VICTORIAN CURRICULUM AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Victorian Certificate of Education
2013

SUPERVISOR TO ATTACH PROCESSING LABEL HERE

STUDENT NUMBER

Figures									Letter:
Words									

SPECIALIST MATHEMATICS
Written examination 1

Friday 8 November 2013

Reading time: 9.00 am to 9.15 am (15 minutes)
Writing time: 9.15 am to 10.15 am (1 hour)

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Number of questions	*Number of questions to be answered*	*Number of marks*
9	9	40

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

Materials supplied
- Question and answer book of 11 pages with a detachable sheet of miscellaneous formulas in the centrefold.
- Working space is provided throughout the book.

Instructions
- Detach the formula sheet from the centre 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.

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Instructions

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Unless otherwise specified, an **exact** answer is required to a question.

In questions where more than one mark is available, appropriate working **must** be shown.

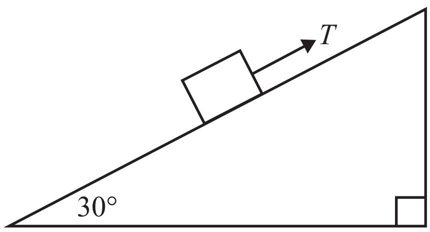
Unless otherwise indicated, the diagrams in this book are **not** drawn to scale.

Take the **acceleration due to gravity** to have magnitude g m/s^2, where $g = 9.8$.

Question 1 (3 marks)

A body of mass 10 kg is held in place on a smooth plane inclined at 30° to the horizontal by a tension force, T newtons, acting parallel to the plane.

a. On the diagram below, show all other forces acting on the body and label them. 1 mark



b. Find the value of T. 2 marks

Question 2 (4 marks)

Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{x-5}{x^2-5x+6}\,dx$.

Question 3 (4 marks)

The coordinates of three points are $A(-1, 2, 4)$, $B(1, 0, 5)$ and $C(3, 5, 2)$.

a. Find $\overrightarrow{AB}$. 1 mark

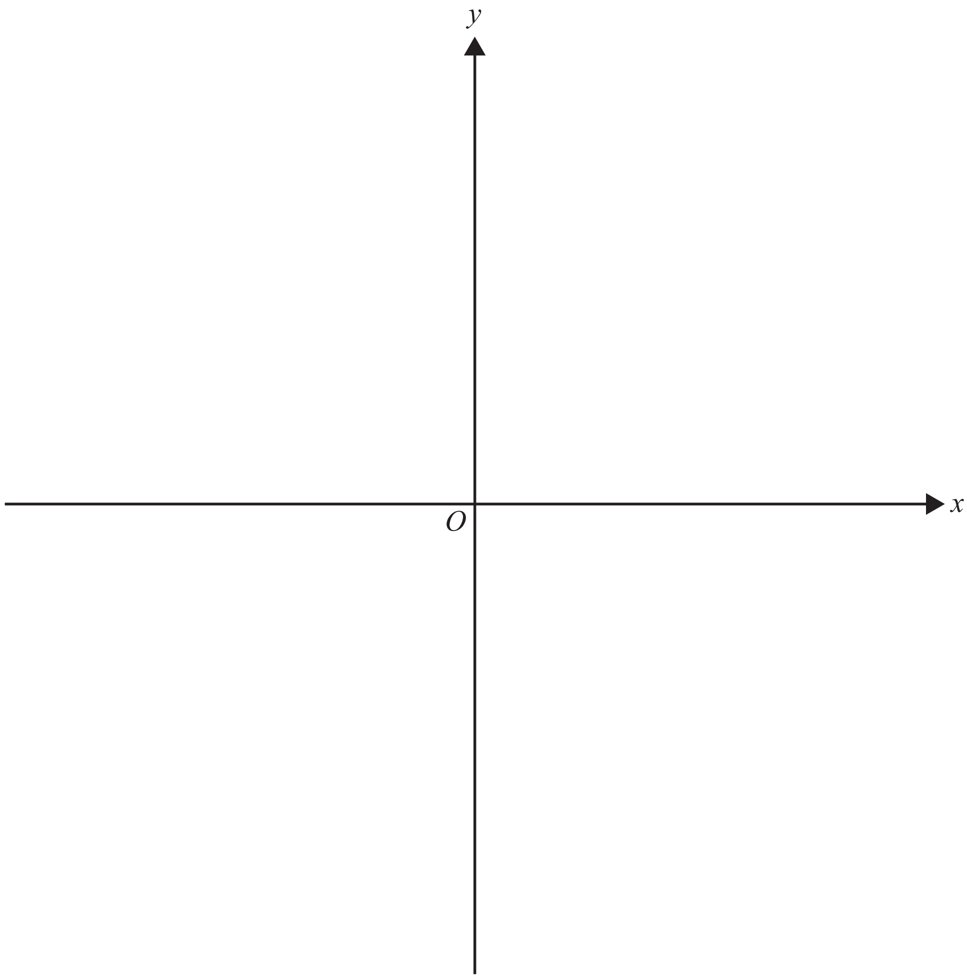
b. The points A, B and C are the vertices of a triangle.
Prove that the triangle has a right angle at A. 2 marks

c. Find the length of the hypotenuse of the triangle. 1 mark

Question 4 (6 marks)

a. State the maximal domain and the range of $y = \arccos(1 - 2x)$. 2 marks

b. Sketch the graph of $y = \arccos(1 - 2x)$ over its maximal domain. Label the endpoints with their **coordinates**. 2 marks



c. Find the gradient of the tangent to the graph of $y = \arccos(1 - 2x)$ at $x = \frac{1}{4}$. 2 marks

Question 5 (5 marks)

A container of water is heated to boiling point (100 °C) and then placed in a room that has a constant temperature of 20 °C. After five minutes the temperature of the water is 80 °C.

a. Use Newton's law of cooling $\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - 20)$, where T °C is the temperature of the water at time t minutes after the water is placed in the room, to show that $e^{-5k} = \frac{3}{4}$. 2 marks

b. Find the temperature of the water 10 minutes after it is placed in the room. 3 marks

Question 6 (4 marks)

Find the value of c, where $c \in R$, such that the curve defined by

$$y^2 + \frac{3e^{(x-1)}}{x-2} = c$$

has a gradient of 2 where $x = 1$.

Question 7 (6 marks)

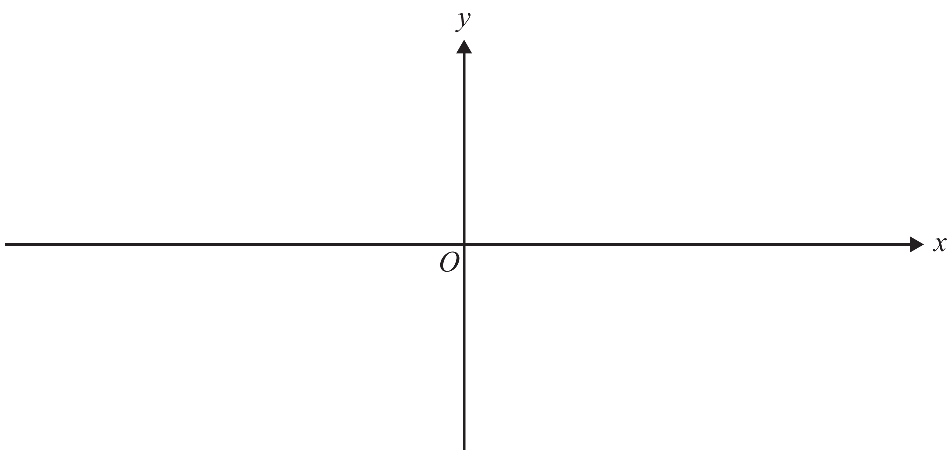
The position vector $\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{r}}(t)$ of a particle moving relative to an origin O at time t seconds is given by

$$\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{r}}(t) = 4\sec(t)\,\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{i}} + 2\tan(t)\,\underset{\sim}{\mathrm{j}},\ t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

where the components are measured in metres.

a. Show that the cartesian equation of the path of the particle is $\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$. 2 marks

b. Sketch the path of the particle on the axes below, labelling any asymptotes with their equations. 2 marks



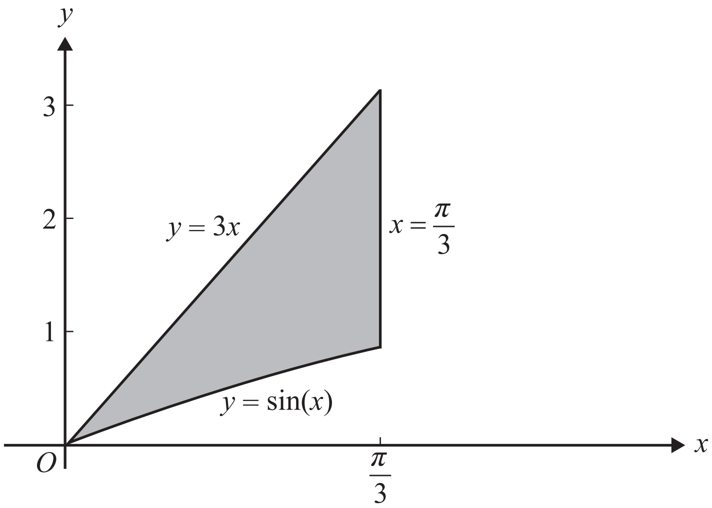
c. Find the speed of the particle, in ms^{-1}, when $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 2 marks

Question 8 (4 marks)

Find all solutions of $z^4 - 2z^2 + 4 = 0$, $z \in C$ in cartesian form.

Question 9 (4 marks)

The shaded region below is enclosed by the graph of $y = \sin(x)$ and the lines $y = 3x$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$.
This region is rotated about the x-axis.



Find the volume of the resulting solid of revolution.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

SPECIALIST MATHEMATICS

Written examinations 1 and 2

FORMULA SHEET

Directions to students

Detach this formula sheet during reading time.
This formula sheet is provided for your reference.

Specialist Mathematics formulas

Mensuration

area of a trapezium:	$\frac{1}{2}(a+b)h$
curved surface area of a cylinder:	$2\pi rh$
volume of a cylinder:	$\pi r^2 h$
volume of a cone:	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
volume of a pyramid:	$\frac{1}{3}Ah$
volume of a sphere:	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
area of a triangle:	$\frac{1}{2}bc\sin A$
sine rule:	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
cosine rule:	$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$

Coordinate geometry

ellipse: $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$ hyperbola: $\frac{(x-h)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-k)^2}{b^2} = 1$

Circular (trigonometric) functions

$\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) = 1$

$1 + \tan^2(x) = \sec^2(x)$ $\cot^2(x) + 1 = \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$

$\sin(x + y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$ $\sin(x - y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) - \cos(x)\sin(y)$

$\cos(x + y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$ $\cos(x - y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) + \sin(x)\sin(y)$

$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan(x)+\tan(y)}{1-\tan(x)\tan(y)}$ $\tan(x-y) = \frac{\tan(x)-\tan(y)}{1+\tan(x)\tan(y)}$

$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 2\cos^2(x) - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2(x)$

$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$ $\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1-\tan^2(x)}$

function	$\sin^{-1}$	$\cos^{-1}$	$\tan^{-1}$
domain	$[-1, 1]$	$[-1, 1]$	R
range	$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	$[0, \pi]$	$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Algebra (complex numbers)

$z = x + yi = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) = r\,\text{cis}\,\theta$

$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$ $\qquad -\pi < \text{Arg}\,z \le \pi$

$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2\,\text{cis}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$ $\qquad \dfrac{z_1}{z_2} = \dfrac{r_1}{r_2}\,\text{cis}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$

$z^n = r^n\,\text{cis}(n\theta)$ (de Moivre's theorem)

Calculus

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(x^n\right) = nx^{n-1}$ $\qquad \int x^n\,dx = \dfrac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c, n \ne -1$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(e^{ax}\right) = ae^{ax}$ $\qquad \int e^{ax}\,dx = \dfrac{1}{a}e^{ax} + c$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\log_e(x)\right) = \dfrac{1}{x}$ $\qquad \int \dfrac{1}{x}\,dx = \log_e|x| + c$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\sin(ax)\right) = a\cos(ax)$ $\qquad \int \sin(ax)\,dx = -\dfrac{1}{a}\cos(ax) + c$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\cos(ax)\right) = -a\sin(ax)$ $\qquad \int \cos(ax)\,dx = \dfrac{1}{a}\sin(ax) + c$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\tan(ax)\right) = a\sec^2(ax)$ $\qquad \int \sec^2(ax)\,dx = \dfrac{1}{a}\tan(ax) + c$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^{-1}(x)\right) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $\qquad \int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right) + c, a > 0$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\cos^{-1}(x)\right) = \dfrac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $\qquad \int \dfrac{-1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right) + c, a > 0$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\tan^{-1}(x)\right) = \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ $\qquad \int \dfrac{a}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right) + c$

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

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

chain rule: $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{dy}{du}\dfrac{du}{dx}$

Euler's method: If $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$, $x_0 = a$ and $y_0 = b$, then $x_{n+1} = x_n + h$ and $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n)$

acceleration: $a = \dfrac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \dfrac{dv}{dt} = v\dfrac{dv}{dx} = \dfrac{d}{dx}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}v^2\right)$

constant (uniform) acceleration: $v = u + at$ $\qquad s = ut + \dfrac{1}{2}at^2$ $\qquad v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ $\qquad s = \dfrac{1}{2}(u+v)t$

Vectors in two and three dimensions

$$\underset{\sim}{r} = x\underset{\sim}{i} + y\underset{\sim}{j} + z\underset{\sim}{k}$$

$$|\underset{\sim}{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = r$$

$$\underset{\sim}{r}_1 \cdot \underset{\sim}{r}_2 = r_1 r_2 \cos\theta = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$$

$$\dot{\underset{\sim}{r}} = \frac{d\underset{\sim}{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\underset{\sim}{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\underset{\sim}{j} + \frac{dz}{dt}\underset{\sim}{k}$$

Mechanics

momentum: $\underset{\sim}{p} = m\underset{\sim}{v}$

equation of motion: $\underset{\sim}{R} = m\underset{\sim}{a}$

friction: $F \le \mu N$

END OF FORMULA SHEET