Applecross Senior High School

Semester One Examination, 2020

Question/Answer booklet

MAT **MET** UNIT

Section

Calcu

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WA student number:	In figures			
	In words			
	Your nam	e		
allowed for this some some some some some some some som		ten minutes one hundred	Number of additiona answer booklets use (if applicable):	

Reading Working

minutes

Time

Materials required/recommended for this section

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer booklet Formula sheet (retained from Section One)

To be provided by the candidate

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

correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: drawing instruments, templates, notes on two unfolded sheets of A4 paper,

and up to three calculators approved for use in this examination

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.

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	8	8	50	52	35
Section Two: Calculator-assumed	13	13	100	98	65
				Total	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 preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.
- 3. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific question asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
- 4. 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.
- 5. It is recommended that you do not use pencil, except in diagrams.
- 6. Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.
- 7. The Formula sheet is not to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

Section Two: Calculator-assumed

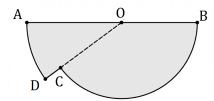
65% (98 Marks)

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

Working time: 100 minutes.

Question 9 (5 marks)

Shape AOBCDA below consists of sector BOC of circle centre O joined to sector DOA of a different circle, also centre O. AB is a straight line of length 65 cm, arc AD is 12 cm long and $\angle AOD = 0.32$ radians.



(a) Determine the length OA.

(2 marks)

Let OA = R so that

$$0.32R = 12R = 37.5 \text{ cm}$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ correct use of arc length
- correct length

(b) Determine the area of the shape.

(3 marks)

Solution

$$A_{DOA} = \frac{1}{2} \times 37.5^2 \times 0.32$$
6 225

Let OB = r

$$r = 65 - 37.5$$
627.5

$$A_{BOC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 27.5^2 (\pi - 0.32)$$
 1067

$$Area = 225 + 1067$$
 $\frac{1}{6} 1292$ cm²

Specific behaviours

- ✓ area of sector DOA
- radius and angle of sector BOC
- area of shape

Question 10 (8 marks)

The height h metres of a particle above level ground is defined as a function of time t seconds as follows:

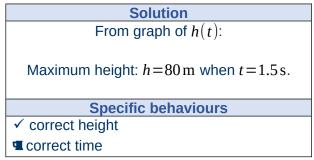
$$h(t) = 68.75 + 15t - 5t^2, 0 \le t \le 5.5.$$

(a) Determine the height of the particle when

(i) t=0.		Solution $h(0) = 68.75 \mathrm{m}$	(1 mark)
		$h(4.5)=35\mathrm{m}$	
(ii)	t = 4.5.	Specific behaviours ✓ (i) correct	(1 mark)

(b) Determine the maximum height reached by the particle and the time it reached this height.

(ii) correct



(c) Determine the time(s) that the particle was at a height of 75 m. (2 marks)

Solution
From graph of $h(t)$:
h=75 when $t=0.5$ s, 2.5 s
Specific behaviours
✓ one time
■ both times

(d) State the range of the function h(t) for the given domain.

Solution
Range of h: $0 \le h \le 80$ Specific behaviours \checkmark upper limit \blacksquare lower limit, correct inequality

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

Question 11 (6 marks)

Two events are such that P(X)=0.2, P(Y)=0.5 and P(Y|X)=0.1.

Determine the probability that

(a) both events occur.

(2 marks)

Solution

$$P(Y|X) = \frac{P(X \cap Y)}{P(X)} \Rightarrow P(X \cap Y) = 0.2 \times 0.1 = 0.02$$

Specific behaviours

- √ indicates use of conditional formula
- correct probability

(b) at least one event occurs.

(2 marks)

Solution

$$P(X \cup Y) = P(X) + P(Y) - P(X \cap Y)$$

\$\ddot 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.02 \ddot 0.68

Specific behaviours

- √ indicates use of rule
- correct probability

(c) neither event occurs.

(1 mark)

Solution

$$P(X \cap Y) = 1 - P(X \cup Y) = 1 - 0.68$$

\$\displays{0.32}

Specific behaviours

correct probability

(d) X occurs given that Y has occurred.

(1 mark)

Solution

$$P(X|Y) = \frac{P(X \cap Y)}{P(Y)} \lambda \frac{0.02}{0.5} \lambda 0.04$$

Specific behaviours

correct probability

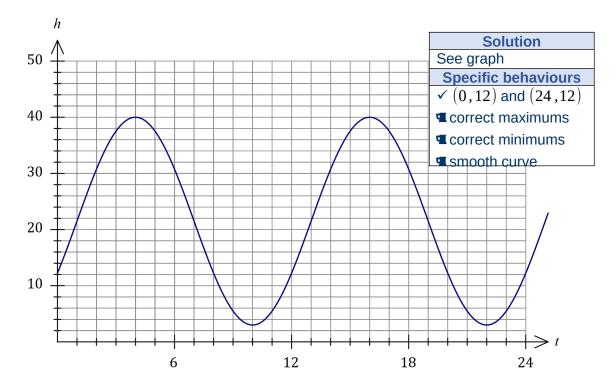
Question 12 (8 marks)

6

The height above ground level, h m, of a seat on a steadily rotating Ferris wheel t minutes after the wheel begins to move is given by $h=21.5-18.5\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}+\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$.

(a) Determine the initial height of the seat. (1 mark)

(b) Graph the height of the seat against time on the axes below. (4 marks)



Determine (c)

> (i) the maximum height above ground reached by the seat.

(1 mark)

Solution		
$h_{MAX} = 40 \mathrm{m}$		
Specific behaviours		
✓ correct height		

the time taken, to the nearest second, for the seat to first reach a height of 4 m (ii) above ground level.

(2 marks)

Solution
$h=4 \Rightarrow t=9.37$
$0.37 \times 60 = 22$
t = 9 m 22 s (562 s)
Specific behaviours
✓ time as decimal
■ time to nearest second

Question 13 (6 marks)

The graph y=f(x), where $f(x)=x^2+bx+c$ has a turning point at (2,-7).

(a) State the equation of the line of symmetry for the graph of y=f(x). (1 mark)

Solution
x=2
Specific behaviours
✓ correct equation

(b) Determine the value of the constant b and the value of the constant c. (3 marks)

Solution
$f(x)=(x-2)^2-7ix^2-4x+4-7$
b=-4
c=-3
Specific behaviours
\checkmark writes $f(x)$ in squared form
\blacksquare value of b
\P value of c

(c) The graph of y=f(x) is translated 3 units to the left and 2 units upwards. Determine the equation of the resulting curve. (2 marks)

Solution

New turning point at
$$(2-3,-7+2)=(-1,-5)$$
.

Equation is $y=(x+1)^2-5=x^2+2x-4$

Specific behaviours

✓ identifies new turning point

 \blacksquare correct equation (either form)

Question 14 (6 marks)

When a random sample of 173 people from a university were classified according to whether they had a driver's licence (event D) and whether they wore spectacles (event S), it was observed that n(D)=140, n(S)=53 and $n(S\cap\overline{D})=10$.

(a) Determine

(i) $n(\overline{S})$. (1 mark)

Solution
$n(\overline{S}) = 173 - 53 = 120$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct number

(ii) $n(D \cap S)$. (1 mark)

Solution
$n(D \cap S) = 53 - 10 = 43$
Specific behaviours
√ correct number

- (b) Determine the probability that a randomly chosen person from the sample
 - (i) does not have a driver's licence. (2 marks)

Solution
$$n(\overline{D})=173-140=33$$

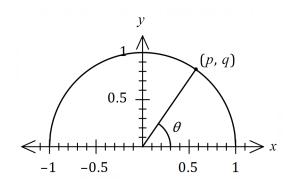
$$P(\overline{D})=\frac{33}{173}\approx 0.191$$
Specific behaviours
 \checkmark numerator
 \blacksquare denominator

(ii) wears spectacles given that they have a driver's licence. (2 marks)

Solution
$P(S D) = \frac{n(D \cap S)}{n(D)} = \frac{43}{140} \approx 0.307$
Specific behaviours
✓ numerator
denominator

Question 15 (8 marks)

Consider part of the unit circle shown below, where $\theta = 51^{\circ}$.



Determine, in terms of p and l or q, an expression for each of the following:

(a) $\sin 51^{\circ}$.

Solution $\sin 51^{\circ} = q$

(1 mark)

Specific behaviours

√ correct expression

(b) cos 129°.

Solution

(2 marks)

 $\cos 129^\circ = -\cos 51^\circ \mathcal{L} - p$

Specific behaviours

■ uses reflection

✓ correct expression

(c) sin 141°.

Solution

(2 marks)

 $\sin 141 °= \sin(51°+90°) \dot{c} \cos 51°$ $\dot{c} p$

Specific behaviours

■ uses fundamental relationship

✓ correct expression

(d) cos 258°.

(3 marks)

Solution

 $\cos 258 \degree = \cos (129 \degree + 129 \degree)$

 $\verb"cos 129° cos 129° - sin 129° sin 129° \verb"cos 129" - (q)^2$

 $i p^2 - q^2$

Specific behaviours

halves angle

■ uses sum identity

√ correct expression

Question 16 (8 marks)

A polynomial of degree 3 passes through the points with coordinates (0,4),(-2,0),(2,0) and (0.5,0).

(a) Determine the equation of the polynomial in expanded form.

(4 marks)

Solution

Using roots:

$$y=a(x+2)(x-2)(x-0.5)$$

Use 4th point:

$$x=0 \Rightarrow 4=a(2)(-2)(-0.5)a=2$$

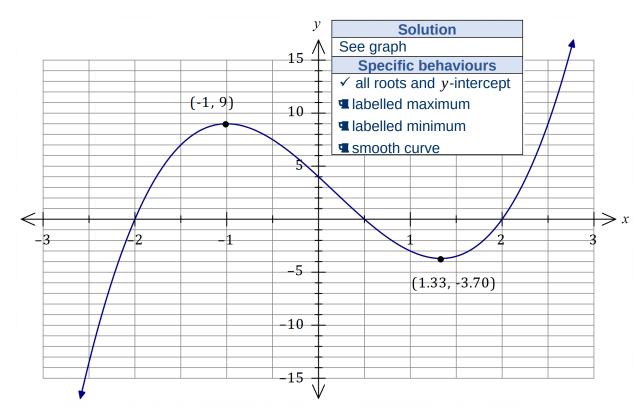
Expand:

$$y=2(x+2)(x-2)(x-0.5)$$
; $2x^3-x^2-8x+4$

Specific behaviours

- √ factored form using roots
- substitutes fourth point
- correct value of a
- correct expanded form

(b) Draw the graph of the polynomial on the axes below, indicating the coordinates of all turning points. (4 marks)



Question 17 (7 marks)

Let $f(x)=1+\sqrt{6-2x}$ and g(x)=x+2.

(a) Evaluate f(-5) - g(-5).

(2 marks)

Solution $f(-5)-g(-5)=1+\sqrt{16}-(-5+2)\&5-(-3)$

Specific behaviours

- \checkmark evaluates f correctly
- correct value

(b) State the domain of f(x).

(2 marks)

Solution

$$6-2x \ge 0-2x \ge -6x \le 3$$

Specific behaviours

- ✓ correct inequality
- correct bound

(c) State the range of g(x).

(1 mark)

Solution

$$y \in R$$

Specific behaviours

√ correct range (symbols or words)

(d) Determine the coordinates of the point(s) of intersection of y=f(x) and y=g(x).

(2 marks)

Solution

Using graph/CAS:

(1,3)

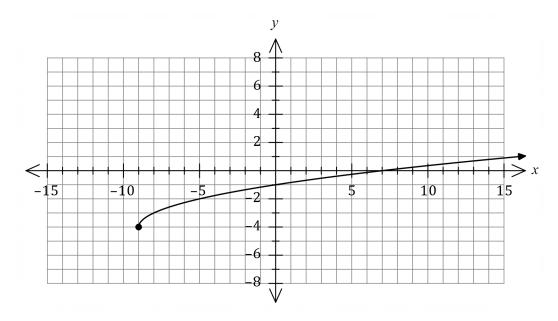
Specific behaviours

√ x-coordinate

⊈ *y*-coordinate

Question 18 (8 marks)

The graph of y=f(x) is drawn below, where $f(x)=\sqrt{x+a}+b$.

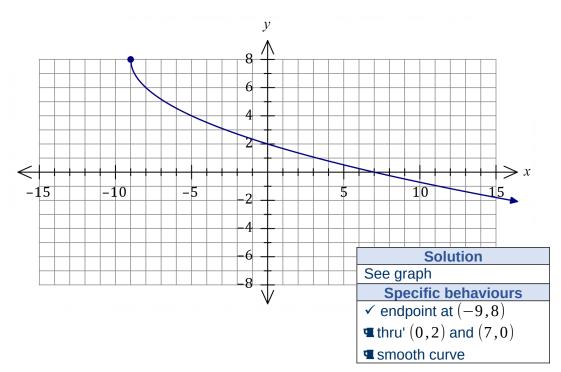


(a) Determine the value of the constant a and the value of the constant b. (2 marks)

Solution
a = 9, b = -4
Specific behaviours
\checkmark value of a
\blacksquare value of b

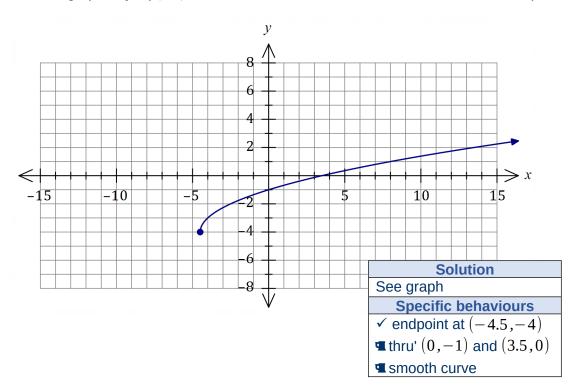
(b) Draw the graph of y=-2f(x) on the axes below.

(3 marks)



(c) Draw the graph of y=f(2x) on the axes below.

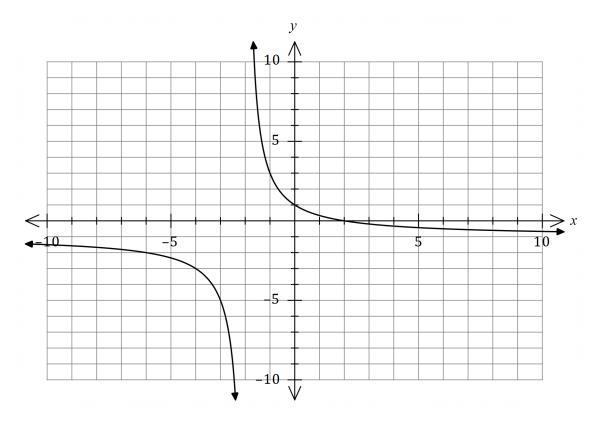
(3 marks)



Question 19 (9 marks)

14

The graph of y=f(x) is shown, where $f(x)=\frac{a}{x+b}+c$ and a, b and c are constants.



(a) Determine the value of a, the value of b and the value of c. (3 marks)

Solution
b=2, c=-1
(a, b)
$(0,1) \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{a}{2} - 1$
a=4
Specific behaviours
✓ value of <i>a</i>
✓ value of <i>b</i>

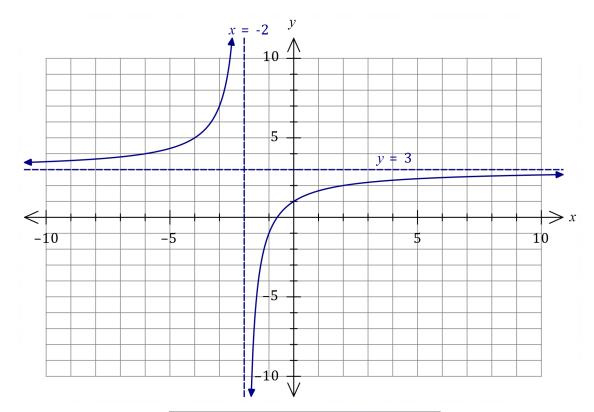
(b) State the domain and range of f(x).

(2 marks)

Solution
Domain: $x \neq -2$
Range: $y \neq -1$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct domain
■ correct range

 \checkmark value of c

(c) On the axes below, draw the graph of $y=2-f\left(x\right)$ and label all asymptotes with their equations. (4 marks)



Solution

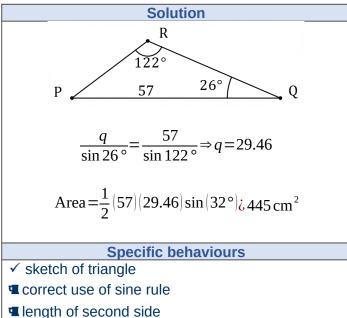
See graph

Specific behaviours

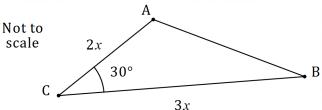
- ✓ vertical asymptote with equation
- √ horizontal asymptote with equation
- **\P** *y*-intercept and graph for *x*>−2
- remainder of graph

Question 20 (11 marks)

(a) Determine the area of triangle PQR when $\angle PQR = 26^{\circ}$, $\angle PRQ = 122^{\circ}$ and PQ = 57 cm. (4 marks



- (b) The area of triangle ABC is 96 cm^2 , $\angle ACB = 30^\circ$ and 2BC = 3AC as shown in the diagram. Determine the length of AB. (4 marks)



Solution

$$\frac{1}{2}(2x)(3x)\sin(30^\circ) = 96x = 8$$

$$AB^2 = 16^2 + 24^2 - 2(16)(24)\cos(30^\circ)$$

$$AB = 12.92 \text{ cm}$$
Specific behaviours

✓ area equation

 \blacksquare value of x

■ correct area

- **■** cosine rule
- length of AB

(c) In triangle ABC, AC=65 cm, AB=44 cm and $\angle ACB=37^{\circ}$. Determine the smallest possible area of the triangle. (3 marks)

$$\frac{65}{\sin B} = \frac{44}{\sin 37}$$
°

$$B=62.75$$
 ° or 117.25 °

For smallest area need $\angle A$ to be small as possible:

$$A=180^{\circ}-37^{\circ}-117.25^{\circ}=25.75^{\circ}$$

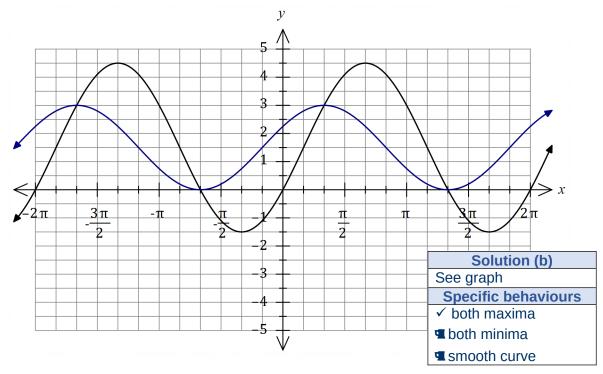
Area =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (65)(44)sin 25.75 ° $\stackrel{\circ}{\iota}$ 621 cm²

Specific behaviours

- ✓ size of angle B
- \blacksquare smallest size of angle A
- correct area

Question 21 (8 marks)

The graph of $y=a+b\sin(x-c)$ is drawn below, where a, b and c are positive constants.



(a) Determine the value of a, the value of b and the value of c, where $c < \pi$. (3 marks)

Solution
$a=1.5, b=3, c=\frac{\pi}{6}$
Specific behaviours
√ value of a
\blacksquare value of b
▼ value of <i>c</i>

(b) On the same axes, draw the graph of $y = a + \frac{b}{2}\sin(x+c)$. (3 marks)

(c) Solve
$$b\sin(x-c) = \frac{b}{2}\sin(x+c)$$
 for $-\pi \le x \le \pi$. (2 marks)

Solution
Using intersection of graphs:
$x = \frac{-2\pi}{3}, x = \frac{\pi}{3}$
Specific behaviours
✓ a correct solution, anywhere
■ two solutions as given

Supplementary page

Question number: _____