



**ALL SAINTS'
COLLEGE**

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Year 12 Methods - Test Number 4 - 2017

Log Functions and Continuous Distributions

Resource Free

SOLUTIONS

Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Marks: 15

Time Allowed: 15 minutes

Instructions: You are NOT allowed any Calculators or notes.

You will be supplied with a formula sheet.

1) [1,1,2,2 = 6 marks]

a) Write $\log_2 128 = 7$ in index form.

$$2^7 = 128 \quad \checkmark$$

b) Evaluate $\log_6 216$

$$3 \quad \checkmark$$

c) Find $h'(1)$ exactly where $h(x) = 4x \ln e^{2\pi}$

$$8\pi \checkmark$$

d) Evaluate $\frac{\log_3 64}{\log_3 0.5}$

$$\frac{\log_3 2^6}{\log_3 2^{-1}} = \frac{6}{-1} = -6 \quad \checkmark$$

2) [3,3 = 6 marks]

The continuous random variable Z is defined by the probability density function

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{z} & 1 \leq z \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

(a) Determine the exact value of t

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\ln 1}^{\ln 3} \frac{t}{z} dz &= 1 \Rightarrow [\ln z]_1^3 = 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \Rightarrow \ln 3 - \ln 1 &= 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \therefore t &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(b) Determine the exact value of $P(1 < Z < 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\ln 3}, \int_{\ln 1}^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{z} dz &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} [\ln z]_1^2 \quad \checkmark \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 3} [\ln 2 - \ln 1] \quad \checkmark \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 3} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

3) [3 marks]

A research product determines that the average number of rabbits living on farms throughout Western Australia is 85 per farm with a variance of 49. Given that the distribution of rabbits is normally distributed what is the probability that a randomly chosen farm has between 71 and 92 rabbits?

$$\begin{aligned} P(-2 < X < 1) &\\ \approx 13.5\% + 34\% + 34\% &\\ \approx 81.5\% \text{ or } 0.815 &\quad \checkmark \checkmark \end{aligned}$$



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MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Year 12 Methods - Test Number 4 - 2017

Log Functions and Continuous Distributions Resource Rich

Name: _____ Teacher: _____

Marks: 35

Time Allowed: 30 minutes

Instructions: You are allowed a ClassPad and scientific calculator but NO notes.

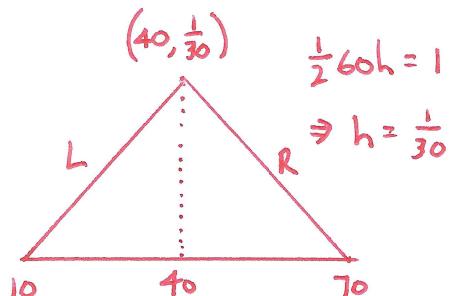
You will be supplied with a formula sheet.

1. [5,1,4 = 10 marks]

A continuous random variable X defined on the interval $[10,70]$ has a symmetrical triangular probability density function.

a) Find the probability density function $p(x)$.

$$mL = \frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{1}{60}, \text{ hence } mR = -\frac{1}{60}$$



$$\therefore p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{900}(x-10) & \text{for } 10 \leq x \leq 40 \\ -\frac{1}{900}(x-70) & \text{for } 40 \leq x \leq 70 \end{cases}$$

b) Find $E(X)$

$$40 \checkmark$$

c) Find $\text{Var}[X]$ and also σ_x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= \int_{10}^{40} \frac{1}{900}(x-10)(x-40)^2 dx + \int_{40}^{70} \frac{1}{900}(x-70)(x-40)^2 dx \quad \checkmark \\ &= 150 \quad \text{hence } \sigma_x = \sqrt{50} \approx 12.247 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

2) [1,2,3 = 6 marks]

A patient is given a dose of an experimental drug. Sometime later a second dose of the same experimental drug is administered. The effective amount x units of the drug in the patient's bloodstream t minutes from administering the second dose is modelled by:

$$x = \ln(3t + e^2) \text{ where } t \geq 0$$

- a) How much of the drug is present in the bloodstream at the instant the second dose is given?

2 units ✓

- b) How much of the drug is present exactly five hours after the second dose is given?

$$\text{When } t = 300$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \ln(900 + e^2) \\ &= 2\ln 900 \approx 6.8106 \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

- c) Find the rate of change of the amount of drug in the bloodstream after 4 hours correct to three decimal places.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3}{3t + e^2}$$

$$\text{When } t = 240$$

$$\approx 0.004 \text{ units}$$

3) [1,2,2,2,4 = 11 marks]

Phil's Phrute Shop sells seedless grapes in bags that have weights that are normally distributed with a mean of 230 grams and a standard deviation of 5 grams.

- a) Determine the probability that one of Phil's bags selected at random will weigh exactly 230 grams.

0 ✓

- b) Determine the probability that one of the bags selected at random will weigh between 223 g and 235 g.

$$0.7605881 \quad //$$

- c) 5% of the bags of grapes weigh less than w grams. Determine w to the nearest gram.

$$w = 222 \text{ grams to the nearest gram} \quad //$$

- d) If a customer buys 12 bags of grapes find the probability that all twelve bags weigh between 223 grams and 235 grams.

$$(0.7605881)^{12} \approx 0.03748 \quad //$$

Phil also sells sliced apples in lunch packs. The weights of the lunch packs are also normally distributed. It is known that 5% of the lunch packs weigh less than 153 grams while 12% of the lunch packs weigh more than 210 grams.

- e) Determine the mean and standard deviation of the weights of the lunch packs.

$$-1.644854 = \frac{\mu - 153}{\sigma}$$

$$1.1749868 = \frac{\mu - 210}{\sigma}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 186.24892 \text{ gram} \quad // \\ \Rightarrow \sigma &\approx 20.214 \text{ gram} \quad // \end{aligned}$$

4) [5,3 = 8 marks]

Three functions are given below. Only one of them represents a continuous probability density function X . Identify the probability density function and indicate why the other two are NOT probability density functions and then answer the question that follow for that function that is a pdf.

$$f(x) = \frac{e}{7x} \text{ for } [1, 7]$$

✓ ✓
NO: Area ≠ 1

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \text{ for } [0, \infty]$$

✓
YES

$$f(x) = 4x^3 - 4x \text{ for } [-1, \sqrt{2}]$$

✓ ✓
NO: Negative for (0,1)

Find $P(0.5 < X < 1.25)$ exactly.

$$\int_0^{1.25} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \quad \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$$

End of Test