05	6b	A tank initially holds 3600 litres of water. The water drains from the bottom of the
		tank. The tank takes 60 minutes to empty. A mathematical model predicts that the volume, V litres, of water that will remain in the tank after t minutes is given by
		$V = 3600(1 - \frac{t}{60})^2$, where $0 \le t \le 60$.

- What volume does the model predict will remain after ten minutes?
- (ii) At what rate does the model predict that the water will drain from the tank after twenty minutes?
- At what time does the model predict that the water will drain from the tank at its fastest rate?

1 2

2

(i)
$$V = 3600(1 - \frac{t}{60})^2$$

Subs $t = 10$,
 $V = 3600(1 - \frac{t}{60})^2$
 $= 3600(1 - \frac{10}{60})^2$
 $= 2500$

: 2500 litres after 10 minutes

(ii)
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 7200(1 - \frac{t}{60})^1 \times \frac{-1}{60}$$
(by function of function rule)
$$= -120(1 - \frac{t}{60})$$
Subs $t = 20$,
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -120(1 - \frac{20}{60})$$

$$= -80$$

$$\therefore \text{ water draining at 80 litres/minute}$$

(iii) $\frac{dV}{dt} = -120(1 - \frac{t}{60})$ Now, fastest rate is when $\frac{dV}{dt}$ is maximum. As $0 \le t \le 60$, maximum occurs when t = 0.

* These solutions have been provided by projectmaths and are not supplied or endorsed by the Board of Studies

Board of Studies: Notes from the Marking Centre

- The majority of candidates were successful in this part. (i)
- (iii) Most candidates understood that $\frac{dV}{dt}$ was required. Some candidates struggled with this derivative, often leaving out the negative sign. Some common variations included trying to use an average rate and introducing exponentials.
- (iii) This part required an interpretation of a physical situation and when $\frac{d^2V}{dt^2} = 2$. A large number of candidates could not understand what to do next (many just took t = 2 from this). Many candidates incorrectly solved $\frac{dV}{dt} = 0$ to get t = 60, and a few used graphs of V or V' to help justify their answer.

Source: http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/hsc_exams/