

# MATHEMATICAL METHODS (CAS)

## Units 3 & 4 – Written examination 1



## 2014 Trial Examination

### SOLUTIONS

#### Question 1

a.  $f(x) = 2x^2 \log_e(3x)$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 \times \frac{1}{3x} \times 3 + \log_e(3x) \times 4x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 4x \log_e(3x)$$

M1+A1  
2 marks

b.  $f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$

A1  
1 mark

c.  $2x + 4x \log_e(3x) = 0$

$$2x(1 + 2 \log_e(3x)) = 0$$

$$x = 0, \log_e(3x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 0, x = \frac{1}{3e^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

M1+A2  
3 marks

**Question 2**

a.  $\frac{d}{dx}((2x - 3)\sin(x)) = (2x - 3)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)$

M1+A1

2 marks

b.  $f'(x) = (2x - 3)\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)$

$$f'(x) = 2x\cos(x) - 3\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)$$

Integrating both sides with respect to  $x$

$$\int f'(x)dx = \int 2x\cos(x)dx - 3 \int \cos(x) dx + 2 \int \sin(x) dx$$

$$f(x) + c = 2 \int x\cos(x)dx - 3 \sin(x) - 2 \cos(x)$$

$$2 \int x\cos(x)dx = (2x - 3) \sin(x) + 3 \sin(x) + 2\cos(x) + c$$

$$\int x\cos(x)dx = x \sin(x) + \cos(x) + c$$

M3+A1

4 marks

**Question 3**

$$2 \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + 1 = 0, \quad \frac{x}{3} \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{x}{3} \in [\pi, 2\pi]$$

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 4\pi$$

M1+A1

2 marks

**Question 4**

a. *Discriminant* = 0

$$k^2 - 4 \times 4 \times 9 = 0$$

$$k^2 = 144$$

$$k = \pm 12$$

M1+A1

2 marks

b.  $4e^{2x} - 12e^x + 9 = 0$

$$(2e^x - 3)^2 = 0$$

$$e^x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = \log_e\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

M2+A1

3 marks

c.  $y = 2e^x - 3$   
 let  $x = 2e^y - 3$   
 $e^y = \frac{x+3}{2}$   
 $y = \log_e \left( \frac{x+3}{2} \right)$   
 $g^{-1}(x) = \log_e \left( \frac{x+3}{2} \right)$

M1+A1  
2 marks

d. Domain of  $g^{-1}$  is  $(-3, \infty)$   
 Range of  $g^{-1}$  is  $R$

A2  
2 marks

### Question 5

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a (4x + 9) dx = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$2a^2 + 9a - 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{89}}{4}$$

M3+A1  
4 marks

### Question 6

a.  $\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{k}{10} + \frac{k}{10} + \frac{3}{10k} + \frac{2}{5k} = 1$   
 $5 + k^2 + k^2 + 3 + 4 = 10k$   
 $2k^2 - 10k + 12 = 0$   
 $k^2 - 5k + 6 = 0$   
 $(k - 3)(k - 2) = 0$   
 $k = 3$  or  $k = 2$

M3  
3 marks

b.  $E(X) = \left(0 \times \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(1 \times \frac{3}{10}\right) + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{10}\right) + \left(3 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(4 \times \frac{2}{15}\right)$   
 $E(X) = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{8}{15} = \frac{26}{15}$

M1+A1  
2 marks

$$\text{c. } \Pr\left(X \leq \frac{26}{15}\right) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{15}$$

A1  
1 mark

### Question 7

$T$  has coordinates  $\left(3\ln 4, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\ln 4 \times \left(2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{3\ln 4} 2e^{-x/3} dx$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{15}{4} \ln 4 + \left(6e^{-x/3}\right)_0^{3\ln 4}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{15}{4} \ln 4 + 6 \times \frac{1}{4} - 6 = \left(\frac{15}{4} \ln 4 - \frac{9}{2}\right) \text{ square units}$$

M3+A1  
4 marks

### Question 8

$$\text{a. } \int_0^m \frac{1}{2} \sin(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(-\cos x)_0^m = 1$$

$$-\cos(m) + 1 = 1$$

$$\cos(m) = 0$$

$$m = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

M1+A1  
2 marks

$$\text{b. } \text{Mode} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

A1  
1 mark