



**SYDNEY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL  
TRIAL HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**2000**

**MATHEMATICS**

**3 UNIT (Additional)  
and  
3/4 UNIT (Common)**

Time Allowed – 2 hours  
(Plus 5 minutes reading time)

**DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

- Attempt ALL questions
- ALL questions are of equal value
- All necessary working should be shown in every question. Marks may be deducted for careless or badly arranged work.
- Board-approved calculators may be used
- Each question attempted should be started on a new sheet. Write on one side of the paper only

**This is a trial paper ONLY. It does not necessarily reflect the format or the contents of the 2000 HSC Examination Paper in this subject**

### Question 1

- (a) Find  $\int_0^{0.4} \frac{3dx}{4+25x^2}$  2
- (b) At the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games the semi-finals of the mens 100m freestyle consists of 9 swimmers wearing full body wetsuits and 7 swimmers wearing normal swimwear. How many groups of 8 swimmers, containing exactly 5 swimmers wearing full-bodied wetsuits, can be in the final? 2
- (c) If  $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4}$   $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$   
and  $\sin \beta = \frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$   
Find the exact value of:  
(i)  $\tan 2\alpha$   
(ii)  $\cos(\alpha - \beta)$  4
- (d) Solve the equation  
 $2 \ln(3x + 1) - \ln(x + 1) = \ln(7x + 4)$  4

### Question 2

- (a) Use the substitution  $u = 2 - x$  to evaluate  $\int_{-1}^2 x \sqrt{2-x} dx$  4
- (b) (i) Find the value of  $x$  such that  $\sin^{-1} x = \cos^{-1} x$   
(ii) On the same axes sketch the graph of  $y = \sin^{-1} x$  and  $y = \cos^{-1} x$   
(iii) On the same diagram as the graphs in (ii) draw the graph of  $y = \sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x$  4
- (c) Solve  $\frac{2}{3-x} \geq x$  4

### Question 3

- (a) (i) Show that the equation  $\log_e x - \cos x = 0$  has a root between  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$
- (ii) By taking 1.2 as the first approximation, use 1 step of Newton's method to find a better approximation to this root correct to 2 decimal places

3

- (b) Prove by mathematical induction that:

$$\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

4

- (c) Consider the binominal expansion of  $(3 + 2x)^{11}$

- (i) Let  $T_k$  be the  $k$ th term in the expansion (where the terms are written out in increasing powers of  $x$ ) Show that

$$\frac{T_{k+1}}{T_k} = \frac{2x(12-k)}{3k}$$

- (ii) Find the greatest coefficient in the expansion.

5

### Question 4

- (a) A spherical metal ball is being heated such that the volume increases at a rate of  $2\pi \text{ mm}^3/\text{min}$ . At what rate is the surface area increasing when the radius is 3mm? 3
- (b) A is the point  $(-4,1)$  and B is the point  $(2,4)$ . Q is the point which divides AB internally in the ratio 2:1 and R is the point which divides AB externally in the ratio 2:1. P  $(x,y)$  is a variable point which moves so that  $PA = 2PB$ .
- (i) find the co-ordinates of Q and R
- (ii) show that the locus of P is a circle on QR as diameter. 5
- (c) At any time  $t$  the rate of cooling of the temperature  $T$  of a body when the surrounding temperature is  $P$ , is given by the equation.

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T-P) \text{ for some constant } k$$

- (i) Show that the solution  $T = P + Ae^{-kt}$  for some constant A satisfies this equation
- (ii) A metal bar has a temperature of  $1340^\circ$  and cools to  $1010^\circ$  in 12 minutes when the surrounding temperature is  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Find how much longer it will take the bar to cool to  $60^\circ\text{C}$ , giving your answer correct to the nearest minute 4

### Question 5

- (a) (i) Prove  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right)$  where  $v$  denotes velocity 6
- (ii) The acceleration of a particle moving in a straight line is given by  $\ddot{x} = -2e^{-x}$  where  $x$  is the displacement from O. The initial velocity of the particle is 2m/s at O
- a) Show that  $v^2 = 4e^{-x}$
- b) Describe the subsequent motion of the particle making reference to its speed and direction.
- (b) Consider the binominal expansion 3
- $$(1+x)^n = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1}x + \binom{n}{2}x^2 + \binom{n}{3}x^3 + \dots + \binom{n}{n}x^n$$
- (i) Use a suitable substitution to find the value of
- $$\binom{n}{0} + 2\binom{n}{1} + 2^2\binom{n}{2} + \dots + 2^n\binom{n}{n}$$
- (ii) Differentiate both sides of the identity and then use a suitable substitution to find the value of
- $$\binom{n}{1} - 2\binom{n}{2} + 3\binom{n}{3} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1}n\binom{n}{n}$$
- (c) Write  $2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta$  in the form  $A \cos(\theta - \alpha)$ . Hence solve  $2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta = \sqrt{5}$   $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ : 3

### Question 6

- (a) (i) Using long division divide the polynomial  $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$  by the polynomial  $d(x) = x^2 + 4$ .  
Express your answer in the form  $f(x) = d(x).q(x) + r(x)$

- (ii) Hence find the values of the constants  $a$  and  $b$  so that  $x^4 - x^3 + x^2 + ax + b$  is  
Divisible by  $x^2 + 4$

3

- (b) Find the volume of revolution formed when the area bounded by the  $x$  axis  
and the curve  $y = \cos x$  between  $x = \frac{-\pi}{2}$  and  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  is rotated about the  $x$  axis

4

- (c) A competitor shoots an arrow with velocity  $20\text{m/s}^{-1}$  to hit a target at a horizontal distance  
20m from the point of projection and a height of 10m above the ground

- (i) Using calculus prove that the co-ordinates of the arrow at time  $t$  are  
given by

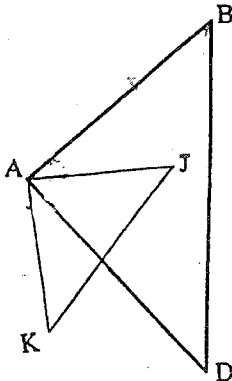
$$\begin{aligned}x &= 20t \cos \alpha \\y &= -5t^2 + 20t \sin \alpha\end{aligned}$$

- (ii) Find two possible angles of projection ( $g = 10\text{m/s}$ )

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**Question 7.**

- (a) ABD and AJK are two isosceles triangles both right angled at A



Copy the diagram onto your answer sheet

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- (i) Show that  $\hat{BJA} = \hat{DKA}$
- (ii) BJ is produced to meet DK at X. Show that  $BX \perp DK$
- (ii) The square ABCD is completed. Show that  $\hat{BXC} = 45^\circ$

- (b) A ship needs 7.5m of water to pass down a channel safely. At high tide the channel is 9m deep and at low tide the channel is 3m deep.  
High tide is at 4:00am  
Low tide is at 10:20 am.  
Assume that the tide rises and falls in Simple Harmonic Motion

- (i) What is the latest time before noon, to the nearest minute, that the ship can safely proceed through the channel?
- (ii) In the 12 hours starting from 9:00 am between what times will the ship be able to proceed safely down the channel?

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**END OF PAPER**