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Semester One Examination, 2021  
Question/Answer booklet

MATHEMATICS METHODS  
UNIT 3

Section One:  
Calculator-free

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Your Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Time allowed for this section  
Reading time before commencing work: five minutes  
Working time: fifty minutes

Materials required/recommended for this section  
*To be provided by the supervisor*  
This Question/Answer booklet  
Formula sheet

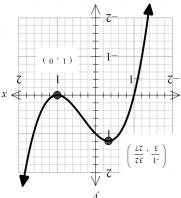
*To be provided by the candidate*  
Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener,  
correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: nil

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	Marks	Max	Question	Marks	Max
1		6	5		8
2		6	6		9
3		4	7		5
4		12			

MATHEMATICS METHODS 9 CALCULATOR-FREE  
Question 6 (6 marks)



The graph of the cubic function  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  is shown below. The function has two turning points at  $x = -\frac{3}{4}$  and  $x = 1$ . The function also has a point of inflection at  $x = \frac{3}{4}$ . Determine the values of  $a, b, c$  and  $d$ .

MATHEMATICS METHODS 8 CALCULATOR-FREE  
Question 5 (8 marks)

(a) Determine when the particle is at rest.  
A particle moves in a straight line for two seconds with a constant acceleration  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$  and an initial velocity of  $-2 \text{ m/s}$  starting from the origin. That is  $a(t) = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$  and  $v_0 = -2 \text{ m/s}$ .

(b) Determine the displacement from the origin of the particle at the end of the two seconds. (3 marks)

(c) Determine the distance travelled by the particle during the two seconds. (3 marks)

Structure of this paper

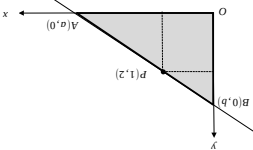
Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of examination
Section One: Calculator-free	7	7	50	50	34
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	12	12	100	96	66
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

- The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian Certificate of Education ATAR course examinations are detailed in the Year 12 Information Handbook 2019. 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 answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
- 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.
- 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.
- It is recommended that you **do not use pencil**, except in diagrams.
- The Formula sheet is **not** to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

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Given a point  $P(1,z)$  in the first quadrant of the Cartesian plane. A straight line  $AB$  is drawn such that it passes through a given point  $P$  and intersects both axes at  $A(a,0)$  and  $B(0,b)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  have positive constants. Determine the values for  $a$  and  $b$  when the triangle  $OAB$  has the smallest area.

MATHEMATICS METHODS 10  
CALCULATOR-FREE (5 marks)

(d) Determine  $\text{Var}[Y]$ .  
Another random variable  $Y = 6 - 2X$

MATHEMATICS METHODS 7  
CALCULATOR-FREE (2 marks)

(e) Calculate  $P[X \geq Y]$ .

(3 marks)

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

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.

Working time: 50 minutes.

Question 1(6 marks)

The total cost  $C(x)$  of a company producing xLCD digital alarm clocks is calculated based on a fixed cost of \$16 plus individual clock cost of \$6.

(a) Determine the **average** cost function  $A(x) = \frac{C(x)}{x}$ . (2 marks)

(b) Determine an expression for  $A'(x)$ . (2 marks)

(c) Evaluate the marginal average cost for producing 20 alarm clocks. (2 marks)

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(c) Determine  $\text{Var}(X)$ . (3 marks)

(b) Determine the value for  $E(X)$ . (2 marks)

(a) Determine the value of  $k$ . (2 marks)

$x$	1	2	3	4
$P(X = x)$	$4k$	$3k$	$2k$	$k$

The discrete random variable  $X$  has probability distribution given by the following table

Question 4(12 marks)

MATHEMATICS METHODS6CALCULATOR-FREE

Additional working space  
Question number: \_\_\_\_\_

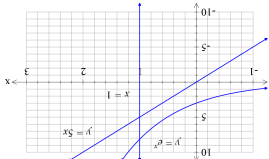
MATHEMATICS METHODS11CALCULATOR-FREE

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(4 marks)

Question 3

Determine the exact area of the region bounded by  $y = e^x$ ,  $y = 2x$ ,  $x = 1$  and the  $y$ -axis.



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(9 marks)

Question 2

(a) Given that  $f(x) = x^3$ ,  $g(x) = -1$ ,  $g'(-1) = -9$ , determine the value of  $f'(-1)$ .  
(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(b) Determine the gradient of the tangent line to  $p(x) = 9 \cos(x)$  at  $x = \pi$ .

(3 marks)

(c) At  $x = a$ , ( $a \neq 0$ ), on the graph of  $q(x) = x^3$ , the tangent line has an x-intercept of  $\left(\frac{2}{3}, 0\right)$ .  
Determine the value of  $a$ .

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