

SOLUTI^NS

Ques^Tion/Ans^Wer bookle^T

Semester Two Examination, 2017

les Collège

Question/Answer booklet

Semester Two Examination, 2017

MATHEMATICS METHODS UNITS 3 AND 4 Section One: Calculator-free

Student Number: In figures

our name

Your name

Working time:

To be provided by the supervisor

Formula sheet

This Question/Answer booklet

This Question/Answer booklet

Formula sheet

Working time: fifty minutes

[View the population projection for each state](#)

This Question/Answer booklet
can be printed by the supervisor

Formula sheet

No of Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, ruler, highlighters

Special items: nil

Important note to candidates

it to the supervisor before reading any further.

No other entities may be given the exemption from this section, if you do not have any unauthorised material.

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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	97	65
Total					100

Additional working space

Question number: _____

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.
3. You must be careful to confine your response to the specific question asked and to follow any instructions that are specified to a particular question.
4. Additional working space pages at the end of this Question/Answer booklet are for planning or continuing an answer. If you use these pages, indicate at the original answer, the page number it is planned/continued on and write the question number being planned/continued on the additional working space page.
5. 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.
6. It is recommended that you do not use pencil, except in diagrams.
7. The Formula sheet is not to be handed in with your Question/Answer booklet.

(2 marks)

(6 marks)

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

Solution	\checkmark determines required variance \checkmark uses $\text{Var}(X) = p(1-p)$
Specific behaviours	
	$\text{Var}(1+6X) = 6^2 \times \frac{9}{2} = 81$

Solution	\checkmark uses $E(X) = n = P(X=1)$ \checkmark determines $f(x)$
Specific behaviours	
	$E(X) = p = \frac{1}{3}$ Bernoulli distribution, $p = P(X=1) = \frac{1}{3}$

(ii) $\text{Var}(1+6X)$.(b) Determine $E(5-3X)$.

Solution	\checkmark states value \checkmark sums probabilities to 1
Specific behaviours	
	$\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow k = 2$

(a) Determine the value of the constant k .

$$P(X=x) = \begin{cases} \frac{?}{k}, & x=0, 1 \\ ? & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

The discrete random variable X is defined by**Question 1**

Working time: 50 minutes.

This section has **eight (8)** questions. Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

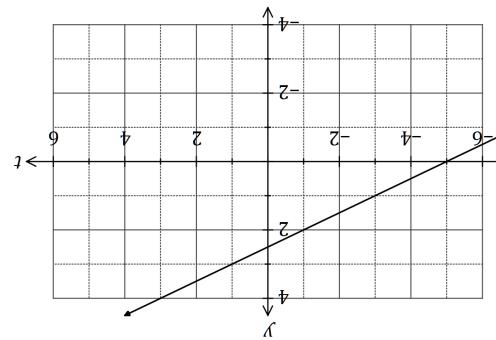
35% (52 Marks)

(5 marks)

Solution	\checkmark uses increments formula \checkmark uses $x=7, dx=0.1$ \checkmark indicates $A(x)$
Specific behaviours	
	$f(x) = 0.5x + 2.5$ $dA = \frac{dx}{dx} \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt = f(x)$

Use the increments formula to estimate the change in A as x increases from 7 to 7.1.

$$A(x) = \int_x^{x+1} f(t) dt.$$

Another function $A(x)$ is given byPart of the graph of the linear function $y = f(t)$ is shown below.

Question 2

- (a) Determine
- k
- , if
- $2\log_4 6 - \log_4 3 + 1 = \log_4 k$
- .

Solution
$\text{LHS} = \log_4 6^2 - \log_4 3 + \log_4 4 \cancel{\log_4} \left(\frac{36 \times 4}{3} \right) k = 48$
Specific behaviours
✓ writes $2\log_4 6$ as $\log_4 6^2$ ✓ writes 1 as $\log_4 4$ ✓ combines as single log and states value of k

- (b) Determine the exact solution to
- $3|4|^{x-1} = 18$
- .

(3 marks)

Solution
$\log 4^{x-1} = \log 6(x-1) \log 4 = \log 6$ $x = \frac{\log 6}{\log 4} + 1$
Specific behaviours
✓ divides both sides by 3 ✓ logs both sides to any base ✓ solves for x

Alternative solution
$4^{x-1} = 6x - 1 = \log_4 6x = \log_4 6 + 1$
Specific behaviours
✓ divides both sides by 3 ✓ logs to base 4 ✓ solves for x

(6 marks)
(3 marks)**Question 7**A function is defined by $f(x) = \frac{1+\ln x}{-2x}$.

- (a) State the natural domain of
- f
- .

(7 marks)

(1 mark)

Solution
$x > 0$
Specific behaviours
✓ states domain

- (b) Show that
- $f'(1) = 0$
- .

(3 marks)

Solution
$f'(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)(-2x) - (1+\ln x)(-2)}{-2x^2}$
$f'(1) = \frac{-2 - (-2)}{(-2)^2} = 0$
Specific behaviours
✓ uses quotient rule ✓ $u'v$ and uv' expressions

- (c) Use the second derivative test to determine the nature of the stationary point of the function at
- $x=1$
- .

(3 marks)

Solution
$f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{2x^2}$
$f''(x) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)(2x^2) - (\ln x)(4x)}{(2x^2)^2}$
$f''(1) = \frac{2-0}{2^2} = +ve$
Since $f''(1) > 0$, then point is a minimum.
Specific behaviours
✓ simplifies $f'(x)$ and differentiates with quotient rule

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(1 mark)

METHODS UNITS 3 AND 4

Specific behaviours
✓ solves for t
✓ eliminates $e^{0.2t}$
✓ differentiates for acceleration

(c) Determine when the acceleration of the particle is 7 cm/s^2 .

(b) Determine the distance of the particle from A after 20 s.

(a) Calculate the initial velocity of the particle.

Initially, when $t=0$, the particle is at A, a fixed point on the line.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 + 2e^{0.2t} \text{ cm/s.}$$

given by

The rate of change of displacement of a particle moving in a straight line at any time t seconds is

(7 marks)

Solution
$a = 0.2e^{0.2t}, 0.2e^{0.2t} = 7 \Rightarrow 0.1t = \ln 35$

(3 marks)

(3 marks)

(1 mark)

METHODS UNITS 3 AND 4

Solution
$f(x) = 2(5x+7)^3 - 9$
$c = 7 - 2(-5+7)^3 = 7 - 16 = -9$
$f(x) = \frac{30(5x+7)^2}{-2x} + c = 2(5x+7)^3 + c$
$g(x) = 5\cos(\pi(1-2x)) + 12$
$c = 7 - 5\cos 3\pi = 12$
$-10n\cos(\pi(1-2x)) + c = 5\cos(\pi(1-2x)) + c$
Specific behaviours
✓ evaluates constant
✓ antidifferentiates f in simplified form
✓ evaluates constant
✓ integrates
✓ substitutes to obtain distance
✓ evaluates constant
✓ differentiates g in simplified form
✓ antidifferentiates g
✓ evaluates constant
✓ antidifferentiates f
✓ evaluates constant
✓ integrates
✓ substitutes for t
✓ eliminates $e^{0.2t}$
✓ differentiates for acceleration

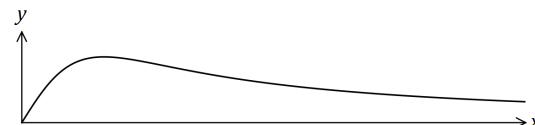
Determine an expression for each function.

The first derivatives of the functions are $f'(x) = 30(5x+7)^2$ and $g'(x) = 10\pi \sin(\pi(1-2x))$.The functions f and g intersect at the point $(-1, 7)$.

METHODS UNITS 3 AND 4

Question 4

The graph of $y=f(x)$, $x \geq 0$, is shown below, where $f(x)=\frac{4x}{x^2+3}$.



- (a) Determine the gradient of the curve when $x=2$.

(3 marks)

Solution
$f'(x)=\frac{4(x^2+3)-4x(2x)}{(x^2+3)^2}$
$f'(2)=\frac{4(7)-8(4)}{49}=-\frac{4}{49}$
Specific behaviours
✓ uses quotient rule ✓ correct

- (b) Determine the exact area bounded by the curve $y=f(x)$ and the lines $y=0$ and $x=2$, simplifying your answer.

(4 marks)

Solution
$A=\int_0^2 f(x) dx = [2 \ln(x^2+3)]_0^2$ $= 2 \ln 7 - 2 \ln 3 = 2 \ln \frac{7}{3}$
Specific behaviours
✓ writes integral ✓ antidifferentiates ✓ substitutes ✓ simplifies

Question 5

A curve has first derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}=6x(x-2)$ and passes through the point $P(-1, -8)$.

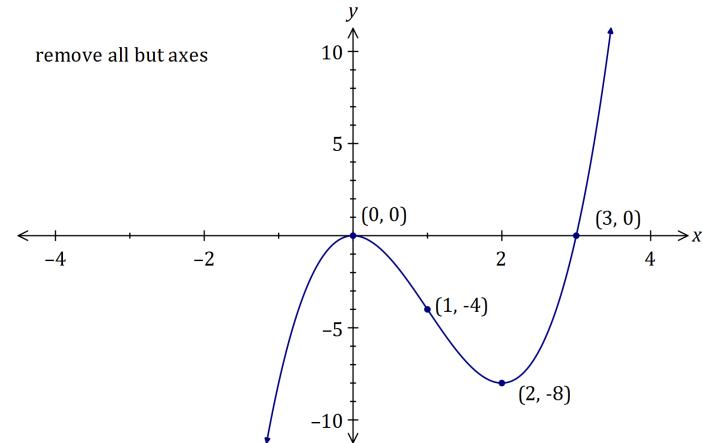
- (a) Determine the value(s) of x for which $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=0$.

(2 marks)

Solution
$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}=12x-12$ $12x-12=0 \Rightarrow x=1$
Specific behaviours
✓ differentiates ✓ states value

- (b) Sketch the curve on the axes below, clearly indicating the location of all axes intercepts, stationary points and points of inflection.

(6 marks)



Solution
$y=0 \Rightarrow x=0, 2$ $y'=6x^2-12x \Rightarrow y=2x^3-6x^2+c$ $c=-8-2(-1)^3+6(-1)^2=0$ $y=2x^2(x-3) \Rightarrow \text{zeroes at } x=0, 3$ $x=1, y=-4; x=2, y=-8$
See graph
Specific behaviours
✓ obtains expression for y ✓ obtains zeroes of y ✓ indicates coordinates of minimum and point of inflection

See next page

See next page