



Victorian Certificate of Education – Free Trial Examinations

STUDENT NUMBER

									Letter
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------

MATHEMATICAL METHODS

Free Trial Written Examination 1

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
8	8	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: any technology (calculators or software), notes of any kind, blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 11 pages
- Formula sheet
- Working space is provided throughout the book.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Unless otherwise indicated, the diagrams in this book are **not** drawn to scale.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- You may keep the formula sheet.

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

THIS PAGE IS BLANK

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. Let $y = \frac{\sin(x)}{3x^2}$.

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

2 marks

b. Let $f(x) = 4e^{\sqrt{x}}$.

Evaluate $f'(4)$.

2 marks

TURN OVER

Question 2 (4 marks)

a. Let $g:(2, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{x-2}$.

i. Show that $\frac{x}{x-2} = 1 + \frac{2}{x-2}$.

1 mark

ii. Hence, find an antiderivative of $g(x)$ with respect to x .

1 mark

b. The derivative of $f:(0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with respect to x is given by the rule $f'(x) = \pi \cos(\pi x) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$.

Given that $f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, find $f(x)$ in terms of x .

2 marks

Question 3 (4 marks)

- a.** Find all solutions to the equation $2\sin(\pi x) - \sqrt{3} = 0$ for $x \in (-2, 1)$.

2 marks

- b.** Given that $2\log_e(a+3) - \log_e(b^2) = 2$, where $a > -3$ and $b < 0$, find a in terms of b .

2 marks

Question 4 (5 marks)

Lemons on a particular farm have masses which vary normally with a mean of 100 g and a standard deviation of 8 g. In this question, use the fact that $\Pr(Z > 1) = 0.16$, correct to two decimal places, where Z denotes the standard normal variable.

- a. Find the probability that a randomly selected lemon has a mass of more than 108 g, correct to two decimal places. 1 mark

- b. A randomly selected lemon is known to have a mass of less than 100 g.
Find the probability that this lemon has a mass of more than 92 g, correct to two decimal places. 2 marks

- c. For samples of size n drawn from a large population, let $\hat{P}$ denote the random variable that represents the sample proportion of lemons from the farm that are of less than average mass.
Find the smallest integer value of n such that $\text{sd}(\hat{P}) \leq \frac{1}{48}$. 2 marks

Question 5 (5 marks)

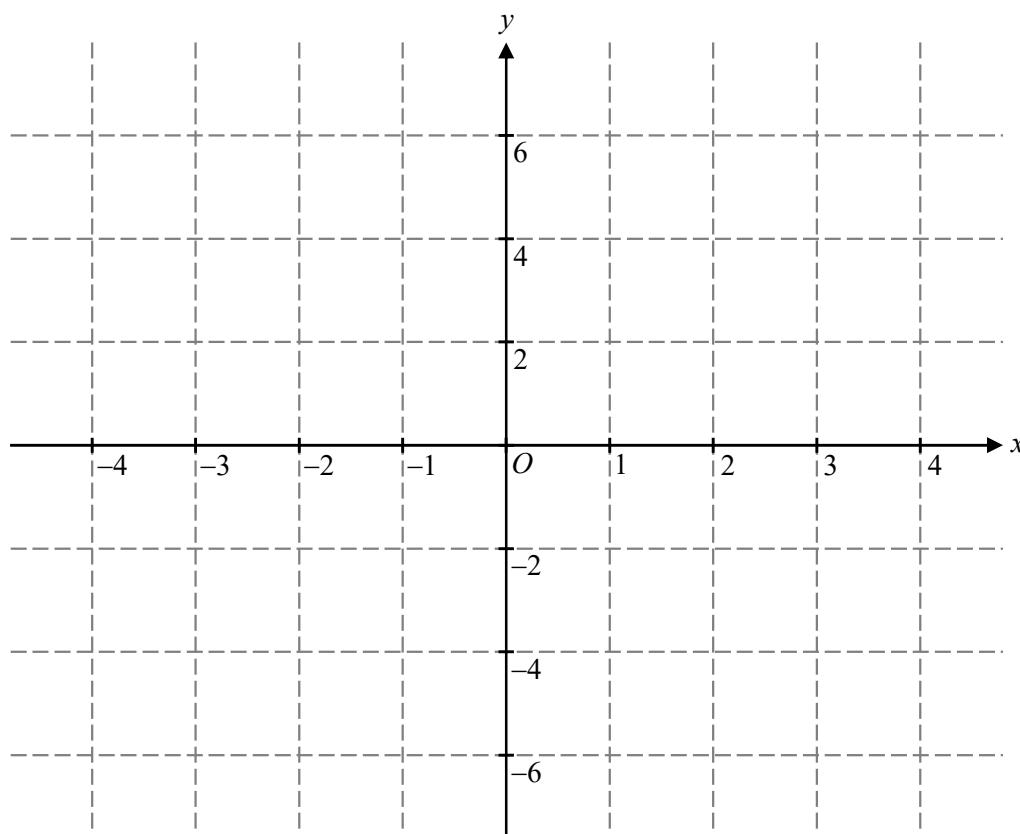
Let $f: [-3, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x+2)(x-1)^2$. The rule of f can also be written as $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x^3 - 3x + 2)$.

- a. Find the coordinates of the stationary point(s) of f .

2 marks

- b. Sketch the graph of f on the axes provided below. Label the endpoints, any stationary points and any intercepts with the coordinate axes with their respective coordinates.

2 marks



- c. Using the features of the graph, state the average value of f over its domain.

1 mark

Question 6 (6 marks)

Sally has kept records of when she walks her dog for an extended period of time. Let the random variable X represent the number of times Sally walks her dog on a given day. Assume that the number of times Sally walks her dog on a given day is independent of the number of times she walks her dog on any other day.

The distribution of X is given in the table below.

x	0	1	2
$\Pr(X = x)$	0.1	m	n

- a.** Show that the variance of X , expressed in terms of m , is given by a quadratic expression of the form $am^2 + bm + c$, where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Find the values of a , b and c . 3 marks

- b.** Hence, show that the maximum value of the variance of X occurs when $m = 0.3$. 1 mark

- c.** For $m = 0.3$, find the probability that Sally will walk her dog at least three times across a duration of two days. 2 marks

Question 7 (5 marks)

Let $f: [-5, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x+5}$, let $g: (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = x^2 - 2x$ and define $h(x) = f(g(x))$.

- a. i.** Show that the rule of h is given by $h(x) = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 4}$. 1 mark

- ii.** State the domain and range of h . 2 marks

- b.** Find the rule, domain and range of h^{-1} , the inverse function of h . 2 marks

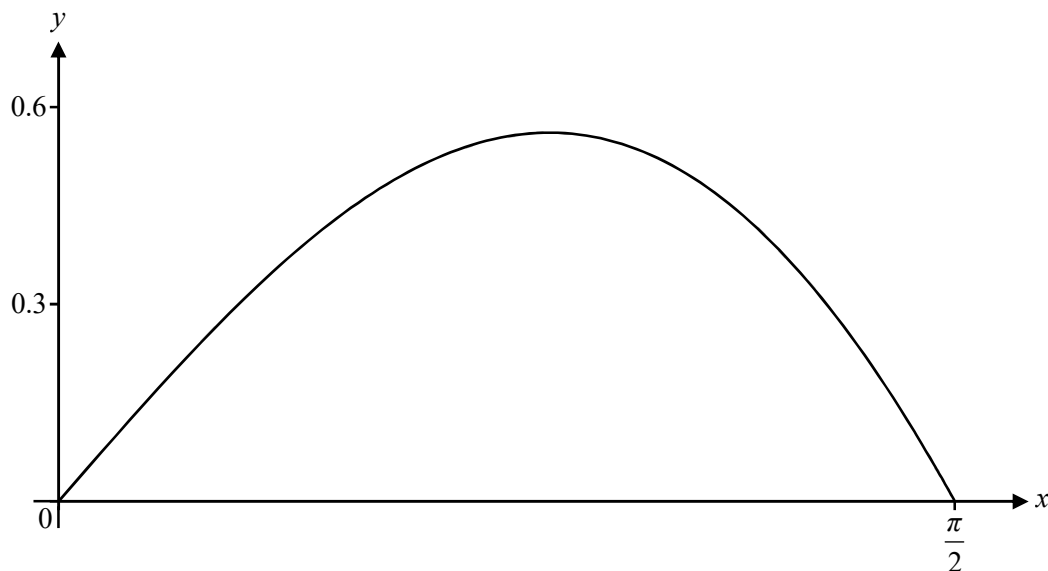
Question 8 (7 marks)

Let X be a continuous random variable with the probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cos(ax) & 0 \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases},$$

where $a > 0$ and the value of b is the x -coordinate of the first positive x -axis intercept of $y = x \cos(ax)$.

The graph of $y = x \cos(x)$ for $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ is shown below.



- a. i. State a sequence of simple transformations that maps the graph of $y = x \cos(x)$ onto the graph of $y = x \cos(ax)$.

2 marks

- ii. Hence, or otherwise, show that $b = \frac{\pi}{2a}$.

1 mark
