Year 2015 VCE Mathematical Methods Trial Examination 1



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Victorian Certificate of Education 2015

STUDENT NUMBER

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Figures							
Words							

MATHEMATICAL METHOD CAS

Trial Written Examination 1

Reading time: 15 minutes Total writing time: 1 hour

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

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- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: notes of any kind, blank sheets of paper, white out liquid/tape or a calculator of any type.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 15 pages with a detachable sheet of miscellaneous formulas at the end of this booklet.
- Working space is provided throughout the booklet.

Instructions

- Detach the formula sheet from the end of this book during reading time.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Instructions

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

In all questions where a numerical answer is required an exact value must be given unless otherwise specified.

In questions where more than one mark is available, appropriate working **must** be shown. Unless otherwise indicated, the diagrams in this book are **not** drawn to scale.

Question 1 (4 marks)

a. If $y = \frac{\log_e(3x)}{2x}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

2 marks

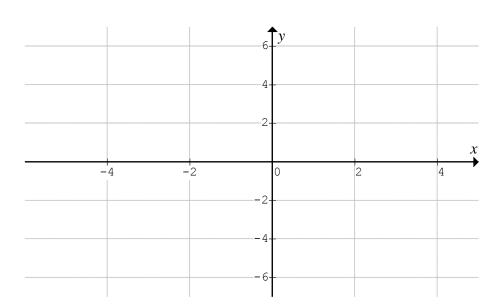
b. Let $f(x) = x\sqrt{4x^2 + 9}$. Find f'(-2).

Question 2 (2 marks)
Solve the equation $3 \times 9^x - 28 \times 3^x + 9 = 0$ for x .
Question 3 (3 marks)
Consider the linear simultaneous equations
kx + 8y = k - 4
3x + (k-2)y = 1 where k is a real constant.
Find the value(s) of k , for which there is a unique solution.
Find the value(s) of k , for which there is infinitely many solutions.

Question 4 (7 marks)

a. Sketch the graph of $y = \frac{3}{x+2} - 1$ on the axes below, clearly indicating all axial intercepts and the equation of any asymptotes.

2 marks



b. Find the area bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{3}{x+2} - 1$ the x-axis and the line x = 4.

2 marks

c. Describe in words, giving scale factors, the transformations in a suitable order, required to sketch the graph of $y = \frac{3}{x+2} - 1$ from the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$.

1 mark

d. Given the function with the rule $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2} - 1$, find the inverse function.

2 marks

Question 5 (2 marks)

If $f'(x) = 4e^{-2x} - 1$ and f(0) = 1, find f(x).

Question 6 (7 marks)

a. State the range, period and amplitude of the function $f: R \to R$, $f(x) = 2 - 4\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right)$ 1 mark

b. Find the general solution of the equation $2-4\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right)=0$

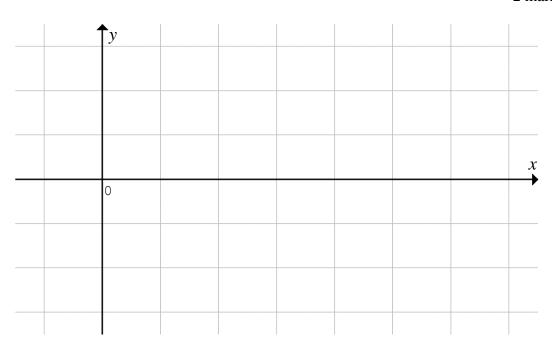
2 marks

c. Solve the equation $2-4\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right) = 0$ for $x \in [0,13]$

d. Sketch the graph of the function $g:[0,13] \rightarrow R$, $g(x) = \left|2-4\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{6}\right)\right|$ on

the axes below, clearly labelling the scale and stating the coordinates of all axial intercepts, turning points and end-points.

2 marks



e. State the domain of the function g'(x).

1 mark

Question 7 (4 marks)

a. Raymond likes to use the BBQ for cooking dinner. If the weather is pleasant the probability that Raymond uses the BBQ for dinner is $\frac{3}{5}$. If the weather is unpleasant the probability that Raymond uses the BBQ for dinner is $\frac{1}{4}$. In November the probability of pleasant weather on any one day is $\frac{2}{3}$. Find the probability that the weather was unpleasant in

November, given that Raymond did not use the BBQ for dinner.

b. A discrete random variable *X* has a probability distribution given by

X	1	2		
Pr(X = x)	$\log_8(k-1)$	$\log_8(k-3)$		

Find the value(s) of k.

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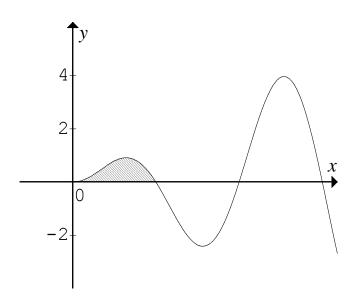
Question 8 (4 marks)

Differentiate $x\cos(2x)$ with respect to x.

1 mark

The diagram shows part of the graph of $f:[0,\infty) \to R$, $f(x) = x\sin(2x)$. b. Use your answer to a. to determine the area of the shaded region.

3 marks



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Question 9 (3 marks)
Find the value of c if $4y - x + c = 0$ is a normal to the curve $y = 2e^{-2x} + 1$.
Question 10 (4 marks)
a piece of string of length 36 cm, is cut into two pieces. One piece is used to form a square and ne other piece is used to form an equilateral triangle. If the length of each side of the square is x cm, show that the total area A in square cm of the square and equilateral triangle is given by $A(x) = \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} + 1\right)x^2 - 8\sqrt{3}x + 36\sqrt{3}$
2 marks

b.	Find the values of x for which the total area A is a maximum and a minimum.					
		2 marks				

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET END OF EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICAL METHODS CAS

Written examination 1

FORMULA SHEET

Directions to students

Detach this formula sheet during reading time.

This formula sheet is provided for your reference.

Mathematical Methods CAS Formulas

Mensuration

area of a trapezium: $\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$ volume of a pyramid: $\frac{1}{3}Ah$

curved surface area of a cylinder: $2\pi rh$ volume of a sphere: $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

volume of a cylinder: $\pi r^2 h$ area of triangle: $\frac{1}{2}bc\sin(A)$

volume of a cone: $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Calculus

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^{n}) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\int x^{n} dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{ax}) = ae^{ax}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log_{e}|x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log_{e}|x| + c$$

$$\int \sin(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cos(ax) + c$$

$$\int \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin(ax) + c$$

$$\int \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin(ax) + c$$

$$\int \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin(ax) + c$$

product rule: $\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$

quotient rule: $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

Chain rule: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$

approximation: $f(x+h) \approx f(x) + h f'(x)$

Probability

$$\Pr(A) = 1 - \Pr(A') \qquad \qquad \Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

 $\Pr(A/B) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap B)}{\Pr(B)}$ **Transition Matrices** $S_n = T^n \times S_0$

mean: $\mu = E(X)$ variance: $\operatorname{var}(X) = \sigma^2 = E((X - \mu)^2) = E(X^2) - \mu^2$

probabi	lity distribution	mean	variance		
discrete	$\Pr(X=x) = p(x)$	$\mu = \sum x p(x)$	$\sigma^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 p(x)$		
continuous	$\Pr(a < X < b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$	$\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$	$\sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$		