

**SOLUTIONS**

**2016**

**UNITS 3-4**

**MATHEMATICS METHODS**

**REVISION 3**

**SEMESTER TWO**

Papers written by  
Australian Maths  
Software

**SECTION ONE**

1. (9 marks)

(a) (i) After the first month.

$$(ii) P(t) = \ln(4t)$$

(b)  $\log_x 9 = -2$  for  $x \geq 0$ .

$$9 = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = 9$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ as } x \geq 0$$

$$(c) \frac{(\log_a 2 + \log_a 4) \times (\log_a 3^2)}{2 \log_a 9 \times (\log_a 2 - \log_a 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(\log_a 8) \times (\log_a 3^2)}{2 \log_a 9 \times (\log_a 2)}$$

$$= \frac{3(\log_a 2) \times 2(\log_a 3)}{4 \cancel{\log_a 3} \times \cancel{(\log_a 2)}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

2. (14 marks)

$$(a) (i) f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{e^{-2x}}) = \ln\left(\left(e^{-2x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \ln e^{-x} = -x \times 1 = -x$$

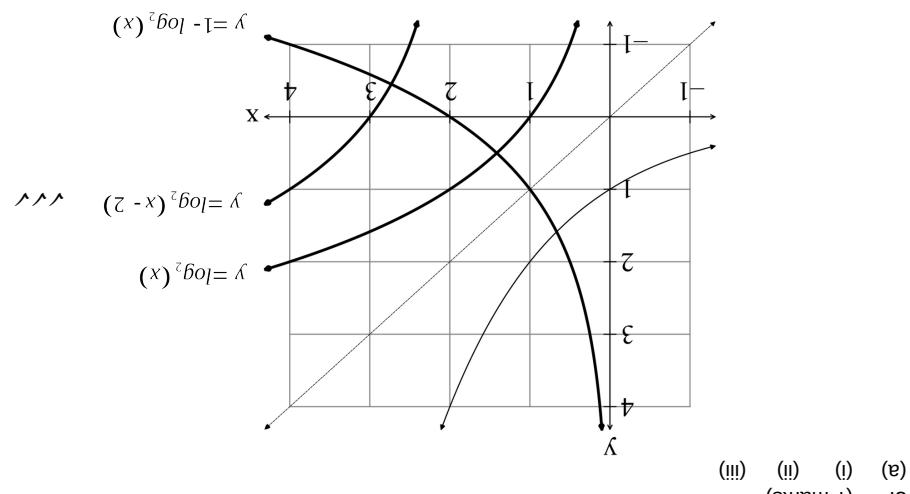
$$f'(x) = -1$$

$$(ii) g(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} - 2x(\ln(x))}{x^4}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{x(1 - 2\ln(x))}{x^4}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1 - 2\ln(x)}{x^3}$$



3. (7 marks)

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= \frac{x^2}{x+1} \\ m(x) &= \frac{4}{x+1} \\ m(x) &= \left( \frac{2}{x+1} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(x) &= \frac{x^2}{x+1} \quad \text{and} \quad m(x) = \left( \frac{2}{x+1} \right)^2 \\ (i) \quad & \frac{dt}{dr} = \frac{16\pi}{3} \text{ cm/s} \\ (ii) \quad & \frac{dt}{dr} = 4\pi r \times \frac{dr}{dt} \\ (iii) \quad & \frac{dt}{dr} = \frac{16\pi r}{\Delta P} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dt}{dr} &= \frac{3 \text{ cm/s}}{\Delta P} \quad \text{at } r = 2 \text{ cm} \\ (q) \quad & \frac{3}{4\pi r} = \Delta P \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= e^x (\cos(2x) - 2\sin(2x)) \\ h'(x) &= e^x (\cos(2x) + 2\sin(2x)) \\ h''(x) &= e^x (\cos(2x)) \end{aligned}$$

4. (9 marks)

$$(a) (i) \int (3y - 5)^{-2} dy = \frac{(3y - 5)^{-1}}{-1 \times 3} + c = -\frac{1}{3(3y - 5)} + c$$

$$(ii) \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/6} \cos^{-2}(x) dx = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/6} \sec^2(x) dx = [\tan(x)]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/6} = \tan(\pi/6) - \tan(\pi/4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - 1$$

$$(iii) \int_1^3 \left( x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln(x) \right]_1^3 \\ = (9 + 4.5 + 3 + \ln(3)) - \left( \frac{8}{3} + 2 + 2 + \ln(2) \right) \\ = 16.5 - 6\frac{2}{3} + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \\ = 9\frac{5}{6} + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$(b) g'(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$g(x) = \int e^{-x} dx$$

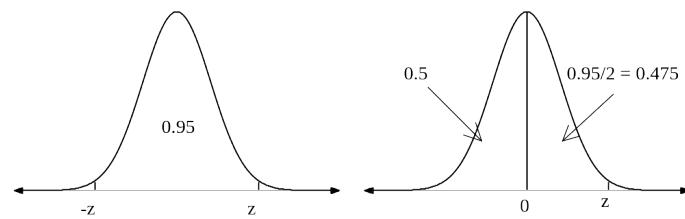
$$g(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} + c$$

$$\text{Given } g(0) = -1$$

$$-1 = -e^0 + c \rightarrow c = 0$$

$$g(x) = -e^{-x}$$

(c)



$$P(X < z) = 0.975$$

So, 95% confidence level means  $z = 1.96$

Use  $p = 0.5$  as the maximum value as  $p$  is unknown.

$$\text{So with } p = 0.5 \quad sd = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}$$

$$E = z \times s \text{ with } E = 0.10$$

Therefore

$$0.10 = 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.25}{n}}$$

$$n = 96.04$$

$$n \approx 96$$

Should use a sample size of 96 people to have a confidence level of 95% with an error margin of 10%

**END OF SECTION TWO**

The confidence limit is  $0.85 \pm 0.0587$  i.e.  $(0.79, 0.91)$

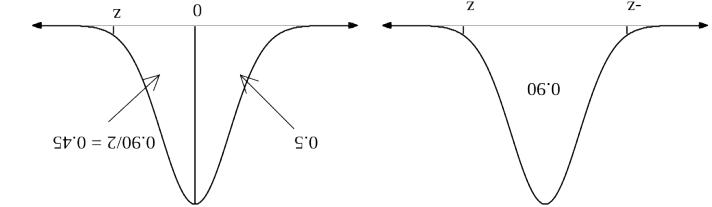
$$E \approx 0.059$$

$$E = z \cdot s = 1.645 \times 0.035707$$

$$s = 0.035707$$

$$z = 1.645$$

$$P(X > z) = 0.95$$



$$sd = 0.035707$$

$$ps = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.85 \times 0.15}{100}} = 0.035707$$

$$(ii) p = 0.85$$

$$(b) (i) p = \frac{85}{100} = 0.85$$

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**END OF SECTION ONE**

- (iii) Different types of bias when conducting a survey include
- Design flaw bias (no loaded questions)
  - Selection bias (not a random sample)
  - Interviewer bias
  - Recall/reporting bias
  - Completion (lack of) bias
  - Non response bias (do not take part when selected)
- ✓ for any 3

that the standard deviation of the sampling distribution will be very small ✓

(ii)

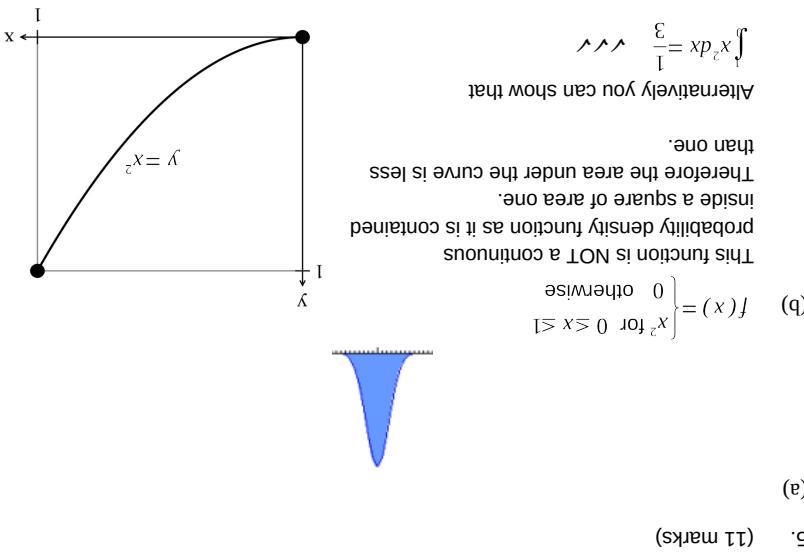
Similarity, the mean of the means will be an even closer approximation to the population mean. ✓

(i)

Each sample has a mean which is the average of the sample. The average will be closer to the population mean than independent samples as it will not include outliers and be the average of the highs and lows.

c)

Outcomes. The means of the samples are closer to the population mean than the individual scores. The mean of the means will be even more closely clustered. This means that the standard deviation of the sampling distribution will be very small ✓



**SECTION TWO**

6. (4 marks)

$$(a) A = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{x} dx = 1.099$$

(b) Need the equation of the line.

$$m = e - 1$$

$$y = (e - 1)x + 1$$

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^1 ((e - 1)x + 1 - e^x) dx \quad \checkmark$$

7. (10 marks)

$$(a) (i) f'(x) = e^x \text{ and } f''(x) = e^x$$

(ii) There are no turning points on this graph, so  $f'(x) \neq 0$ .

The function  $f$  is a continuous function which given  $f'(x) \neq 0$  implies the gradient of  $f$  is either always positive or always negative.

It can be seen that the function is always increasing, so it is always positive.

The graph of  $y = f'(x)$  is also always positive which confirms the gradient of  $f$  is either always positive.

The graph of  $y = f''(x)$  is also always positive which means the concavity of  $f$  is constant and is concave upwards. There are no points of inflection which require  $f''(x) = 0$ .

So, with  $y = f'(x)$  always positive we have an increasing function, together with  $y = f''(x)$  always positive, the function  $f$  is concave upwards.

✓✓✓

16. (6 marks)

$$(a) P(5.5 \leq x \leq 6.5) = 2 \int_{5.5}^6 (x - 5) dx = 0.75$$

(b) By symmetry,  $E(x) = 6$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(x) &= \int_5^6 (x - 5)(x - 6)^2 dx + \int_6^7 (-x + 7)(x - 6)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

17. (9 marks)

$$(a) P(\text{on the next 6 Mondays Bill manages to buy a sultana bun}) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 = 0.08779 \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$(b) P(\text{on the next 6 Mondays Bill only manages to buy a sultana bun 4 times out of 6}) = 0.32922 \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$(c) P(\text{Bill can buy a sultana bun if on the last three Mondays the shop had run out of buns.}) = \frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$(d) P(B \cap \bar{B} \cap B \cap \bar{B} \cap B \cap \bar{B}) + P(\bar{B} \cap B \cap \bar{B} \cap B \cap \bar{B} \cap B) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \times 2 = 0.021948$$

18. (14 marks)

$$(a) p = 0.1, q = 0.9 \Rightarrow np = 60 \times 0.1 = 6 > 5$$

$nq = 60 \times 0.9 = 54 > 5$  so can use normal distribution.

Mean =  $p = 0.1$

$$sd_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.1 \times 0.9}{60}}$$

$$sd_p = 0.03873$$

Standardised score (using 4.5 to 9.5)

$$z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{\frac{4.5}{60} - 0.1}{0.03873} = -0.6455$$

$$z_2 = \frac{\frac{9.5}{60} - 0.1}{0.03873} = 1.5062$$

The probability is 0.675



## 10. (6 marks)

(a)  $23 = P_0 e^{k18}$  and  $46.9 = P_0 e^{k75}$

\therefore \frac{23}{e^{k18}} = \frac{46.9}{e^{k75}} = P\_0

$$\frac{e^{k75}}{e^{k18}} = \frac{46.9}{23}$$

$$e^{k57} = \frac{46.9}{23}$$

$$k = 0.0125$$

$$P_0 = ?$$

$$23 = P_0 e^{18 \cdot 0.0125}$$

$$P_0 = 18.3657$$

$$P = 18.3657 e^{0.0125a}$$

(b)  $P = 18.3657 e^{0.0125a} \rightarrow P = 44\%$

## 11. (6 marks)

(a)  $x = 3t^2 - 6t$  m,

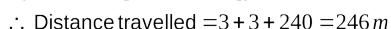
$v = 6t - 6$

Changes direction at  $v = 0$  i.e. at  $t = 1$ 

$x = -3$

(b)  $a = 6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

(c)  $x_0 = 0$      $x_1 = -3$      $x_{10} = 300 - 60 = 240$



## 12. (8 marks)

(a)  $d = 2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}t\right)$

(i) 2 cm up and 2 cm down so 4 cm.

(ii) Period =  $\frac{2\pi}{2\pi/3} = 3$  seconds

(iii)  $1.5 = \frac{2\pi}{n} \rightarrow n = \frac{4\pi}{3} \rightarrow d = 2 \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}t\right)$

✓✓

(b) (i)  $V = \ln(10 + 3t)m^3$

$V_2 = \ln(16)m^3 \approx 2.77m^3$

(ii)  $t = 3.36184$

12.22 p.m.

## 13. (7 marks)

(a)  $2^2 = x^2 + r^2$

$x = \sqrt{4 - r^2}$

$h = x + 2$

$h = \sqrt{4 - r^2} + 2$

$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 (\sqrt{4 - r^2} + 2)$

(b) To determine the dimensions of the cone of maximum volume:

Find expressions for  $\frac{dV}{dr}$  and  $\frac{d^2V}{dr^2}$  as maximum volume occurs when

$\frac{dV}{dr} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{d^2V}{dr^2} < 0.$

Solve  $\frac{dV}{dr} = 0$  and exclude any values of  $r$  that are negative or greater than 2.Test the solution for  $\frac{d^2V}{dr^2} < 0$  to ensure you have the maximum volume.You need the dimensions of the maximum cone so calculate the value of  $h$ .Write a concluding statement giving the dimensions,  $h$  and  $r$ , that are required for the maximum volume of the cone.

-1 if mention of final statement.

## 14. (12 marks)

(a) (i)

Score when added	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$P(\text{score})$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$

✓✓✓

(ii)  $P(\text{the score is odd}) = \frac{7}{15}$

(iii)  $P(\text{there is at least one odd number}) = \frac{13}{15}$

(iv)  $P(\text{a score of 6 or 7}) = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$