

### **Semester Two Examination, 2017**

**Question/Answer booklet** 

# MATHEMATICS SPECIALIST UNITS 1 AND 2

Section One: Calculator-free

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Student Number:	In figures			
	In words	 	 	 
	Your name			

### Time allowed for this section

Reading time before commencing work: five minutes Working time: fifty minutes

## Materials required/recommended for this section

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer booklet Formula sheet

### To be provided by the candidate

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

fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: nil

### 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.
- 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.

**Section One: Calculator-free** 

35% (52 Marks)

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

Working time: 50 minutes.

Question 1 (6 marks)

(a) Determine the values of the real constants b and c if z = 1 + 3i is a solution of the equation  $z^2 + bz + c = 0$ . (3 marks)

Solution
$$b = -((1+3i) + (1-3i))$$
= -2
$$c = (1+3i)(1-3i)$$
= 10

Specific behaviours

- ✓ indicates other (conjugate) solution
- ✓ states value of b
- ✓ states value of c

(b) Express the real quadratic polynomial  $z^2 - 4z + 8$  as a product of its linear factors.

(3 marks)

Solution  

$$z^{2} - 4z + 8 = (z - 2)^{2} - 4 + 8$$

$$= (z - 2)^{2} - (-4)$$

$$= (z - 2)^{2} - (2i)^{2}$$

$$= (z - 2 - 2i)(z - 2 + 2i)$$

### Specific behaviours

- √ complete square
- √ express as difference of squares
- √ write as required

Question 2 (6 marks)

(a) A set of real numbers is given by  $\{\sqrt{2}, 3.\overline{14}, \pi, \sqrt[3]{14}\}$ . Clearly show that one of the numbers in the set is rational. (3 marks)

# Solution $let x = 3.\overline{14}$ Then $100x - x = 314.\overline{14} - 3.\overline{14}$ 99x = 311 $x = \frac{311}{99} \text{ and hence is rational}$

### Specific behaviours

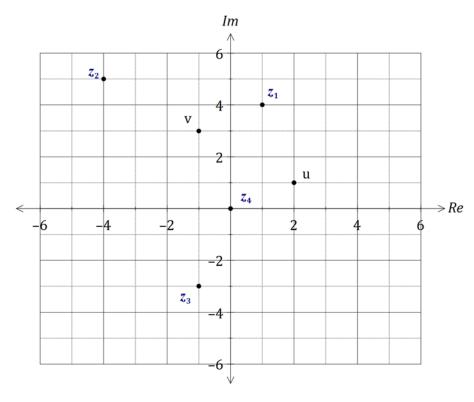
- √ chooses rational number
- ✓ indicates use of 100x x
- ✓ writes as rational

(b) Show that if n is one more than a multiple of three, then  $n^2$  will also be one more than a multiple of three, where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . (3 marks)

# Solution Let $n = 3k + 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ Then $n^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1$ $= 3(3k^2 + 2k) + 1$ Hence true Specific behaviours ✓ writes n in required form ✓ squares n✓ writes $n^2$ in required form

**Question 3** (4 marks)

The complex numbers u and v are shown in the complex plane below.



Plot and label the following complex numbers:

(a) 
$$z_1 = u + v$$
.

(1 mark)

 $z_2 = 2v - u.$ (b)

 $z_3 = \bar{v}$ . (c)

See graph (1 mark) Specific behaviours  $\checkmark z_1$  $\checkmark z_2$ 

Solution

 $\checkmark z_3$ 

(d)  $z_4 = \overline{u+v} - \overline{u} - \overline{v}$ .

(1 mark)

(1 mark)

Question 4 (8 marks)

Relative to the origin O, the points A, B and C have position vectors  $\mathbf{a} = 5\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{c} = -8\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j}$  respectively.

(a) Determine in Cartesian form

(i) the vector  $\overrightarrow{AB}$ . (1 mark)

Solution
$\overrightarrow{AB} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a}$
$= -4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$
Specific behaviours
✓ subtracts position vectors

(ii) a vector  $\mathbf{d}$ , parallel to  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and of magnitude  $\sqrt{5}$ . (3 marks)

Solution	
$ \overrightarrow{AB}  = 5$	
$\mathbf{d} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(-4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j})$	
J	

### Specific behaviours

√ states magnitude

✓ states μ

- √ indicates unit vector
- √ states required vector (in either direction)

(b) If  $\mathbf{c} = \lambda \mathbf{a} + \mu \mathbf{b}$ , determine the values of the constants  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ . (4 marks)

Solution
<b>i</b> -coeff: $5\lambda + \mu = -8$
<b>j</b> -coeff: $-6\lambda - 3\mu = 15$
$15\lambda + 3\mu = -24$
$-6\lambda - 3\mu = 15$
·
$9\lambda = -9 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$
$\mu = -8 + 5 = -3$
·
Specific behaviours
✓ uses coefficients to form equations
✓ uses elimination or substitution
✓ states λ

Question 5 (9 marks)

Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(a) Determine

(i) 3A - B.

Solution	
$3A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 9 \\ 15 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$	${11 \choose 7}$
$= \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -2 \\ 18 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	

Specific behaviours

- ✓ multiple of A
- √ difference

(ii) BA.

Solu	ition		
$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$	${11 \atop 7}$ ${8 \atop 5}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	
$= \begin{bmatrix} 39 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$	109 69		
Chasitia b			

Specific behaviours

- ✓ at least two elements correct
- ✓ all elements correct

(iii)  $A^{-1}$ .

Solution
$$|A| = 16 - 15 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Specific behaviours
- √ indicates use of determinant
- √ correct inverse

(b) Use a matrix method to solve the system of equations 8x + 3y = 10 and 5x + 2y = 7. (3 marks)

Solution
$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Specific behaviours
- ✓ writes as matrix equation
- ✓ shows correct use of inverse
- ✓ states solution

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

**Question 6** (8 marks)

(a) Determine the acute angle  $\theta$  in each of the following cases:

> (i)  $\cos \theta = \sin 38^{\circ}$ .

Solution	
$\theta = 90 - 38$	
$\theta = 52^{\circ}$	
Specific behaviours	
/ usos complement	_

- ✓ states angle

(ii)  $\sec \theta = \csc 100^{\circ}$ .

Solution				
1 _ 1 _ 1				
$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin 100} = \frac{1}{\sin 80}$				
$\theta = 90 - 80 = 10^{\circ}$				
Specific behaviours				
cin in first guadrant				

- ✓ states angle

Prove that  $\tan x + \sec x = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$ . (b)

LHS = 
$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{(\sin x + 1)}{\cos x} \times \frac{\cos x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x (1 + \sin x)}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}$$

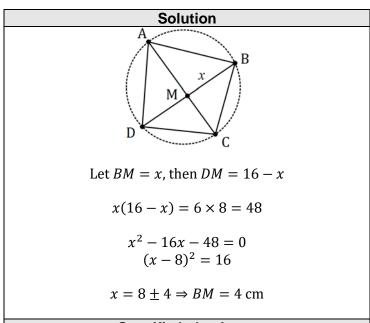
$$= \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$$

### Specific behaviours

- √ writes LHS as single fraction
- ✓ multiplies by  $\cos x \div \cos x$
- √ uses Pythagorean identity
- √ factorises denominator and simplifies

Question 7 (5 marks)

Cyclic quadrilateral ABCD has diagonals AC and BD that intersect at M. Given that AM = 6 cm, CM = 8 cm and BD = 16 cm, determine the smallest possible length of BM.



### Specific behaviours

- √ annotated diagram
- ✓ expressions for BM and DM
- ✓ uses intersecting chord theorem to form equation
- √ factors equation
- √ states required solution

Question 8 (6 marks)

Let  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  be complex numbers such that  $2z_1 + 3z_2 = 7$  and  $z_1 + iz_2 = 4 + 4i$ .

Determine  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  in the form z=a+bi, where  $a,b\in\mathbb{Z}$ .

Solution
$$2z_{1} + 3z_{2} = 7$$

$$2z_{1} + 2iz_{2} = 8 + 8i$$

$$z_{2}(3 - 2i) = (-1 - 8i)$$

$$z_{2} = \frac{(-1 - 8i)}{(3 - 2i)}$$

$$z_{2} = \frac{(-1 - 8i)}{(3 - 2i)} \times \frac{(3 + 2i)}{(3 + 2i)}$$

$$z_{2} = \frac{13 - 26i}{13}$$

$$z_{2} = 1 - 2i$$

$$z_{1} = 4 + 4i - i(1 - 2i)$$

$$z_{1} = 2 + 3i$$

- Specific behaviours
- $\checkmark$  eliminate  $z_1$
- ✓ express  $z_2$  as quotient
- ✓ realise denominator
- ✓ state  $z_2$
- ✓ substitute for  $z_1$
- ✓ state z<sub>1</sub>

Additional	working	space

Question number: \_\_\_\_\_

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