

MATHEMATICS METHODS Year 12
Section One:
Calculator-free

Your name _____

Teacher's name _____

Time and marks available for this section

Reading time before commencing work: 2 minutes
Working time for this section: 15 minutes
Marks available: 15 marks

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

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See next page

Question 9

(7 marks)

The pH (pouvoir hydrogene – hydrogen power) of a solution is a measure of its hydrogen ion concentration. It is calculated using the formula: $pH = -\log_{10} H^+$, where H^+ is the concentration of (H^+) ions in the solution (moles/litre). Pure water at 22°C has a concentration of 1×10^{-7} moles/litre.

- (a) Calculate the pH of water at 22°C. (2 marks)

$$pH = -\log_{10} H^+$$

$$pH = -\log_{10} 1 \times 10^{-7} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{subs } 1 \times 10^{-7}]$$

$$= 7 \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{ANSW}]$$

- (b) Calculate the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution with pH of 8.7. (2 marks)

$$8.7 = -\log_{10} H^+ \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{subs } 8.7]$$

$$10^{-8.7} \approx \frac{2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ moles/L}}{1.99526 \times 10^{-9}} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{ANSW}]$$

- (c) Solution A has a pH of 9 whereas solution B has a pH of 3. Calculate the ratio of hydrogen ions in solution B to that in solution A in the form $x : 1$. (3 marks)

$$3 = -\log_{10} H^+ \Rightarrow H^+ = 10^{-3} \text{ (B)}$$

$$9 = -\log_{10} H^+ \rightarrow H^+ = 10^{-9} \text{ (A)}$$

} \checkmark \text{ obtains both } H^+

$$B : A$$

$$10^{-3} : 10^{-9} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{ratio}]$$

$$1,000,000 : 1 \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{ratio } x : 1]$$

End of questions

Question 8

(7 marks)

Staples sells rulers with lengths normally distributed with a mean of 100 cm and a standard deviation of 0.95 cm.

(a) Determine the proportion of rulers that are between 98 cm and 101 cm. (1 mark)

$$\mu = 100, \sigma = 0.95$$

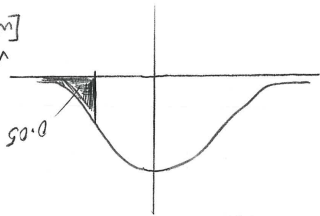
$$P(98 < X < 101) = 0.8361$$

(b) If 250 rulers were purchased, how many would you expect to be between 98 cm and 101 cm? (2 marks)

$$250 \times 0.8361 = 209.025 \checkmark$$

$\therefore \sim 209$ rulers, [int. value]

(c) Determine the smallest length of the largest 5% of rulers. (to 3dp) (2 marks)

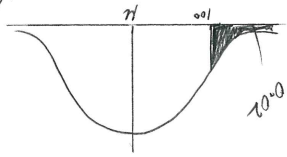


[workings]

$$\text{solve (Norm cdf } (x, \infty, 0.95, 100) = 0.05)$$

$$x = 101.563 \text{ cm}$$

(d) Staples advises that the rulers are 1 metre in length. What will the mean of the distribution need to be if only 2% of rulers are to be below 1 metre in length? Assume the standard deviation remains at 0.95 cm (2 marks)



[workings]

$$\text{solve (Norm cdf } (-\infty, 100, 0.95, x) = 0.02)$$

$$\mu = 101.95 \text{ cm}$$

See next page

$$\text{OR } Z = -2.053749$$

$$Z = \frac{100 - \mu}{0.95}$$

$$\text{Solve for } \mu$$

See next page

Question 1

(6 marks)

Solve for x in the following equations, using exact values where necessary:

(a) $5^x = 10^{2-x}$ (3 marks)

(b) $(\ln x)^2 - 10 \ln(x) + 24 = 0$

(3 marks)

See next page

Question 2

(3 marks)

Determine the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = \ln(\sin x)$ at the point where $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

See next page

Question 7

(4 marks)

A continuous random variable X has pdf:

$$f(x) = ax^2 \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq b$$

If $P(X \leq 1) = \frac{1}{8}$, determine the value of a and b .

$$\int_0^1 ax^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \checkmark \text{ (CPAD) } [\text{statement}]$$

$$\left[\frac{ax^3}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{8} \checkmark [\text{value}]$$

$$\int_0^b \frac{3}{8} x^2 dx = 1 \checkmark [\text{statement}]$$

$$b = 2 \checkmark [\text{value}]$$

See next page

Question 6 (6 marks)

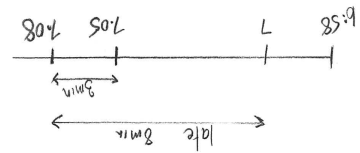
The time that Finn arrives at school for ice hockey training is uniformly distributed between 6:58am and 7:08am. Finn is considered late if he arrives after 7:00am.

- (a) Determine the probability that Finn arrives:
- (i) at exactly 7:00am. (1 mark)
- (ii) between 7:02am and 7:08am. (1 mark)

✓ 0

✓ 6/10

- (iii) after 7:05am, given that he is late.



$$\Rightarrow \frac{P(X > 7)}{P(X > 7:05)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(2 marks)

(ANSW) (NUMBER)

- (b) During a term, Finn attends ice hockey training on 30 occasions. Determine the probability that he is late on at least 20 of these occasions. (2 marks)

$$Y \sim B(30, 0.8)$$

✓ [BINOMIAL]

$$P(X \geq 20) = 0.9744$$

✓ [ANSW]

✓ 6

See next page

Question 3 (3 marks)

Consider $y = \ln((2e + x)^3)$. Showing use of the Increments formula, approximate the small change in y , when x changes from 6e to 7e.

See next page

Question 4

(3 marks)

Determine the following:

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x^2 - 5x))$

(1 mark)

(b) $\int \frac{5x^2}{x^3+10} dx$

(2 marks)

End of questions

Question 5

(6 marks)

A continuous random variable X has pdf:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.0228x^2 + 0.01 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & \text{for all other values of } x. \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine $P(1 < X < 3)$

(1 mark)

$$\int_1^3 0.0228x^2 + 0.01 dx = 0.2176 \checkmark \left(\frac{136}{625}\right)$$

(b) Determine $\text{Var}(X)$

(3 marks)

$$E(X) = \int_0^5 x \cdot f(x) dx = 3.6875 \checkmark \left(\frac{59}{16}\right)$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \int_0^5 f(x) \times [x - \mu]^2 dx \checkmark \text{ [correct formula]}$$

$$= 1.069 \checkmark \left(\frac{321}{168}\right)$$

(c) Determine the cumulative distribution function for the random variable X .

(2 marks)

$$P(X \leq x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ \frac{19x^3}{2500} + \frac{x}{100} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 1 & \text{for } x > 5 \end{cases} \checkmark$$

$\int_0^5 f(x) dx$ points to the first case.

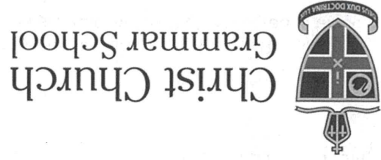
\checkmark [must have 1]

See next page

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See next page



2021
TEST 4

MATHEMATICS METHODS Year 12
Section Two:
Calculator-assumed

Your name _____
Teacher's name _____

Time and marks available for this section
Reading time before commencing work: 3 minutes
Working time for this section: 30 minutes
Marks available: 30 marks

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Formula Sheet (retained from Section One)

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Special items: drawing instruments, templates, and up to three calculators approved for use in this assessment

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Christ Church
Grammar School

2021
TEST 4

MATHEMATICS METHODS Year 12

Section Two:

Calculator-assumed

Your name - SOLUTIONS -

Teacher's name _____

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Question 4

Determine the following:

(a) $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln(x^2 - 5x))$

$$= \frac{2x - 5}{x^2 - 5x}$$

(1 mark)

(3 marks)

End of questions

3

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{5} \int \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + 10} dx}{\frac{3}{5} \ln|x^3 + 10| + C}$$

[No need for abs value]

-1 if no +C

(b) $\int \frac{5x^2}{x^3 + 10} dx$ Assume $x^3 + 10 > 10$

(2 marks)

Question 5

A continuous random variable X has pdf:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.0228x^2 + 0.01 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & \text{for all other values of } x. \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine $P(1 < X < 3)$.

(1 mark)

(b) Determine $\text{Var}(X)$.

(3 marks)

(c) Determine the cumulative distribution function for the random variable X . (2 marks)

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(a) Determine the probability that Finn arrives

(i) at exactly 7:00 am.

(1 mark)

(ii) between 7:02 am and 7:08 am.

(1 mark)

(iii) after 7:05 am, given that he is late.

(2 marks)

(b) During a particular term, Finn attends ice hockey training on 30 occasions. Determine the probability that he is late on at least 20 of these occasions.

(2 marks)

See next page

Question 3

(3 marks)

Consider $y = \ln(2e + x)^3$. Showing use of the Increments formula, approximate the small change in y , when x changes from $6e$ to $7e$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \approx \frac{\delta y}{\delta x}$$

$$\delta x = 7e - 6e$$

$$\delta x = e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{(2e+x)^3} \times \frac{3(2e+x)^2 \times 1}{1}$$

$$\frac{\delta y}{\delta x} = \frac{3}{(2e+x)} \quad \checkmark [\text{Diff}]$$

$$\delta y = \frac{3}{(2e+x)} \times e$$

$$\delta y = \frac{3e}{2e+6e} \quad \checkmark \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{subs } x=6e \\ \delta x=e \end{array} \right]$$

$$\delta y = \left(\frac{3}{8} \right) \quad \checkmark [\text{ANSW}]$$

See next page

Question 2 (3 marks)

Determine the equation of the tangent to the curve $y = \ln(\sin x)$ at the point where $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \bigg|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \quad \therefore \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$M = 1 \quad \checkmark [\text{gradient}]$$

$$\therefore y = 1x + c \Rightarrow \text{Sub } \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$$

$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} + c$$

$$c = \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \checkmark [\text{c-value}]$$

$$\therefore \text{Eqn } y = x + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \checkmark [\text{Eqn}]$$

$$\text{or } y = x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{or } y = x - \ln \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

See next page

3

Question 7 (4 marks)

A continuous random variable X has pdf:

$$f(x) = ax^2 \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq b$$

If $P(X \leq 1) = \frac{8}{1}$, then determine the value of a and b .

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Question 8

(7 marks)

Staples sells rulers with lengths normally distributed with a mean of 100 cm and a standard deviation of 0.95 cm.

- (a) Determine the proportion of rulers that are between 98 cm and 101 cm. (1 mark)

- (b) If 250 rulers were purchased, how many would you expect to be between 98 cm and 101 cm? (2 marks)

- (c) Determine the smallest length of the largest 5% of rulers to 3 decimal places. (2 marks)

- (d) Staples advertises that the rulers are 1 metre in length. What will the mean of the distribution need to be if only 2% of rulers are to be below 1 metre in length? Assume the standard deviation remains at 0.95 cm. (2 marks)

See next page

Question 1

(6 marks)

Solve for x in the following equations, using exact values where necessary:

- (a) $5^x = 10^{2-x}$ (3 marks)

$$\log 5^x = \log 10^{2-x} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{log both sides}]$$

$$x \log 5 = (2-x) \log 10 \quad \checkmark \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \log 10 = 1 \\ [\text{uses log laws}] \end{matrix}$$

$$x \log 5 + x = 2$$

$$x (\log 5 + 1) = 2$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\ln 100}{\ln 50} \quad \boxed{x = \frac{2}{\log 5 + 1}} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{isolates } x]$$

- (b) $(\ln x)^2 - 10(\ln x) + 24 = 0$ (3 marks)

$$\text{let } p = \ln x$$

$$\therefore p^2 - 10p + 24 = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{forms quad}]$$

$$(p-6)(p-4) = 0$$

$$p = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad p = 4 \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{solves quadratic}]$$

$$\ln x = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad \ln x = 4$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x = e^6} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{x = e^4} \quad \checkmark \quad [\text{Both solns}]$$

See next page

6

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- (c) Solution A has a pH of 9 whereas solution B has a pH of 3. Calculate the ratio of hydrogen ions in solution B to that in solution A in the form $x : 1$. (3 marks)

End of questions

Additional working space

Question number: _____



Christ Church
Grammar School

2021
TEST 4

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Teacher's name _____

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