$

- (b) Find the equation of the tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 5$.

3 marks	Description
1	$f(5) = 1.25 \checkmark$
1	$f'(5) = 0.75 \checkmark$
1	$y = 0.75x - 2.5 \checkmark \quad (3x - 4y - 10 = 0)$

- (c) The tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 5$ intersects the x -axis at E and the right-angled triangle CDE may be drawn, as shown in the diagram.
Find the exact length of ED.

2 marks	Description
1	E has coordinates $(\frac{10}{3}, 0) \checkmark$
1	$ED = 5 - \frac{10}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \checkmark$

An infinite number of tangents to $y = f(x)$ can be drawn. Each tangent forms a right-angled triangle CDE, where E is the x -axis intercept.

Jason investigates the tangents at $x = 1$, $x = 3$ and $x = 12$. His findings are summarised in the table below:

- (d) (i) Using Jason's findings, make a conjecture about the value of the length of ED for the tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = k$ in terms of k .

1 mark	Description
1	The length of ED is $\frac{k}{3} \checkmark$

- (ii) By considering the tangent at $x = k$, prove the conjecture you made in part (d)(i).

5 marks	Description
1	$f(k) = \frac{k^3}{100} \checkmark$
1	$f'(k) = \frac{3k^2}{100} \checkmark$
1	Equation of tangent at $x = k$ is $y = \frac{3k^2}{100}x - \frac{k^3}{50} \checkmark$
1	E has coordinates $(\frac{2k}{3}, 0) \checkmark$
1	$ED = k - \frac{2k}{3} = \frac{k}{3} \checkmark$

x

The sum of n consecutive numbers		Description	5 marks
• is divisible by n for odd values of n and	• is not divisible by n for even values of n .		
Zaki also recognised from the results that he could write a formula for the sum of n consecutive numbers starting at x .	He knew that $1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, \dots$ are triangular numbers, $T_1 = 1, T_2 = 3, T_3 = 6, \dots$, and that the n th triangle number can be calculated using	(i) Write a formula for the sum of n consecutive numbers starting at x .	2 marks
and if $\frac{dy}{dA} = 0$ then $y = \frac{L}{2}$ which is in the domain $0 \leq y \leq L$	$nx + T_{n-1}$ or $nx + \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$	Using algebra and the formula that you wrote in (i) above, prove Zaki's conjecture.	4 marks
$\therefore y = \frac{x}{L} + \frac{4}{L}$ gives the relative and absolute maximum value of A Hence,	$= n\left(x + \frac{(n-1)n}{2}\right)$	The sum of n consecutive numbers is	1
maximum area = $\frac{L^2}{2} \left(\frac{x}{L} + \frac{4}{L} \right)^2$	$= n\left(x + \frac{n-1}{2}\right)$	which is divisible by n only if $\left(x + \frac{n-1}{2}\right)$ is a whole number ✓	2
$= \frac{L^2}{2} \left(\frac{x+4}{L} \right)^2$	$= \frac{L^2}{2} \left(\frac{x+4}{L} + 2 \right)^2$	which occurs for odd values of n but not for even values of n ✓	1
$= \frac{L^2}{2} (x+4)^2$	$= \frac{L^2}{2} (x+4)^2$		

- (c) Show that, for a given L , the greatest possible area of the window is $L^2(4 + \frac{1}{L})$

- (b) Zaki continued to add consecutive numbers and summarised his results in a table:
On the basis of the results Zaki conjectured that:

Description		1 mark
The graph of $y = f(x)$, where $f(x) = \frac{100}{x^3}, x > 0$, is shown below. The tangent to $y = f(x)$ at $x = 5$ is also shown.	(a) Find $f'(x)$.	1 mark
$f'(x) = \frac{100}{x^2}$, $x > 0$ ✓		

RESOURCE-RICH EXAMINATION

Question 1 [5 marks]

A student who was asked to prove the Alternate Segment Theorem gave this 'proof':

Since the Alternate Segment Theorem has to be true for all triangles, it has to be true when one side of the triangle is the diameter of the circle.

$$\begin{aligned}\angle ABD &= 90^\circ && \text{(angle between a radius and a tangent)} \\ \therefore x &= 90^\circ \\ \angle BCD &= 90^\circ && \text{(angle in a semicircle)} \\ \therefore y &= 90^\circ \\ \text{and } x &= y\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Discuss the validity of the student's proof.

2 marks	Description
1	The proof attempts to justify the general case from a particular case ✓
1	which is not valid. ✓

- (b) The diagram below shows an isosceles triangle BED, its circumcircle and tangent at one vertex B. $\angle ABD = x$ and $\angle CBE = y$.

$$\text{Prove that } y = 90^\circ - \frac{x}{2}$$

3 marks	Description
1	To prove: $y = 90^\circ - \frac{x}{2}$
1	Proof: $\angle BDE = \angle CBE$ (alternate segment theorem) $\therefore \angle BDE = y$ ✓ geometric argument with reason
1	$\angle DBE = \angle BDE$ (base angles of an isosceles triangle) $\therefore \angle DBE = y$ ✓ geometric argument with reason
	$\angle ABD + \angle DBE + \angle CBE = 180^\circ$ (adjacent angles on a straight line) $\therefore x + y + y = 180^\circ$ $\therefore y = 90^\circ - \frac{x}{2}$ ✓ geometric argument with reason
	or
1	To prove: $y = 90^\circ - \frac{x}{2}$
	Proof: $\angle BED = \angle ABD$ (alternate segment theorem) $\therefore \angle BED = x$
	$\angle BDE = \angle CBE$ (alternate segment theorem) $\therefore \angle BDE = y$
	$\angle DBE = \angle BDE$ (base angles of an isosceles triangle) $\therefore \angle DBE = y$
	$\angle DBE + \angle BED + \angle EDB = 180^\circ$ (sum of the angles in a triangle) $\therefore y + x + y = 180^\circ$ $\therefore y = 90^\circ - \frac{x}{2}$ ✓✓✓ geometric argument with reasons (-1 mark each major step missing)
	or other valid proof

Question 7 [5 marks]

A workshop recorded the volume of oil removed from the most recent 120 cars serviced. The mean volume was 4.44 L and standard deviation 0.80 L. The lower quartile was 3.72 L, median 4.40 L, and upper quartile 5.12 L. Examine these statistics and make and justify a conclusion about whether or not the variable is normally distributed.

5 marks	Description
1	Spread: for a normal distribution $P(X < \text{upper quartile}) = 0.75$ hence, for the upper quartile, $z = 0.6745$ ✓
1	and the upper quartile for a normal distribution with $\mu = 4.44$ and $\sigma = 0.80$ $= 4.44 + 0.6745 \times 0.8$ ≈ 4.98 ✓ (calculator method without the z value sufficient if calculator function given)
1	and the lower quartile $x = 4.44 - 0.6745 \times 0.8$ ≈ 3.90 ✓
2	The actual quartiles (5.12L and 3.72L) differ quite a lot from the calculated values (about 18% of a standard deviation and 22% of a standard deviation) indicating the distribution is not normal. or The actual upper quartile is further from the mean and the actual lower quartile is closer to the mean than the calculated values, so the actual data is skewed (not symmetrical) about the mean, which indicates the distribution is not normal. reasoning, ✓ conclusion ✓ (One reason why the distribution is not normal is sufficient)

Question 8 [5 marks]

A new drug is claimed to improve the hand-eye coordination of children. In order to test the drug, ten children who suffer hand-eye coordination difficulties participated in a six-week study. An appropriate study design was used which included measuring hand-eye coordination with a standard test.

The manager of the study recognises that improvement on a test could be due to the drug or due to chance alone and that the probability of any one child improving their score by chance alone is 0.5. Hence, the manager decides to accept that the drug improves hand-eye coordination only if the probability that the results could have been produced by chance alone is less than 10%.

- (a) Use your knowledge of the binomial distribution to find the probability that eight or more children would show improvement by chance alone.

3 marks	Description
3	${}^{10}C_8 \times 0.5^8 \times 0.5^2 + {}^{10}C_9 \times 0.5^9 \times 0.5^1 + {}^{10}C_{10} \times 0.5^{10} \approx 0.05469$ ✓✓✓

- (b) If eight or more children show improvement, would the manager conclude that the drug improves hand-eye coordination? Explain.

2 marks	Description
1	Yes, ✓
1	because the probability of improvement by chance is 5.4% which is less than 10% ✓

Question 9 [7 marks]

- (a) Use algebra to show that the sum of five consecutive numbers is divisible by 5.

1 mark	Description
1	$x + (x+1) + (x+2) + (x+3) + (x+4) = 5x + 10 = 5(x+2)$ which is divisible by 5 ✓

(b) the expected standard deviation for X.

1 mark	Description
1	$\sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{48 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{6}} \approx 2.582 \checkmark$

(c) As part of exploring the outcomes of the above experiment, Mr Brown asks each student in his class of 30 to roll a die 48 times. He records the number of successes for each student, and calculates the mean number of successes. The class repeats this exercise 10 times.

Sketch a graph showing the distribution that you would expect for the 10 mean values.

2 marks	Description
1	Graph showing - a normal distribution - central value of 8 (mean of the means)
1	- standard deviation $s_x = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2.582}{\sqrt{48}} \approx 0.37$. $\checkmark \checkmark$ two properties

(d) Ms Smith's class of 15 students explores the same experiment—each student rolls a die 48 times, Ms Smith records the number of successes for each student and calculates the mean number of successes. Ms Smith's class repeats the exercise 10 times.

Compare and contrast the distribution of mean values that you would expect for Ms Smith's and Mr Brown's classes.

3 marks	Description
1	expect:
1	the same shaped distribution (normal) \checkmark
1	the same central value \checkmark
1	greater spread (standard deviation) for Ms Smith's class than for Mr Brown's \checkmark

Question 4 [6 marks]

An object moves along a straight line for a period of k seconds. The graph of its velocity, v m/s, as a function of time, t seconds, is shown in the diagram.

Given,

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} 4 - 2t & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(t-4)^2 - 2 & 2 < t < 8 \\ -t^2 + 20t - 90 & 8 \leq t \leq k \end{cases}$$

Determine:

(a) k

1 mark	Description
1	- $t^2 + 20t - 90 = 0$ and $t \geq 8$ $t = 13.16$ (2 dp) \checkmark (accuracy must be stated for the mark or the exact value $10 + \sqrt{10}$ provided. Two solutions or the incorrect solution—zero marks)

(b) the distance travelled by the object in the first 8 seconds.

3 marks	Description
2	$\int_0^2 (4 - 2t) dt + \left \int_2^6 (\frac{1}{2}(t-4)^2 - 2) dt \right + \int_6^8 (\frac{1}{2}(t-4)^2 - 2) dt$ $\checkmark \checkmark$ (-1 each error)
1	$= 4 + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{3}$ $= 14.\underline{2}$ m \checkmark

(c) the time(s) at which the acceleration of the object is 0 m/s².

2 marks	Description
1	$2 < t < 8$, $v'(t) = t - 4$ $v'(t) = 0 \therefore t = 4 \checkmark$
1	$8 < t < k$, $v'(t) = -2t + 20$ $v'(t) = 0 \therefore t = 10 \checkmark$

Question 5 [6 marks]

A spherical metal ball of radius 4 cm is coated with a layer of ice of uniform thickness. The ice is melting such that when the ice is 6 cm thick, the thickness of the ice is decreasing at the rate of 0.008 cm/h.

When the ice is 6 cm thick, calculate the rate at which the volume of the ice is decreasing.

6 marks	Description
1	Let thickness of ice be x cm and volume be V cm ³ .
1	$\frac{dx}{dt} = -0.008$ cm/h when $x = 6 \checkmark$
1	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi[(4+x)^3 - 64]$ cm ³ \checkmark
1	$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt} \checkmark$
1	$= 4\pi(4+x) \frac{dx}{dt} \checkmark$
1	when $x = 6$, $\frac{dV}{dt} = 400\pi \times (-0.008)$ cm ³ /h \checkmark
1	$= -3.2\pi$ cm ³ /h $= -10.053$ cm ³ /h to 3 dp
1	When the ice is 6 cm thick, the volume of the ice is decreasing at the rate of 3.2π (or approx 10) cm ³ /h \checkmark

Question 6 [7 marks]

The graph below shows the median monthly on-peak and off-peak energy consumption rates in kilowatts per month at an industrial site in the 1990s.

(a) Which month had the greatest median monthly on-peak energy consumption rate in the 1990s?

1 mark	Description
1	February \checkmark

(b) Which two consecutive months produced the largest decrease in median monthly on-peak energy consumption rate in the 1990s?

1 mark	Description
1	April and May \checkmark