Mathematics Department

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Year 11

Teacher name:

Course Methods

Date: 17/02/20

Student name:

Lask type: Response

Time allowed for this task: 40 mins

Number of questions: 6

Materials required: NO CALCULATOR REQUIRED NO NOTES REQUIRED

Standard items: Pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

cial items: Drawing instruments templates and formula sheet

Special items: Drawing instruments, templates and formula sheet

Marks available: 37 marks

Task weighting: 10 %

Formula sheet provided: Yes

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Note: All part questions worth more than 2 marks require working to obtain full marks.

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Question 6 (2, 1, 1) 8 marks)

A car travelling at  $60~km/\hbar$  takes t hours to go from A to B. If the speed of the car is reduced by  $10~km/\hbar$ , the time to go from A to B is increased by half an hour.

a) Construct a linear equation for t using the information given.

$$SH3/$$
 $SH7/$ 
 $(5.0+4)05=400$ 

b) Solve your equation in part a) and hence calculate the value of  $t_{\cdot}$ 

c) Find the distance between A and B.

**END OF TEST** 

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Question 1

(1.1.6)

(2, 2 = 4 marks)

Solve each of the following for x.

i) 
$$2x-3 = 11-5x +5x +5x$$
$$7x - 3 = 11$$

ii) 
$$10 - 2x = \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$30 - 6x = 2x$$

$$\frac{30}{8} = \infty \quad \sqrt{\quad \text{(** does not need to be simplified)}}$$

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Question 5

(1.1.6)

(5 marks)

Solve for x, expressing your answer in its simplest form in terms of a and/or b.

$$\frac{x+a}{b} = \frac{b-x}{a} \qquad [a, b \neq 0]$$

$$a(x+a) = b(b-x)$$

$$ax + a^2 = b^2 - bx$$

$$ax + bx = b^2 - a^2$$

$$2c(a+b) = b^2 - a^2$$
 factorising oc

$$= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a + b}$$
 \quad \text{expressing } \times \text{ in toms of } a \& b

$$x = \frac{(b+a)(b-a)}{b+a} \sqrt{factorising b^2 - a^2}$$

and iparo for

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Determine the equation of a line that passes through the point (-4,6) and: (2, 3, 2, 3 = 10 marks)(9.1.1, 2.11, 4.1.1)

has a gradient of 3

basses through the point (2,5).

protni-y pulbrity V Conzet substitution V finding gradient

$$\frac{9}{1-1} = \frac{9}{1-1}$$

$$7+ \times \frac{9}{1-} = 6$$

iii) is parallel to the line 2y - 4x = -7.

potri-L pribrity V MANDER BRIDARY

 $\zeta = -8 + \zeta$  is perpendicular to the line 2y - x - 8 = 0.

of onlying the gradient

$$\frac{7-x_7-=h}{1+\frac{x}{x}}$$

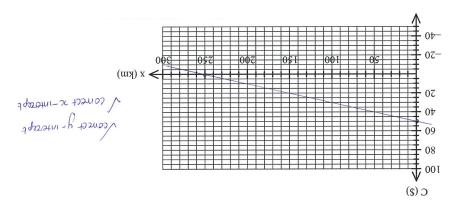
$$y = \frac{x}{2} + 4$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2$$

3 | Page +C 7+(h)2-= 9 7+22-=B

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d) Sketch the equation from part c) on the graph below clearly showing all intercepts.



is cheaper than those of Company B. e) Using the graph in part d) determine the number of km when the costs of Company A

More thren 250 km V

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Question 3

(1.1.1, 1.1.5, 1.1.6)

(3, 2, 2 = 7 marks)

The coordinates P(2, p) and Q(q + 1, 3q - 2) both lie on the line y = 5x + 1.

- a) Find:
- the values of p and q.

$$P = 5(2) + 1$$
 $P = 11$ 
 $P = 11$ 

$$P(2, 11)$$
 Q  $(-3, -14)$   
 $\left(\frac{2+(-3)}{2}, \frac{11+(-14)}{2}\right)$  Uses midpoint formula correctly  $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$  Induction

b) For what value of m does the line y = mx + 2 not intersect with the line y = 5x + 1? Justify your answer.

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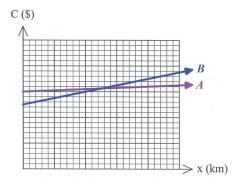
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Question 4

(1.1.4, 1.1.5)

(2, 1, 1, 2, 1 = 7 marks)

The graph below shows cost, C, in dollars versus distance x, in kilometres, for two different car rental companies A and B. (Assume that parts of distance are charged for proportionately.)



The costs for each company are outlined in the table below.

a) Which cost equation corresponds to Company A and Company B?

C = 250 + 0.25x	C = 300 + 0.05x
B	A
/	

b) Explain what the gradient in the equation C = 250 + 0.25x represents.

for every km of traveled the cost increases by \$0,25.

c) Construct a linear rule for  $y = C_A - C_B$ , the difference in cost between Company A and

$$y = 50 - 0.2x$$