Year 2006 Mathematical Methods Examination 2 Suggested Solutions



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SECTION 1

Question 1 Answer C

 $y = x^2$ translate 3 units down $y = x^2 - 3$ translate 2 units to the right $y = (x-2)^2 - 3$

Ouestion 2 Answer B

$$\tan(2x) = 1$$

$$2x = \tan^{-1}\left(1\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

 $x = \frac{\pi}{8}$ the smallest positive value

Question 3 Answer A

$$f(x) = 5 - x$$
 $f(-2) = 7$ $f(7) = -2$
domain $[-2,7)$ range $(-2,7]$

Question 4 Answer B

$$f(x) = 3\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi\right) + 4,$$

the range is 4 ± 3 [1,7]

Question 5 Answer D

3 white, 7 yellow, total 10 balls, without replacement

$$Pr(YYY) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} \times \frac{5}{8} = \frac{7}{24}$$

Question 6 Answer D

$$f:[a,\infty) \to R \ f(x) = \log_e(x^4)$$

is not a one-one function, to have an inverse function, it must be one-one so a > 0

Question 7 Answer B

$$g(x) = \log_e |x - b|$$
 $b \in R$,
the maximal domain is $x - b \neq 0$ $R \setminus \{b\}$

Ouestion 8 Answer E

$$y = \log_3(x)$$

reflect in the *x*-axis $y = -\log_3(x)$

translate 5 units up $y = -\log_3(x) + 5$

translate 2 units right $y = -\log_3(x-2) + 5$

Question 9 Answer B

$$y = 3a^{2x} + b \qquad y - b = 3a^{2x}$$

$$a^{2x} = \frac{y - b}{3} \qquad 2x = \log_a \left(\frac{y - b}{3}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}\log_a \left(\frac{y - b}{3}\right)$$

Question 10 Answer A

Given
$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 3 \text{ cm/min}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = ? \text{ when } r = 6$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \qquad \frac{dV}{dr} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$dV \qquad dV \qquad dr \qquad 12 \quad 2$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} = 12\pi r^{2}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 432\pi$$

Question 11 Answer D

$$|2k+1| = k+1$$
 then
 $2k+1 = k+1$ or $-2k-1 = k+1$
 $k = 0$ $-3k = 2$
 $k = 0$ or $k = -\frac{2}{3}$

Question 12 Answer C

$$X \sim Bi \left(n = 10, \ p = \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Pr($X \ge 8$) = 0.0547

Question 13 Answer E

$$f y = \frac{2}{3x+6} - 1 f^{-1} x = \frac{2}{3y+6} - 1$$
transposing $x+1 = \frac{2}{3y+6}$

$$3y+6 = \frac{2}{x+1} 3y = \frac{2}{x+1} - 6$$

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

Question 14 Answer A

f'(x) or the gradient is negative for -3 < x < 3

Question 15 Answer D

Let
$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$$
 but $A_1 < 0$
 $A_2 = \int_{1}^{4} f(x) dx$ and $A_3 = \int_{4}^{6} f(x) dx$
but $A_3 < 0$ the area is $A_2 - A_1 - A_3$
 $= \int_{1}^{4} f(x) dx - \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx - \int_{1}^{6} f(x) dx$

Question 16 Answer A

$$f'(x) = g'(x) + 3$$

 $f(x) = g(x) + 3x + c$ at $x = 0$
 $f(0) = g(0) + 0 + c$
 $2 = 1 + c$ $c = 1$
so $f(x) = g(x) + 3x + 1$

Question 17 Answer A

let
$$y = \frac{\sin(3x)}{2e^x - x}$$

Quotient rule $u = \sin(3x)$ $v = 2e^x - x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3\cos(3x)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 2e^x - 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2e^x - x)3\cos(3x) - \sin(3x)(2e^x - 1)}{(2e^x - x)^2}$$
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(2e^x - x)\cos(3x) - (2e^x - 1)\sin(3x)}{4e^{2x} - 4xe^x + x^2}$$

Ouestion 18 Answer D

Since
$$\sum \Pr(X = x) = 1$$

 $a+b+0.4 = 1$
and $E(X) = \sum x \Pr(X = x)$
 $E(X) = -a+0.4 = 0.3$
so $a = 0.1$ $b = 1-0.4-a = 0.5$

Question 19 Answer A

$$\int_0^k \left(1 + e^{\frac{x}{k}}\right) dx = \left[x + ke^{\frac{x}{k}}\right]_0^k$$
$$= \left(k + ke^{1}\right) - \left(0 + k\right) = 1$$
$$ke = 1$$
$$k = \frac{1}{e} = e^{-1}$$

Question 20 Answer E

Let
$$y = f(\sin(4x)) = f(u)$$

 $u = \sin(4x)$ $\frac{dy}{du} = f'(u)$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 4\cos(4x)$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du}\frac{du}{dx} = 4\cos(4x)f'(\sin(4x))$

Question 21 Answer D

$$X \sim N(\mu = 200, \sigma^2 = 10^2)$$

Pr $(X < 208) = 0.788$

Question 22 Answer C

 $y = a \log_e(x - b)$ where a < 0 b > 0reflect $y = \log_e(x)$ in the x-axis, translate b units to the right.

SECTION 2

Question 1

$$f:[0,2\pi] \rightarrow R$$
 $f(x) = 2\sin(x)$

a. i.
$$f'(x) = 2\cos(x)$$

ii.
$$|f'(x)|_{\text{max}} = 2$$
 $|f'(x)|_{\text{min}} = 0$

b. i.
$$f'(x) = 2\cos(x) = 1$$
 $\cos(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{5\pi}{3}$

ii.
$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 = m_T$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3} \text{ at } A\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \sqrt{3}\right) \text{ tangent } y - \sqrt{3} = 1\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$y = x + \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

iii. tangent crosses x-axis when
$$y = 0$$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$ $\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}, 0\right)$ tangent crosses y-axis when $x = 0$ $y = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\left(0, \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$

c. At
$$B \ x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \ f\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \ B\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, -\sqrt{3}\right)$$

tangent at $B \ y + \sqrt{3} = 1\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$ $y = x - \sqrt{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3}$
so $x_A = \sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}$ $x_B = -\sqrt{3} - \frac{5\pi}{3}$

$$m = x_A - x_B = 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

Question 2

a. i.
$$Pr(PPP) = 0.4 \times 0.3^2 = 0.036 = \frac{9}{250}$$

ii.
$$Pr(GPP) + Pr(PGP) + Pr(PPG)$$

= $0.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.3 + 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 + 0.4 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 = 0.268 = \frac{67}{250}$

b.
$$X \sim N(\mu = 60, \sigma^2 = ?)$$

$$Pr(X < 50) = 0.2$$

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$
 $\frac{50 - 60}{\sigma} = \frac{-10}{\sigma} = -0.8416$

$$\sigma = \frac{10}{0.6416} = 11.9 \text{ minutes}$$

c.

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 4t^3 - 24t^2 + 44t - 24 & \text{for } 1 \le t \le 2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

d. 75 minutes = 1.25 hours

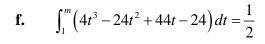
$$\Pr(T < 1.25) = \int_{1}^{1.25} (4t^3 - 24t^2 + 44t - 24) dt$$

$$=0.191$$

e.
$$Y \sim \text{Bi}(n = 5, p = 0.8086)$$

$$\Pr(Y=4) = {5 \choose 4} 0.8086^4 \times 0.1914$$

$$= 0.41$$



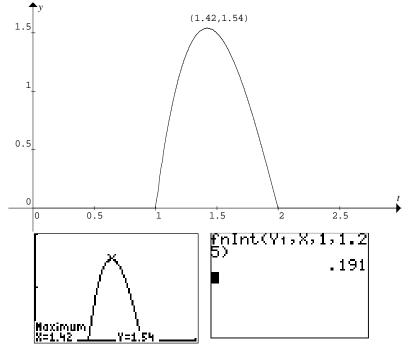
$$\left[t^4 - 8t^3 + 22t^2 - 24t\right]_1^m = \frac{1}{2}$$

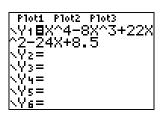
$$(m^4 - 8m^3 + 22m^2 - 24m) - (1 - 8 + 22 - 24) = \frac{1}{2}$$

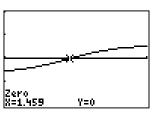
$$m^4 - 8m^3 + 22m^2 - 24m + 8.5 = 0$$

m = 1.4588 hours

m = 88 minutes







Question 3

a.
$$f(x) = 3 - e^x - e^{-x}$$

 $f(0) = 3 - 1 - 1 = 1 = b$

b. When
$$y=0$$
 $3-e^x-e^{-x}=0$ let $u=e^x$

$$3-u-\frac{1}{u}=0$$
 multiply by u

$$3u-u^2-1=0$$

$$u^2-3u+1=0$$

$$\Delta=9-4=5$$

$$u=e^x=\frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
 but $u>0$ take positive

$$a = \log_e \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

ii. Area =
$$0.5 \times 0.74 + 0.5 \times 1 + 0.5 \times 0.74$$

= 1.2 km^2

iii.
$$V = 1.2mV$$

d. i.
$$(0,1)(1,0)(-1,0) y = ax^2 + c$$

 $c = 1$ $a = -1$ $y = 1 - x^2$

ii.
$$A = \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (1 - x^2) dx$$
$$= 2 \left[x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{0}^{1} = 2 \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) - (0) \right]$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} = 1.33 \,\text{km}^2$$

Question 4

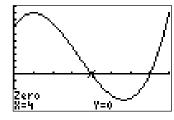
a. i.
$$f(x) = px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$$
 at $B(0,7)$ $f(0) = 7 = s = 7$

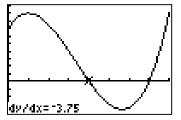
ii.
$$f'(x) = 3px^2 + 2qx + r$$
 $f'(0) = 4.25 = r$

b. at
$$C(1,9)$$
 $f(1) = 9 \Rightarrow 9 = p + q + 4.25 + 7$ $\Rightarrow p + q = -2.25$ (1)
 $f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3p + 2q + 4.25 = 0$ $\Rightarrow 3p + 2q = -4.25$ (2)

so
$$f(x) = 0.25x^3 - 2.5x^2 + 4.25x + 7$$

c. D(4,0) F(7,0) from CALC





- **d.** f'(4) = -3.75
- **e.** E(5.66, -3.704) so the distance is 3.70
- f. inflexion point is (3.33, 2.648) max value f'(3.33) = -4.08absolute value of f'(3.33) = 4.1 from CALC

g.
$$g(x) = \frac{a}{1 - bx}$$
 at $B(0,7)$ $g(0) = 7 = a$ $a = 7$

$$g'(x) = ba(1 - bx)^{-2} = \frac{ba}{(1 - bx)^2}$$
 $g'(0) = ba = 4.25$ $b = \frac{4.25}{7} = \frac{17}{28}$

h.
$$A_1 = \int_{-2}^{0} \frac{a}{1 - bx} dx = -\frac{a}{b} \log_e \left(\left(1 - bx \right) \right)_{-2}^{0} = \frac{-196}{17} \left[\log_e \left(1 \right) - \log_e \left(1 + 2b \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{196}{17} \log_e \left(\frac{31}{14} \right) \approx 9.1651$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^4 \left(0.25x^3 - 2.5x^2 + 4.25x + 7 \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{16}x^4 - \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{17}{8}x^2 + 7x \right]_0^4$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{16} \times 2.56 - \frac{5}{6} \times 64 + \frac{17}{8} \times 16 + 7 \times 4 - 0 \right] = 24\frac{2}{3}$$

total area $A_1 + A_2 = 9.1651 + 24.667 = 33.83 \text{ units}^2$



Mathematics 2007

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