Semester One Examination, 2020

Question/Answer booklet

MATHEMATICS METHODS UNIT 3

Section One: Calculator-free

SOLUTIONS

Your name ______________________________

Time allowed for this section

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

Number of additional answer booklets used (if applicable):

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

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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 One: Calculator-free

35% (52 Marks)

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

Working time: 50 minutes.

Question 1

(5 marks)

Determine the area bounded by the line $y = -2x$ and the parabola $y = x^2 - 6x$.

Solution
Intersect when $-2x - (x^2 - 6x) = 0$ $4x - x^2 = 0$ $x(4 - x) = 0$ $x = 0, 4$ Bounded area $A = \int_0^4 4x - x^2\,dx$ $= \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^4$ $= \left(32 - \frac{64}{3}\right) - (0)$ $= 32 - 21.\overline{3}$ $= 10.\overline{6} = 10\frac{2}{3}$ square units
Specific behaviours
✓ equates functions and simplifies ✓ bounds of integral ✓ writes definite integral ✓ antidifferentiates ✓ correct area

Question 2 **(8 marks)**

Determine

(a) $f'(x)$ when $f(x) = \sqrt{2x+3}$. (2 marks)

Solution
$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2)(2x+3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3}}$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates correct use of chain rule   ✓ correct derivative (any form)

(b) $\frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta^4 e^{3\theta})$ when $\theta = 2$. (3 marks)

Solution
$= 4\theta^3 e^{3\theta} + 3\theta^4 e^{3\theta}\vert_{\theta=2}$ $= 32e^6 + 48e^6 = 80e^6$
Specific behaviours
✓ u' or v' correct   ✓ correct derivative in terms of θ ✓ correct value

(c) $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ when $f(t) = \frac{2-\sin t}{\cos t}$. (3 marks)

Solution
$f'(t) = \frac{-\cos t \cdot \cos t + (2-\sin t)\cdot \sin t}{\cos^2 t}$ $= \frac{2\sin t - \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t}$ $= \frac{2\sin t - 1}{\cos^2 t}$ $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right) \div \frac{1}{2}$ $= 2\sqrt{2} - 2$ or $\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates correct use of quotient rule   ✓ correct derivative in terms of t ✓ correct value

Question 3 **(7 marks)**

A bag contains 40 counters, 15 marked with 0 and the remainder marked with 1. The random variable X is the number on a randomly selected counter from the bag.

(a) Explain why X is a Bernoulli random variable and determine the mean and variance of X. (3 marks)

Solution
X is a Bernoulli random variable as it can only take on two values, 0 and 1. $E(X) = p = \frac{40-15}{40} = \frac{5}{8}$ $\sigma^2 = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{64}$
Specific behaviours
✓ states X can only take on two values   ✓ mean   ✓ variance

Each of the 32 students in a class randomly select a counter from the bag, note the number on the counter and then replace it back in the bag. The random variable Y is the number of students in the class who select a counter marked with 0.

(b) Define the distribution of Y and determine the mean and variance of Y. (3 marks)

Solution
$Y \sim B\left(32, \frac{3}{8}\right)$ $E(Y) = np = 32 \times \frac{3}{8} = 12$ $\sigma^2 = 12 \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$
Specific behaviours
✓ states binomial with parameters   ✓ mean   ✓ variance

(c) Explain why it is important that the students replace their counters for the distribution of Y in part (b) to be valid. (1 mark)

Solution
If counters not replaced, the probability of a success (selecting a counter marked with 0) would not remain constant.
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates that probability of success must be constant

Question 4 **(7 marks)**

Functions f and g are such that

$$f(4) = 2, \qquad f'(x) = 18(3x - 10)^{-2}$$

$$g(-4) = 2, \qquad g'(x) = 18(3x + 10)^{-2}$$

(a) Determine $f(6)$. (3 marks)

Solution
$f(x) = -\dfrac{6}{3x - 10} + c$
Sub in (4, 2), $2 = \frac{-6}{3(4)-10} + c$
$c = 5$
Therefore, $f(x) = \frac{-6}{3x-10} + 5$
$f(6) = \dfrac{-6}{8} + 5$
$= 4\dfrac{1}{4}$
Specific behaviours
✓ integrates rate of change
✓ determines c
✓ correct value

(b) Use the increments formula to determine an approximation for $g(-3.98)$. (3 marks)

Solution
$x = -4, \qquad \delta x = 0.02$
$\delta y \approx \dfrac{18}{(3x + 10)^2} \times \delta x$
$\approx \dfrac{18}{4} \times 0.02 \approx 0.09$
$g(-3.98) \approx 2 + 0.09 \approx 2.09$
Specific behaviours
✓ values of x and δx
✓ use of increments formula
✓ correct approximation

(c) Briefly discuss whether using the information given about f and the increments formula would yield a reasonable approximation for $f(6)$. (1 mark)

Solution
No, approximation wouldn't - the change $\delta x = 2$ is not a small change. *(NB Yields $f(6) \approx 11$)*
Specific behaviours
✓ states no with reason

Question 5 **(5 marks)**

The graph of $y = f(x)$ has a stationary point at $(2, 5)$ and $f'(x) = ax^2 - 9x + 6$, where a is a constant.

(a) Determine the value of a. (1 mark)

Solution
$f'(2) = 4a - 18 + 6 = 0$ $a = 3$
Specific behaviours
✓ value of a

(b) Determine the interval over which $f'(x) < 0$. (2 marks)

Solution
Concave down: $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 9x + 6$ Other stationary point: $3x^2 - 9x + 6 = 0$ $3(x-1)(x-2) = 0$ $x = 1$ Hence $f'(x) < 0$ when $1 < x < 2$.
Specific behaviours
✓ second stationary point ✓ interval where $f'(x) < 0$

(c) Determine the interval over which $f'(x) < 0$ and $f''(x) < 0$. (2 marks)

Solution
$f''(x) = 6x - 9$ $f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x < 1.5$ Required interval: $1 < x < 1.5$.
Specific behaviours
✓ interval where $f''(x) < 0$ ✓ correct interval

Question 6 **(8 marks)**

Initially, particle P is stationary and at the origin. Particle P moves in a straight line so that at time t seconds its acceleration a cms^{-2} is given by $a = 16 - 15\sqrt{t}$ where $t \geq 0$.

(a) Determine the speed of P after 1 second. (3 marks)

Solution
$v = \int 16 - 15t^{0.5}\,dt$ $= 16t - 10t^{1.5} + c$ $v(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$ $v = 16t - 10t^{1.5}$ $v(1) = 16(1) - 10(1)^{1.5} = 6$ cm/s
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates v is integral of a ✓ expression for velocity v ✓ correct speed

(b) Determine the speed of P when it returns to the origin. (5 marks)

Solution
Require 0 change in displacement for $0 \leq t \leq T$ $\Delta x = \int_0^T 16t - 10t^{1.5}\,dt$ $0 = [8t^2 - 4t^{2.5}]_0^T$ $8T^2 - 4T^{2.5} = 0$ $4T^2(2 - \sqrt{T}) = 0$ $\sqrt{T} = 2$ $T = 4$ $v(4) = 16(4) - 10(4)^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $= 64 - 10(2)^3$ $= 64 - 80 = -16$ Hence speed is 16 cm/s.
Specific behaviours
✓ obtains expression for Δx in terms of T ✓ equates $\Delta x = 0$ ✓ solves for T ✓ obtains velocity ✓ correct speed, with units

Question 7 **(5 marks)**

A curve, defined for $x > 0$, passes through the point $P(2, 3)$ and its gradient is given by

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2} - 23$$

(a) Verify that P is a stationary point, determine the value of the second derivative at P and hence describe the nature of the stationary point. (3 marks)

Solution
$f'(x) = 6x^2 - \frac{4}{x^2} - 23 \Rightarrow f'(2) = 24 - 1 - 23 = 0$ $f'(2) = 0$, so P is a stationary point. $f''(x) = 12x + \frac{8}{x^3} \Rightarrow f''(2) = 24 + 1 = 25$ $f''(2) > 0$, so P is a local minimum.
Specific behaviours
✓ simplifies $f'(2)$ to three integers that sum to zero ✓ correct value of second derivative ✓ states correct nature

(b) Determine the equation of the curve. (2 marks)

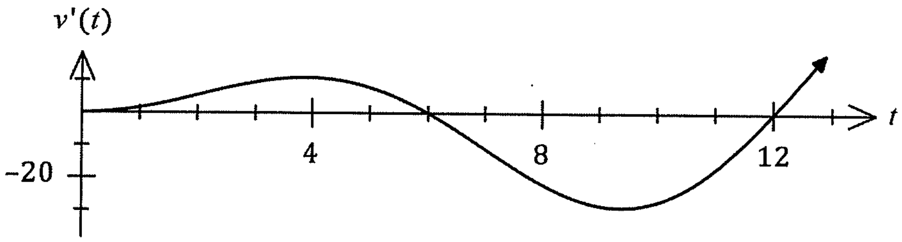
Solution
$f(x) = 2x^3 + \frac{4}{x} - 23x + c$ $f(2) = 16 + 2 - 46 + c = 3 \Rightarrow c = 31$ $y = 2x^3 + \frac{4}{x} - 23x + 31$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct antiderivative ✓ evaluates constant and writes equation

Question 8 **(7 marks)**

(a) Determine an expression for $\frac{d}{dt}\left(6t\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\right)$. (2 marks)

Solution
$\frac{d}{dt}\left(6t\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\right) = 6\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right) - \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct use of product rule ✓ correct derivative

The volume of water in a tank, v litres, is changing at a rate given by $v'(t) = \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)$, where t is the time in hours. The rate of change is shown in the graph below.



(b) Using the result from part (a) or otherwise, determine the change in volume of water in the tank between $t = 0$ and $t = 12$ hours. (5 marks)

Solution

$$\Delta v = \int_0^{12} v'(t)\,dt$$
$$= \int_0^{12} \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt$$

1. Using (a):

$$\int \frac{d}{dt}\left(6t\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\right)dt = \int 6\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt - \int \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt$$

2. And so:

$$\int \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt = \int 6\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt - 6t\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)$$

3. Hence:

$$\int_0^{12} \pi t\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)dt = \left[\frac{36}{\pi}\sin\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\right]_0^{12} - \left[6t\cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{6}\right)\right]_0^{12}$$
$$= [0-0]-[72-0]$$
$$\Delta v = -72\text{ L}$$

Specific behaviours

✓ indicates required definite integral
✓ line 1 - uses part (a)
✓ line 2 - expression to evaluate integral
✓ line 3 - antidifferentiates ready for substitution
✓ correct change in volume, with units

End of questions

Supplementary page

Question number: _________

Semester One Examination, 2020

Question/Answer booklet

MATHEMATICS METHODS UNIT 3

Section Two: Calculator-assumed

SOLUTIONS

Your name ______________________________

Time allowed for this section

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes
Working time: one hundred minutes

Number of additional answer booklets used (if applicable): ☐

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

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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 **(6 marks)**

A seafood processor buys batches of n prawns from their supplier, where n is a constant. In any given batch, the probability that a prawn is export quality is p, where p is a constant and the quality of an individual prawn is independent of other prawns.

The discrete random variable X is the number of export quality prawns in a batch and the mean of X is 220.5 and standard deviation of X is 5.25.

(a) State the name given to the distribution of X and determine its parameters n and p. (4 marks)

Solution
X follows a binomial distribution. $np = 220.5$ $np(1-p) = 5.25^2$ $n = 252, \quad p = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$
Specific behaviours
✓ names binomial distribution ✓ equation for mean and variance (or sd) ✓ value of n ✓ value of p

(b) Determine the probability that less than 90% of prawns in a randomly selected batch are export quality. (2 marks)

Solution
$90\% \times 252 = 226.8$ $P(X \leq 226) = 0.8753$
Specific behaviours
✓ upper bound ✓ probability

Question 10 **(8 marks)**

A small body moving in a straight line has displacement x cm from the origin at time t seconds given by

$$x = 4\cos(3t - 6) - 1.5, \qquad 0 \le t \le 3.$$

(a) Use derivatives to justify that the maximum displacement of the body occurs when $t = 2$. (4 marks)

Solution
$\frac{dx}{dt} = -12\sin(3t-6)$ $t = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = -12\sin(0) = 0$ Hence when $t = 2, x$ has a stationary point. $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -36\cos(3t-6)$ $t = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -36\cos(0) = -36$ Since second derivative is negative, the stationary point is a maximum, and so the body has a maximum displacement when $t = 2$.
Specific behaviours
✓ first derivative ✓ indicates stationary point at required time ✓ value of second derivative at required time ✓ statement that justifies maximum

(b) Determine the time(s) when the velocity of the body is not changing. (2 marks)

Solution
$a = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -36\cos(3t-6)$ $a = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(3t-6) = 0$ $t = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}, 2 - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2 + \frac{\pi}{6} \approx 0.429, 1.476, 2.524$ seconds
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates acceleration/second derivative must be zero ✓ states exact (or approximate) times in interval

(c) Express the acceleration of the body in terms of its displacement x. (2 marks)

Solution
$a = -36\cos(3t-6)$ $= -9(4\cos(3t-6))$ $= -9(x+1.5)$
Specific behaviours
✓ factors out -9 ✓ correct expression

Question 11 **(8 marks)**

The voltage, V volts, supplied by a battery t hours after timing began is given by

$$V = 8.95e^{-0.265t}$$

(a) Determine

(i) the initial voltage. (1 mark)

Solution
$V(0) = 8.95\text{ V}$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct value

(ii) the voltage after 3 hours. (1 mark)

Solution
$V(3) = 4.04\text{ V}$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct value

(iii) the time taken for the voltage to reach 0.03 volts. (1 mark)

Solution
$t = 21.5\text{ h}$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct value

(b) Show that $\frac{dV}{dt} = aV$ and state the value of the constant a. (2 marks)

Solution
$\frac{dV}{dt} = -0.265(8.95e^{-0.265})$ $= aV$ $a = -0.265$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct derivative   ✓ value of a

(c) Determine the rate of change of voltage 3 hours after timing began. (1 mark)

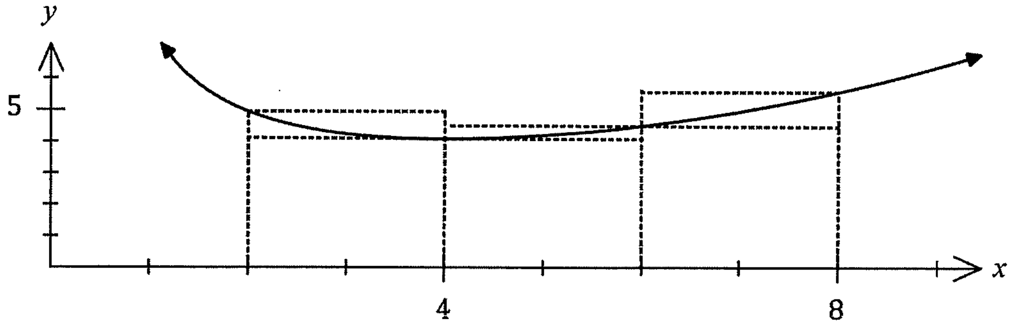
Solution
$\dot{V} = -0.265 \times 4.04 = -1.07\text{ V/h}$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct rate

(d) Determine the time at which the voltage is decreasing at 5% of its initial rate of decrease. (2 marks)

Solution
$\dot{V} \propto V \Rightarrow e^{-0.265t} = 0.05$ $t = 11.3\text{ h}$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates suitable method   ✓ correct time

Question 12 **(7 marks)**

The function f is defined as $f(x) = \frac{6e^{0.25x}}{x}$, $x > 0$, and the graph of $y = f(x)$ is shown below.



(a) Complete the missing values in the table below, rounding to 2 decimal places. (1 mark)

x	2	4	6	8
$f(x)$	4.95	**4.08**	**4.48**	5.54

Solution
See table
Specific behaviours
✓ both correct

(b) Use the areas of the rectangles shown on the graph to determine an under- and over-estimate for $\int_2^8 f(x)\,dx$. (3 marks)

Solution
$U = 2(4.08 + 4.08 + 4.48) = 2 \times 12.64 = 25.28$ $O = 2(4.95 + 4.48 + 5.54) = 2 \times 14.97 = 29.94$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates $\delta x = 2$ ✓ under-estimate ✓ over-estimate

(c) Use your answers to part (b) to obtain an estimate for $\int_2^8 f(x)\,dx$. (1 mark)

Solution
$E = (25.28 + 29.94) \div 2 \approx 27.61$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct mean

(d) State whether your estimate in part (c) is too large or too small and suggest a modification to the numerical method employed to obtain a more accurate estimate. (2 marks)

Solution
Estimate is too large. Better estimate can be found using a larger number of thinner rectangles.
Specific behaviours
✓ states too big ✓ indicates modification to improve estimate (Any suitable modification.)

Question 13 **(6 marks)**

Given that $f(3) = 9, f'(3) = -6, g(3) = -2$ and $g'(3) = 4$, evaluate $h'(3)$ in each of the following cases:

(a) $h(x) = g(x) \cdot f(x)$. (2 marks)

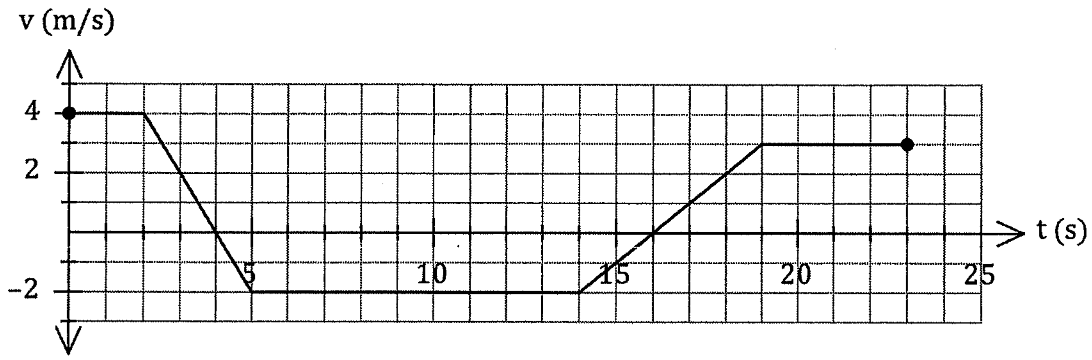
Solution
$h'(3) = g'(3) \times f(3) + g(3) \times f'(3)$ $= 4 \times 9 + (-2) \times (-6)$ $= 48$
Specific behaviours
✓ uses product rule ✓ correct value

(b) $h(x) = g(\sqrt{f(x)})$. (4 marks)

Solution
$\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$ $h'(x) = g'\left(\sqrt{f(x)}\right) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$ $h'(3) = g'(\sqrt{f(3)}) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(3)}} \times f'(3)$ $= g'(\sqrt{9}) \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{9}} \times (-6)$ $= g'(3) \times (-1)$ $= -4$
Specific behaviours
✓ uses chain rule on $\sqrt{f(x)}$ ✓ correct derivative of inside ✓ uses chain rule again ✓ substitutes and simplifies

Question 14 **(9 marks)**

A small body leaves point A and travels in a straight line for 23 seconds until it reaches point B. The velocity v m/s of the body is shown in the graph below for $0 \le t \le 23$ seconds.



(a) Use the graph to evaluate $\int_0^4 v\,dt$ and interpret your answer with reference to the motion of the small body. (3 marks)

Solution
$$\int_0^4 v\,dt = 2 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 = 12 \text{ m}$$ The change in displacement of the body during the first 4 seconds is 12 m. OR The body has moved 12 m to the right of P during first 4 seconds.
Specific behaviours
✓ value of integral ✓ interprets as change in displacement ✓ includes specific time and distance with units in interpretation

(b) Determine an expression, in terms of t, for the displacement of the body relative to A during the interval $2 \le t \le 5$. (3 marks)

Solution
$$v = 8 - 2t \Rightarrow x = \int 8 - 2t\,dt = 8t - t^2 + c$$ $$t = 2, x = 8 \Rightarrow 8 = 8(2) - 2^2 + c \Rightarrow c = -4$$ $$x = 8t - t^2 - 4, \qquad 2 \le t \le 5$$
Specific behaviours
✓ expression for v ✓ expression for x with constant c ✓ correct expression for x

(c) Determine the time(s) at which the body was at point A for $0 < t \leq 23$. (3 marks)

Solution
$x(5) = 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times (-2) = 11$ $11 - 2(t - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 10.5$ $x(19) = -4.5$ $-4.5 + 3(t - 19) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 20.5$ Body at point A when $t = 10.5$ s and $t = 20.5$ s.
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates appropriate method using areas ✓ one correct time ✓ two correct times

Question 15 **(8 marks)**

A curve has equation $y = (x-2)e^{4x}$.

(a) Show that the curve has only one stationary point and use an algebraic method to determine its nature. (3 marks)

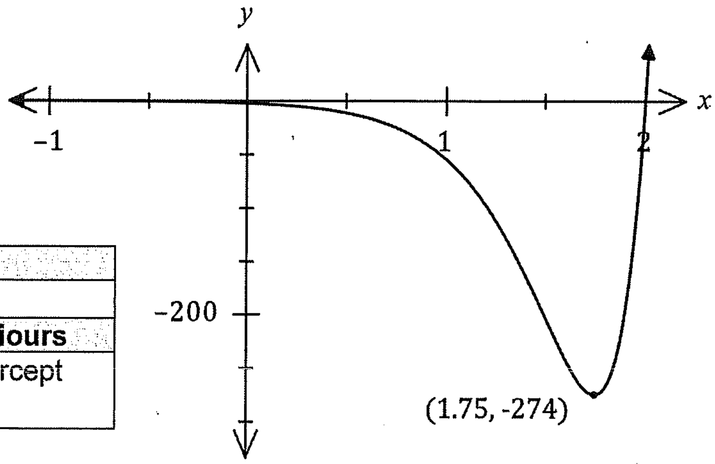
Solution
$y' = 4xe^{4x} - 7e^{4x}$ $= e^{4x}(4x-7)$ For stationary point, require $y' = 0$ and since $e^{4x} \neq 0$ then $x = 1.75$ - there is only one stationary point. $y'' = 16xe^{4x} - 24e^{4x}$ $x = 1.75 \Rightarrow y'' = 4e^7$. Hence stationary point is a local minimum.
Specific behaviours
✓ first derivative ✓ uses factored form to justify one stationary point ✓ indicates minimum using derivatives (sign or 2nd)

(b) Justify that the curve has a point of inflection when $x = 1.5$. (3 marks)

Solution
$y'' = 8e^{4x}(2x-3)$ $y''(1.4) \approx -433$ $y''(1.5) = 0$ $y''(1.6) \approx 963$ Hence point of inflection, as concavity changes from −ve to +ve as x increases through $x = 1$.
Specific behaviours
✓ shows second derivative is zero ✓ calculates second derivative either side ✓ explains justification

Alternative Solution
$y'' = 8e^{4x}(2x-3)$ $y''(1.5) = 0$ $y''' = 16e^{4x}(4x-5)$ $y'''(1.5) = 16e^6$ Hence point of inflection as $f''(1) = 0$ and $f'''(1) \neq 0$.
Specific behaviours
✓ shows second derivative is zero ✓ calculates third derivative ✓ explains justification

(c) Sketch the curve on the axes below. (2 marks)



Solution
See graph
Specific behaviours
✓ minimum, y-intercept
✓ correct shape

Question 16 **(8 marks)**

A bag contains six similar balls, four coloured yellow and two coloured blue. A game consists of selecting two balls at random, one after the other and without replacing the first before the second is drawn. The random variable X is the number of blue balls selected in one game.

(a) Complete the probability distribution for X below. (3 marks)

x	0	1	2
$P(X = x)$	$\frac{6}{15}$	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$

Solution
$P(X=0)=\frac{4\times 3}{6\times 5}=\frac{12}{30}$; $P(X=2)=\frac{2\times 1}{6\times 5}=\frac{2}{30}$; $P(X=1)=1-\frac{12+2}{30}=\frac{16}{30}$ $(0.4, 0.5\bar{3}, 0.0\bar{6})$
Specific behaviours
✓ one correct probability   ✓ probabilities have sum of 1   ✓ all correct probabilities

(b) Determine $E(X)$ and $\text{Var}(X)$. (2 marks)

Solution
$E(X)=0+\frac{8}{15}+\frac{1}{15}=\frac{2}{3}$; $\text{Var}(X)=\frac{16}{45}=0.3\bar{5}$ *NB Using CAS,* $sd=\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}\approx 0.5963$.
Specific behaviours
✓ expected value   ✓ variance

(c) A player wins a game if the two balls selected have different colours. Determine the probability that a player wins no more than twice when they play five games. (3 marks)

Solution
$Y \sim B\left(5, \frac{8}{15}\right)$ $P(Y \le 2) \approx 0.4377$
Specific behaviours
✓ defines binomial distribution   ✓ states probability required   ✓ correct probability

Question 17 **(9 marks)**

When a machine is serviced, between 1 and 5 of its parts are replaced. Records indicate that 7% of machines need 1 part replaced, 12% need 4 parts replaced, 8% need 5 parts replaced, and the mean number of parts replaced per service is 2.82.

Let the random variable X be the number of parts that need replacing when a randomly selected machine is serviced.

(a) Complete the probability distribution table for X below. (4 marks)

x	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X = x)$	**0.07**	**0.32**	**0.41**	**0.12**	**0.08**

Solution
Let $P(x = 2) = a, P(X = 3) = b$ then $$0.27 + a + b = 1$$ $$0.07 + 2a + 3b + 0.48 + 0.4 = 2.82$$ Hence $$a = 0.32, \qquad b = 0.41$$
Specific behaviours
✓ values for $x = 1, 4, 5$ ✓ equation using sum of probabilities ✓ equation using expected value ✓ values for $x = 2, 3$

(b) Determine Var(X). (2 marks)

Solution
Using CAS, $\sigma = 1.00379281$ Hence $Var(X) = \sigma^2 = 1.0076$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates sd using CAS ✓ correct variance

The cost of servicing a machine is \$56 plus \$12.50 per part replaced and the random variable Y is the cost of servicing a randomly selected machine.

(c) Determine the mean and standard deviation of Y. (3 marks)

Solution
$Y = 56 + 12.5X$ $E(Y) = 56 + 12.5 \times 2.82 = \$91.25$ $\sigma_Y = 12.5 \times 1.00379 \approx \$12.55$
Specific behaviours
✓ equation relating X and Y ✓ mean ✓ standard deviation (penalty no units: −1 mark)

Question 18 **(6 marks)**

Some values of the polynomial function f are shown in the table below:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$f(x)$	16	13	8	2	-2	1	5

(a) Evaluate $\int_1^6 f'(x)\,dx$. (2 marks)

Solution
$\int_1^6 f'(x)\,dx = f(6) - f(1)$ $= 1 - 16$ $= -15$
Specific behaviours
✓ uses fundamental theorem   ✓ correct value

The following is also known about $f'(x)$:

Interval	$1 \le x \le 5$	$x = 5$	$5 \le x \le 7$
$f'(x)$	$f'(x) < 0$	$f'(x) = 0$	$f'(x) > 0$

(b) Determine the area between the curve $y = f'(x)$ and the x-axis, bounded by $x = 2$ and $x = 7$. (4 marks)

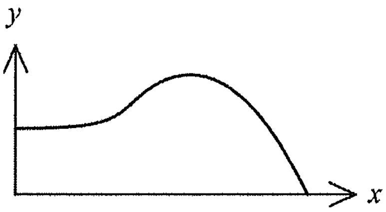
Solution
Area to right of $x = 5$ is above axis but to left is below so will need to negate/drop negative sign for that integral: $\text{Area} = -\int_2^5 f'(x)\,dx + \int_5^7 f'(x)\,dx$ $= -[f(5) - f(2)] + [f(7) - f(5)]$ $= f(2) + f(7) - 2f(5)$ $= 13 + 5 - 2(-2)$ $= 22 \text{ sq units}$
Specific behaviours
✓ integral for $f'(x) < 5$ ✓ negated integral for $f'(x) > 5$ ✓ uses fundamental theorem   ✓ correct area

Question 19 **(7 marks)**

The edges of a swimming pool design, when viewed from above, are the x-axis, the y-axis and the curves

$y = -0.2x^2 + 3x - 6.25$ and $y = 2.75 + e^{x-5}$

where x and y are measured in metres.



(a) Determine the gradient of the curve at the point where the two curves meet. (2 marks)

Solution
Curves intersect when $x = 5$ $y' = -0.4(5) + 3 = e^{5-5} = 1$
Specific behaviours
✓ x-coordinate of intersection   ✓ common gradient

(b) Determine the surface area of the swimming pool. (4 marks)

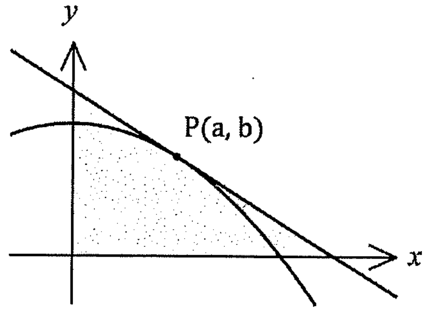
Solution
$A_1 = \int_0^5 2.75 + e^{x-5}\,dx = \frac{59}{4} - \frac{1}{e^5} \approx 14.743$ $A_2 = \int_5^{12.5} -0.2x^2 + 3x - 6.25\,dx = \frac{225}{8} \approx 28.125$ $A_1 + A_2 = \frac{343}{8} - \frac{1}{e^5} \approx 42.868\ \mathrm{m}^2$
Specific behaviours
✓ upper bound for parabola   ✓ area A_1 ✓ area A_2 ✓ total area, with units

(c) Given that the water in the pool has a uniform depth of 135 cm, determine the capacity of the pool in kilolitres (1 kilolitre of water occupies a volume of 1 m^3). (1 mark)

Solution
$C = 42.868 \times 1.35 \approx 57.87\ \mathrm{kL}$
Specific behaviours
✓ correct capacity

Question 20 **(8 marks)**

Let $P(a, b)$ be a point in the first quadrant that lies on the curve $y = 8 - x^2$ and A be the area of the triangle formed by the **tangent** to the curve at P and the coordinate axes.



(a) Show that $A = \dfrac{(a^2+8)^2}{4a}$. (4 marks)

Solution
Gradient at P: $$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2x \Rightarrow m_P = -2a$$ Equation of tangent: $$y - b = -2a(x - a)$$ $$y - (8 - a^2) = -2ax + 2a^2$$ $$y = -2ax + a^2 + 8$$ Axes intercepts: $$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a^2+8}{2a}, \qquad x = 0 \Rightarrow y = a^2 + 8$$ Area: $$A = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a^2+8}{2a}\right)(a^2+8) = \frac{(a^2+8)^2}{4a}$$
Specific behaviours
✓ b in terms of a and m_P ✓ equation of tangent in terms of a, x, y (any form) ✓ axes intercepts ✓ indicates area of right triangle

(b) Use calculus to determine the coordinates of P that minimise A. (4 marks)

Solution
$$\frac{dA}{da}=\frac{3a^4+16a^2-64}{4a^2}$$ $$\frac{dA}{da}=0\Rightarrow a=\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\approx 1.633$$ $$\frac{d^2A}{da^2}=\left.\frac{3a^4+64}{2a^3}\right\|_{a=\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}}=4\sqrt{6}\Rightarrow \text{Minimum}$$ $$b=8-a^2=\frac{16}{3}$$ Hence $P\left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3},\frac{16}{3}\right)\approx P(1.633,5.333)$
Specific behaviours
✓ first derivative ✓ solves for a ✓ indicates check for minimum (graph, sign or second derivative test) ✓ correct coordinates, exact or at least 2 dp

Question 21 **(8 marks)**

When a byte of data is sent through a network in binary form (a sequence of bits - 0's and 1's), there is a chance of bit errors that corrupt the byte, i.e. a 0 becomes a 1 and vice versa.

Suppose a byte consists of a sequence of 9 bits and for a particular network, the chance of a bit error is 0.200%.

(a) Determine the probability that a byte is transmitted without corruption, rounding your answer to 5 decimal places. (3 marks)

Solution
$X \sim B(9, 0.002)$ $P(X = 0) = 0.98214$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates binomial distribution ✓ indicates probability to calculate ✓ correct probability, to 5 dp

(b) Determine the probability that during the transmission of 128 bytes, at least one of the bytes becomes corrupted. (2 marks)

Solution
$Y \sim B(128, 0.01786)$ $P(Y \geq 1) = 0.9004$
Specific behaviours
✓ indicates correct method ✓ correct probability

A Hamming code converts a byte of 9 bits into a byte of 13 bits for transmission, with the advantage that if just one bit error occurs during transmission, it can be detected and corrected, without becoming permanently corrupted.

(c) Determine the probability that a byte is transmitted without permanent corruption using Hamming codes. (1 mark)

Solution
$H \sim B(13, 0.002)$ $P(H \leq 2) = 0.99969$
Specific behaviours
✓ states distribution of failures of a 13 bit byte

(d) Determine the probability that during the transmission of 128 bytes using Hamming codes, at least one of the bytes becomes permanently corrupted. (2 marks)

Solution
$M \sim B(128, 0.00031) \Rightarrow P(M \geq 1) = 0.0386$
Specific behaviours
✓ probability that single Hamming code byte corrupted ✓ correct probability

End of questions

Supplementary page

Question number: _________