



MATHEMATICS

3C/3D

Calculator-free

WACE Examination 2013

Marking Key

Marking keys are an explicit statement about what the examiner expects of candidates when they respond to a question. They are essential to fair assessment because their proper construction underpins reliability and validity.

Section One: Calculator Free

(50 marks)

Question 1

(5 marks)

Solve the equation $\frac{x+2}{2x-1} = \frac{2x+1}{x+4}$.

| Solution | |
|--|--|
| $(x+2)(x+4) = (2x+1)(2x-1)$ $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 4x^2 - 1$ $0 = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$ $0 = x^2 - 2x - 3$ $0 = (x-3)(x+1)$ $x = 3 \text{ or } -1$ | $x \neq -4, 0.5$ |
| Alternative method 1: $\frac{x+2}{2x-1} - \frac{2x+1}{x+4} = 0$ $\frac{(x+2)(x+4) - (2x+1)(2x-1)}{(2x-1)(x+4)} = 0$ $(x+2)(x+4) - (2x+1)(2x-1) = 0$ | |
| Alternative method 2: $\frac{(x+2)(x+4)(2x-1)}{(2x-1)} = \frac{(2x+1)(x+4)(2x-1)}{(x+4)}$ $(x+2)(x+4) = (2x+1)(2x-1)$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | cross-multiplies correctly, or otherwise obtains equivalent expression |
| ✓ | expands correctly |
| ✓ | simplifies correctly |
| ✓ | factorises correctly |
| ✓ | states correct solutions |

Question 2

(7 marks)

An airline owns three small aircraft: P, Q and R. One day, a total of 80 passengers travelled on the three aircraft. The total number of passengers who travelled on aircraft P and Q was four times the number who travelled on aircraft R.

Each passenger who travelled on aircraft P paid \$200. Those who travelled on aircraft Q paid \$300 each, and those who travelled on aircraft R paid \$100 each. The 80 passengers paid \$19 400 in total.

Let p = number of passengers who flew on aircraft P,
 q = number of passengers who flew on aircraft Q, and
 r = number of passengers who flew on aircraft R.

- (a) Write three equations relating p , q and r that will allow a solution for all three variables. (3 marks)

| Solution | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| $p + q + r = 80$ | |
| $200p + 300q + 100r = 19400$ | or $2p + 3q + r = 194$ |
| $r = \frac{1}{4}(p + q)$ | or $p + q = 4r$ |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | states first equation correctly |
| ✓ | states second equation correctly |
| ✓ | states third equation correctly |

- (b) How many passengers flew on each aircraft? (4 marks)

| Solution | |
|---|--|
| $p + q + r = 80$ | ...eq1 |
| $p + q - 4r = 0$ | ...eq2 |
| $2p + 3q + r = 194$ | ...eq3 |
| $5r = 80$ | ...eq1 - eq2 |
| $r = 16$ | subs eq2 & eq3 |
| $p + q = 64$ | ...eq4 |
| $2p + 3q = 178$ | ...eq5 |
| $q = 50$ | ...eq5 - 2eq4 |
| $p = 14, q = 50, r = 16$ | |
| Hence 14 passengers flew on aircraft P, 50 passengers flew on aircraft Q and 16 passengers on aircraft R. | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | sets up two equations with one variable eliminated |
| ✓ | sets up one equation with two variables eliminated |
| ✓ | correctly solves for one variable |
| ✓ | correctly solves for the other two variables |

Question 3

(4 marks)

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$.

Determine the second derivative $f''(x)$.

| Solution | |
|--|---|
| $f(x) = x^{-2} + \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$ | |
| $f'(x) = -2x^{-3} + e^{2x} = \frac{-2}{x^3} + e^{2x}$ | |
| $f''(x) = 6x^{-4} + 2e^{2x} = \frac{6}{x^4} + 2e^{2x}$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | differentiates $\frac{1}{x^2}$ correctly |
| ✓ | differentiates $\frac{e^{2x}}{2}$ correctly |
| ✓ | differentiates $\frac{-2}{x^3}$ correctly |
| ✓ | differentiates e^{2x} correctly |

Question 4

(10 marks)

Let $f(x) = (x-1)(x^2-16)$.

(a) Show that $f'(x) = (3x-8)(x+2)$.

(3 marks)

| Solution | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| $f'(x) = 1(x^2-16) + (x-1)(2x)$ | |
| $= x^2 - 16 + 2x^2 - 2x$ | |
| $= 3x^2 - 2x - 16$ | |
| $(3x-8)(x+2) = 3x^2 - 8x + 6x - 16$ | |
| $= 3x^2 - 2x - 16$ | |
| Hence $f'(x) = (3x-8)(x+2)$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | differentiates $f(x)$ correctly |
| ✓ | simplifies correctly |
| ✓ | demonstrates equivalence of expressions |

- (b) Determine the equation of the tangent to the graph of $f(x)$ at the point where $x = 3$.
(3 marks)

| Solution | |
|---|--|
| $f'(3) = (3(3) - 8)(3 + 2) = 5$ Tangent line has equation $y = 5x + c$ $f(3) = (3 - 1)(3^2 - 16) = -14$ $-14 = 3(5) + c$ $c = -29$ Tangent line has equation $y = 5x - 29$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates $f'(3)$ |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates $f(3)$ |
| ✓ | correctly determines the equation of the tangent |

- (c) What is the maximum value of the function over the domain $-4 \leq x \leq 4$? (4 marks)

| Solution | |
|---|---|
| Stationary points where $(3x - 8)(x + 2) = 0$ $x = \frac{8}{3}$ or -2 The local maximum must occur at $x = -2$. Second derivative test: $f''(x) = 6x - 2$ $f''\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) = 14$ $f''(-2) = -14$ Sign test: $f'(-3) > 0$ $f'(0) < 0$ $f'(3) > 0$ Alternatively, this can be inferred from the shape of the cubic. The maximum over the domain must occur at $x = -2$ or $x = 4$. $f(-2) = 36$ $f(4) = 0$ The maximum value over the domain is 36. | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | finds x -values of stationary points |
| ✓ | test stationary points to determine maximum |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates $f(-2) = 36$ and $f(4) = 0$ |
| ✓ | states correct maximum value |

Question 5

(6 marks)

A cubic function $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ has these features:

- $f'(x) \geq 0$ only for $-2 \leq x \leq 6$
- $f''(x) \geq 0$ only for $x \leq 2$
- There are exactly two points at which the graph of $f(x)$ meets the x -axis
- $d < 0$.

(a) (i) State the x -coordinate of the point of inflection. (1 mark)

(ii) Is the graph of $f(x)$ horizontal at the point of inflection? Explain your answer. (1 mark)

| Solution | |
|---------------------|---|
| (i) | $x = 2$ |
| (ii) | No, as the stationary points of the cubic must be at $x = -2$ and $x = 6$, so $f'(2) \neq 0$. |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | states correct x -coordinate |
| ✓ | states that the point of inflection is not horizontal with correct explanation |

(b) Is a positive or negative? Explain your answer. (2 marks)

| Solution | |
|--|---|
| As $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$, $f'(x)$ is negative. This is characteristic of a cubic with $a < 0$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | states that a is negative ($a < 0$) |
| ✓ | explains correctly from given information |

(c) Determine the coordinates of the local maximum. (2 marks)

| Solution | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Local maximum is at (6,0) | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | states correct x -coordinate |
| ✓ | states correct y -coordinate |

Question 6

(7 marks)

A function is defined as $f(x) = x(10 - x)$, over the domain $0 \leq x \leq 10$.

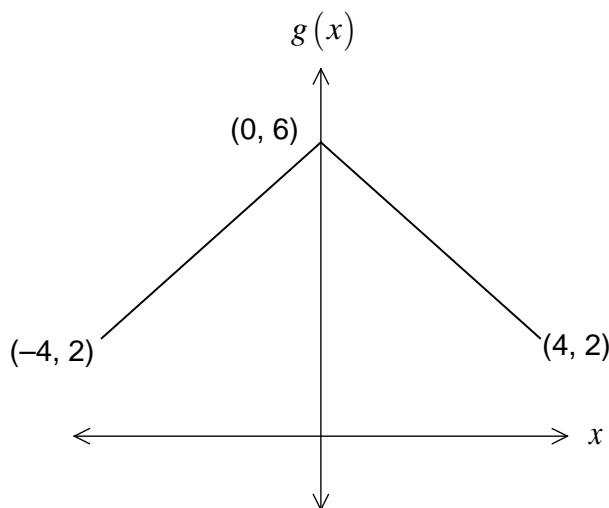
(a) Determine the range of $f(x)$.

(2 marks)

| Solution | |
|-----------------------|--|
| $0 \leq f(x) \leq 25$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | correctly determines that $f(x) \geq 0$ |
| ✓ | correctly determines that $f(x) \leq 25$ |

The graph of a second function $g(x)$ is shown below for the domain $-4 \leq x \leq 4$.

The coordinates of the endpoints and vertex of the graph are labelled.



(b) Determine:

(i) $f(g(2))$.

(2 marks)

| Solution | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $f(g(2)) = f(4) = 4(10 - 4) = 24$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates $g(2)$ from graph |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates $f(g(2))$ |

- (ii) the domain and range of $f(g(x))$. (3 marks)

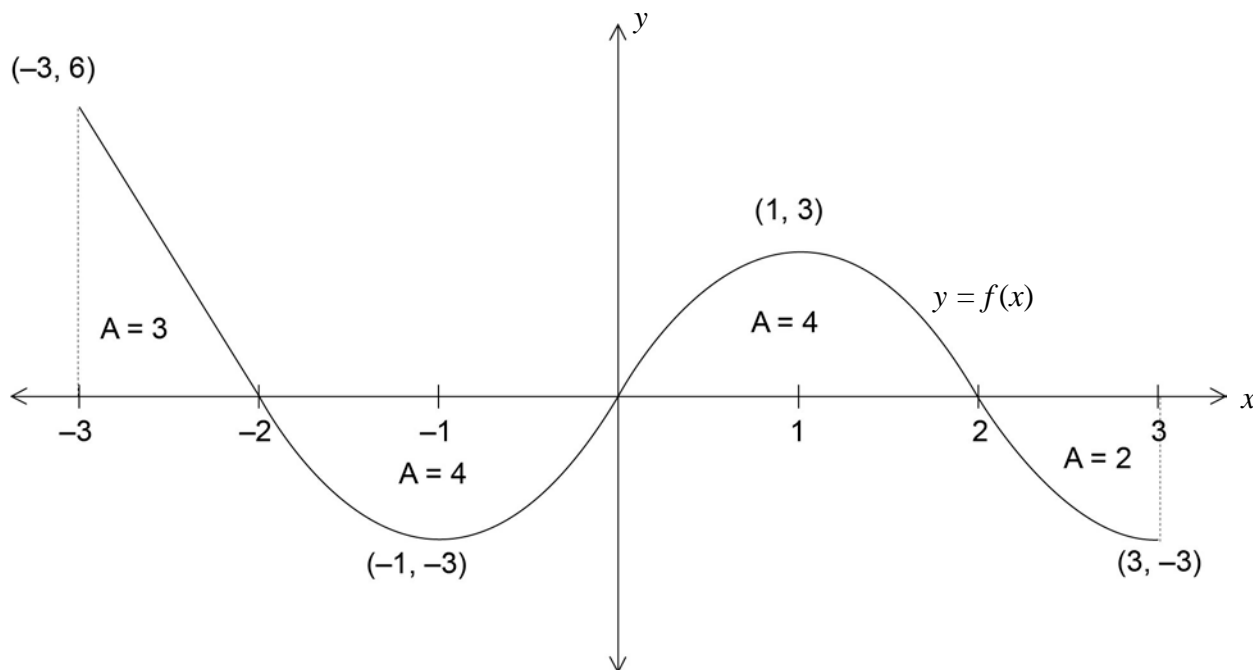
| Solution | |
|---|---|
| Domain: $-4 \leq x \leq 4$ $f(2) = 16$ Range: $16 \leq f(g(x)) \leq 25$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | correctly states domain |
| ✓ | correctly determines that $f(g(x)) \leq 25$ |
| ✓ | correctly determines that $f(g(x)) \geq 16$ |

Question 7

(11 marks)

The graph of the function $f(x)$ is shown below for $-3 \leq x \leq 3$.

The areas enclosed between the graph, the x -axis and the lines $x = -3$ and $x = 3$ are marked in the appropriate regions.



Determine:

- (a) the value of $\int_{-2}^3 f(x) dx$.

(2 marks)

| Solution | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| $\int_{-2}^3 f(x) dx = -4 + 4 - 2 = -2$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | uses additive property for integrals |
| ✓ | correctly uses signed areas |

- (b) the area enclosed between the graph of $f(x)$ and the x -axis, from $x = -2$ to $x = 3$.

(2 marks)

| Solution | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Area = 4 + 4 + 2 = 10 | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | uses additive property of areas |
| ✓ | correctly selects unsigned areas |

- (c) the value of $\int_0^3 f(-x)dx$. (2 marks)

| Solution | |
|--|---|
| $\int_0^3 f(-x)dx = \int_{-3}^0 f(x)dx = 3 - 4 = -1$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | correctly determines the effect of the transformation on the integral |
| ✓ | correctly evaluates the integral |

- (d) the value of $\int_0^2 (x - f(x))dx$. (3 marks)

| Solution | |
|---|--|
| $\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 (x - f(x))dx &= \int_0^2 xdx - \int_0^2 f(x)dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 - 4 \\ &= 2 - 4 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | separates integral into correct components |
| ✓ | integrates first component correctly |
| ✓ | integrates second component correctly |

- (e) the value of $\int_{-1}^1 f'(x)dx$. (2 marks)

| Solution | |
|--|---|
| $\int_{-1}^1 f'(x)dx = [f(x)]_{-1}^1 = 3 - (-3) = 6$ | |
| Specific behaviours | |
| ✓ | applies Fundamental Theorem of Calculus |
| ✓ | evaluates integral correctly |

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