2007

VCE

Further Mathematics Trial Examination 2

Suggested Solutions

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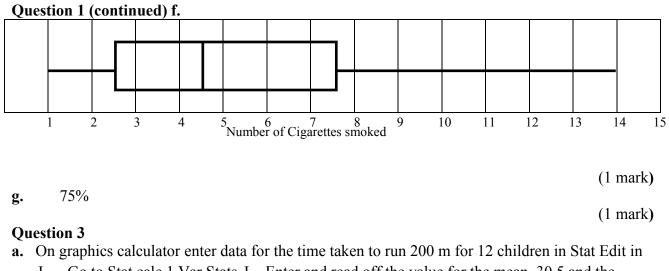
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2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Suggested Solutions Core

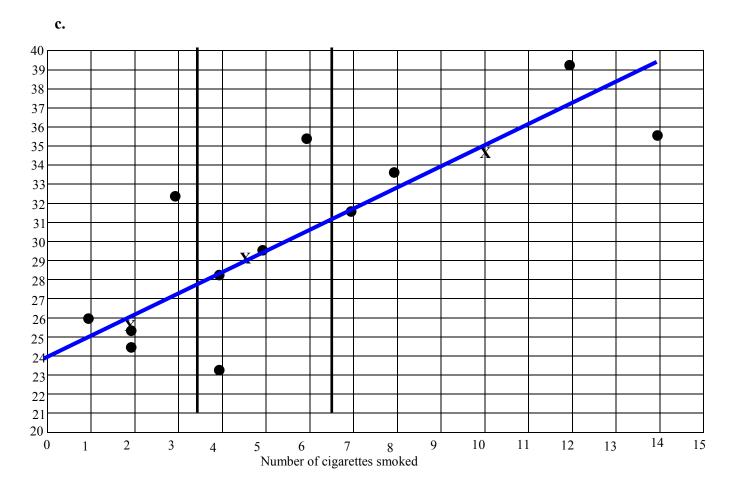
Question 1 a.

	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Total
Smoke	4	16	21	36	39	50	166
Do not Smoke	71	59	54	39	36	25	284
					$\frac{1}{2}$ mar	k for each c	orrect value
b. $\frac{93}{150} \times 100 = 62\%$ (1 mark)				c. Smoking/non	smoking is	a categorica	ıl variable (1 mark)
Question 2 a. On graphics calculator enter data for number of cigarettes smoked for 12 children in Stat Edit in L_1 . Go to Stat calc 1 Var Stats L_1 Enter and read off the value for the median Med=4.5 $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$			mber of t Edit in er and 4.5	b. Using the san Q_1 , the lower			tor read off $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$
c. Using the same screen on the calculator read off Q_3 , the upper quartile = 7.5 $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$			read off	d. Interquartile 1	range = Q_3	– Q ₁ =7.5 –	$2.5 = 5$ $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark}\right)$
e. $1.5 \times 5 = 7.5$ $Q_1 - 7.5 < 0$ $Q_3 + 7.5 = 15$ No data lies inside the range 0 < x < 15 ∴ no outliers (1 mark)			(1 mark)				

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Suggested Solutions Core



- **a.** On graphics calculator enter data for the time taken to run 200 m for 12 children in Stat Edit in L_2 . Go to Stat calc 1 Var Stats L_2 Enter and read off the value for the mean, 30.5 and the standard deviation, 5.0
- **b.** On graphics calculator go to 2^{nd} Dist normal cdf Enter -1, 2.5) enter. this gives 0.835 = 83.5% (1 mark)



(1 mark)

(1 mark)

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Suggested Solutions Core

Question 3 (continued)

d.	е.
gradient = $\frac{y_u - y_l}{y_u - y_l}$	Put ruler on line joining points
gradient = $\frac{y_u - y_l}{x_u - x_l}$	(2, 25.7) and (10, 34.75). Move ruler one third of the way towards (4.5, 29.05).
$x_i = 2$	This is
$y_l = \frac{25.4 + 26}{2} = 25.7$	$x_m = \frac{4+5}{2} = 4.5$
$x_u = \frac{8+12}{2} = 10$	and
	$y_m = \frac{28.3 + 29.8}{2} = 29.05$
$y_u = \frac{33.9 + 35.6}{2} = 34.75$ ² /2(1/2) nark)	2
\angle	(1 mark)
gradient = $\frac{34.75 - 25.7}{10 - 2}$	
= 1.13 to two decimal places. (1 mark)	

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 1 Number patterns and applications. Suggested solutions.

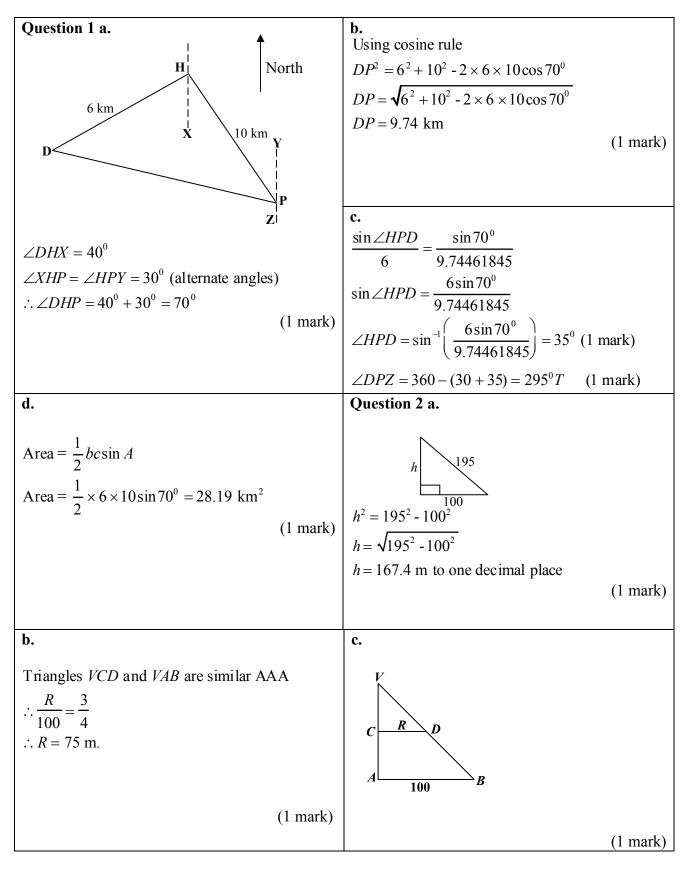
Question 1 a. Customers increase by 30 each year. 2004 = 140 + 30 = 170 2005 = 170 + 30 = 200 (1 mark) c. Use sequence mode $y = nMin = 1$ $\mu_n = 80 + (n - 1)30$ $\mu(nMin) = 80$ Press 2nd table Go to $\mu_n = 500$, to find $n = 15$ Year = 2015	b. Arithmetic sequence $t_n = a + (n-1)d$ $t_{11} = 80 + 10 \times 30$ $t_{11} = 80 + 300$ $t_{11} = 380$ or use graphics calculator in sequence mode. y = enter nMin = 1 $m_n = 80 + (n-1)30$ m(nMin) = 80 Press 2nd table	
(1 mark)	Go to $n = 11$, to find $m(n) = 380$	(1 mark)
d. From the table in (c) Number of customers in 2009 = 320 Number of customers in 2019 = 620 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a+l) = \frac{11}{2}(320+620) = 5170$ (1 mark)	e. $N = 800 - 40d$	(1 mark)
Question 2 a. 4%=0.04 $3.00 + 0.04 \times 3.00 = 3.12 (1 mark)	b. This is a geometric sequence with r = 1.04 a = 3.00 $C_n = 3.00(1.04)^{n-1}$	(1 mark)

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 1 Number patterns and applications. Suggested solutions.

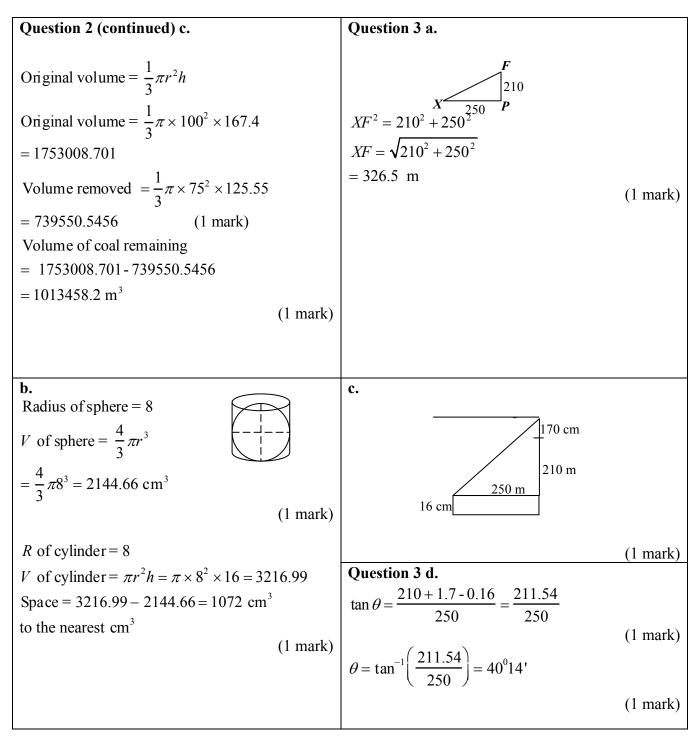
Question 2 c.	d.
$t_{10} = 3(1.04)^9$	Total cost if she sells one rose per year
$t_{4} = 3(1.04)^{3}$	$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$
$t_{10} - t_4 = 3(1.04)^9 - 3(1.04)^3 = 0.8953$	
= 90 cents	$S_6 = \frac{3(1.04^{10} - 1)}{(1.04 - 1)} = 36.01832137$
or use graphics calculator sequence	(1.04-1)
	(1 mark)
mode with equation	total cost for 8000 per year
$m(n) = 3(1.04)\bar{o} n$	$= 8000 \times 36.01832137 = $288,146.57$
This gives $m(n) = 4.27$ when $n = 10$	(1 mark)
and $m(n) = 3.37$ when $n = 4$	
4.27 - 3.37 = 0.90 = 90 cents.	
(1 mark)	

Question 3 a. $a = 1 + \frac{20}{100} = 1.2$ (1 mark)	 b. A minus sign is necessary because overheads decrease the profit. - 10,000 (1 mark)
c. Use graphics calculator in sequence mode. y = enter nMin = 1 $\mu(n) = 1.2 \ \mu(n-1) - 10000$ $\mu(nMin) = 65000$ Press 2nd table Go to $n = 8$, to find $\mu(n) = 103748$ Profit = \$103,748 (1 mark)	d. Equation is now $\mu_n = 1.2\mu(n-1) - 30000$ (1 mark) Use graphics calculator in sequence mode. y = enter nMin = 1 $\mu(n) = 1.2 \mu(n-1) - 30000$ $\mu(nMin) = 103748$ Press 2nd table and look for the first negative value in $\mu(n)$. 8 years later she will make her first loss. This is the year 2016.
	(1 mark)

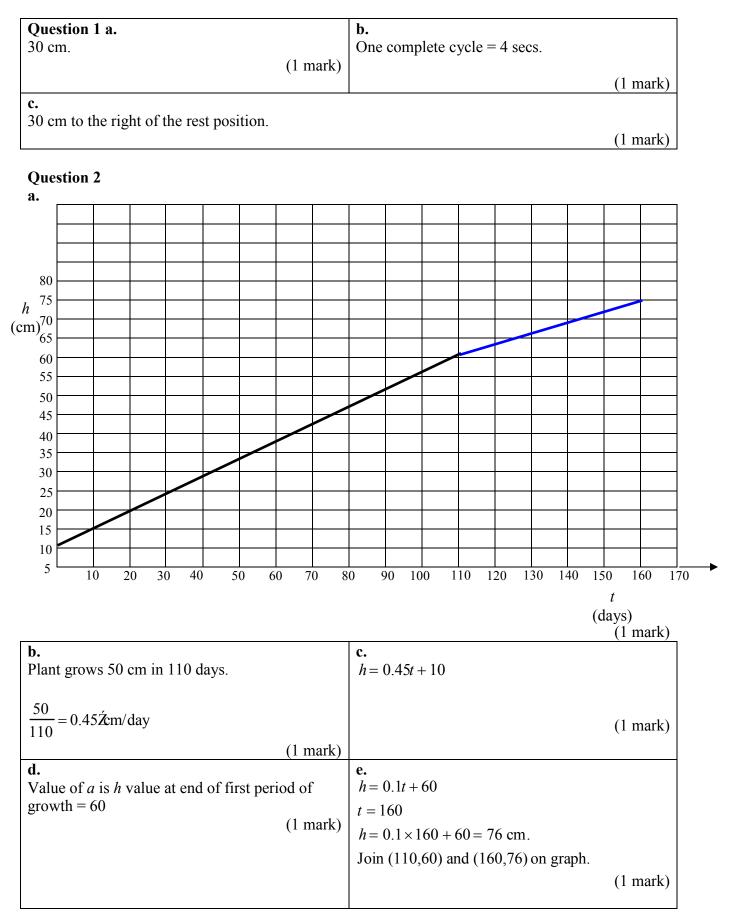


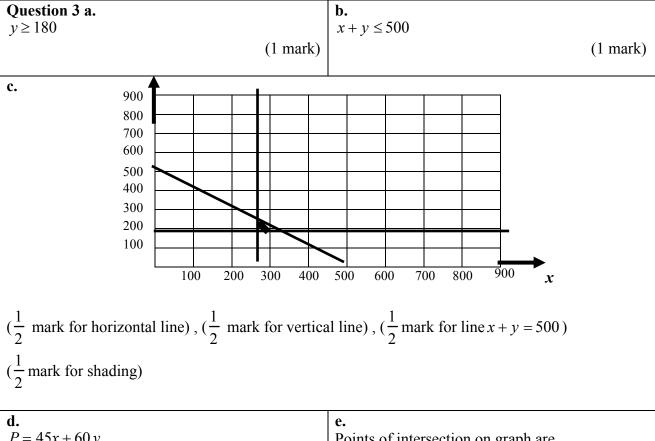


2007 Further Mathematics Trial Examination 2 Module 2 Geometry and trigonometry. Suggested solutions.



2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 3 Graphs and relations. Suggested solutions.





2007 Further Mathematics Trial Examination 2 Module 3 Graphs and relations. Suggested solutions.

$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{d.} \\ P = 45x + 60 y \end{array}$	(1 mark)	e. Points of intersection on graph are (260,180), (260,240) and (320,180) At $(260,180) P = 45 \times 260 + 60 \times 180 = 22,500$ At $(260,240) P = 45 \times 260 + 60 \times 240 = 26,100$ At $(320,180) P = 45 \times 320 + 60 \times 180 = 25,200$ $\therefore 260 \text{ kg. of day cream and } 240 \text{ kg. of night}$
		cream. (1 mark)
f.		
From (e), maximum profit is \$26,100		
	(1 mark)	

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2007 Further Mathematics Trial Examination 2 Module 4 Business-related mathematics. Suggested solutions.

		•	
Question 1 a.		b.	
\$14,0247	(1	140247 + 17335 - 12036.55 + 8642	
((1 mark)	= \$154187.45	(1 1)
			(1 mark)
с.		d.	
Minimum monthly balance for December	r	112% = 160677	
= 140247	•		
Interest for December =		$12\% = \frac{160677 \times 12}{112} = \17215.39	
8		112	(1
$140247 \times \frac{8}{12 \times 100} \times 1 = 934.98$			(1 mark)
	1 mark)		
Minimum monthly balance for January	(1 111 u 111)		
=142150.9			
Interest for January =			
2			
$142150.9 \times \frac{8}{12 \times 100} \times 1 = 947.67$			
Minimum monthly balance for February			
=142150.9			
Interest for February =			
8 1 047 (7			
$142150.9 \times \frac{8}{12 \times 100} \times 1 = 947.67$			
Total interest = $934.98 + 2 \times 947.67 = 2	.829.52		
((1 mark)		
Question 2 a.		b.	
Increase = $38150 - 35000 = 3150$		$35000(1.09)^4 = \$49,405$	
3150 June 200			
% increase $=\frac{3150}{35000} \times 100 = 9\%$			
(1 mark)		
`			(1 mark)
c.		d.	
Enter formula $y = 35000(1.09) \land x$		$35000 + \frac{35000 \times 16 \times 5}{100} = $ \$63,000	
in graphics calculator. Go to table to whe	ere	100	
$x = 21, \ y = 213808 \tag{1}$	mark)		
So in 21st year, where 2004 is year 0.			
	mark)		
	markj		
			(1 mark)

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 4 Business-related mathematics. Suggested solutions.

Question 2 (continued) e. Enter $y_2 = 35000 + \frac{35000 \times 16 \times x}{100}$ in the graphics calculator. (1 mark) Keep the y_1 equation from (c) in the calculator. Go to table.	
When $x = 14, y_1 > y_2 \therefore 2018$	(1 mark)
Question 3 a. i. \$2000 (1 mark)	a. ii. $1 + \frac{9.8}{12 \times 100}$ = 1.008 (1 mark)
b. Use graphics calculator Press Apps Finance Enter TVM Solver Enter N = I = 9.8 PV = 200000 PMT = -2000 FV = 0 P/Y = 12 C/Y = 12 Put cursor on FV and press alpha solve N = 204.22 months = 17 years. (1 mark)	c. Amount repaid = $204.2172486 \times 2000 = 408434.4972$ Interest = $408434.4972 - 200000$ = $208,434.50$ (1 mark)

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2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 5 Networks and decision mathematics. Suggested solutions.

			(1 mark)	b. D. It is the c B, C and d.	only town t E	hat can be	reached f	(1 mark) from A, (1 mark)		
C. A, C and D (1 mar)			(1 mark)							
Question a.	n 2	J	К	L	М	Step1 – Min. in rows	J	K	L	М
R		6	7	5	11	R	6-5=1	7-5=2	5-5=0	11-5=6
WS		10	5	3	12	WS	10-3=7	5-3=2	3-3=0	12-3=9
СР		11	3	4	13	СР	11-3=8	3-3=0	4-3=1	13-3 =10
WP		8		6	10	WP	8-4=4	4-4=0	6-4=2	10-4=6
Step 2 –		mum J	in column K	s L	Μ		J	K	L	(1 mark) M
R	1-1	1=0	2-0=2	0-0=0	6-6=0	R	0	2	0	0
WS	7-1	1=6	2-0=2	0-0=0	9-6=3	WS	6	2	0	3
СР	8-1	1=7	0-0=0	1=1=0	10-6=4	СР	7	0	0	4
WP	4-1	1=3	0-0=0	2-0=2	6-6=0	WP	3	0	2	0 (1 mark)

(1 mark)

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2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 5 Networks and decision mathematics. Suggested solutions.

Question 2 a. (continue Allocating jobs. R→ J CP→K WS→L WP→M	e d) (1 mark)	b. Minimum time = $6 + 3 + 3 + 10 = 22$ hours (1 mark)
Question 3 a.		
Activity	Immediate Predecessor	b.
A		The critical path is the longest path.
B	A	ACDI
С	A	(1 mark)
D	B	
E	<u>C</u>	
F	E	
G	А ,В	
H		
Ι	D,F,G,H	
	(1 mark)	,
c. 5+8+12+8=33 hour	rs. (1 mark)	d. This will alter the critical path to ABEFI Time taken = $5 + 6 + 4 + 14 + 8 = 37$ hours. This means it will take four hours longer to finish the project. (1 mark)
e. No effect, as F is not on	the critical path. (1 mark)	

2007 Further Mathematics VCE Examination 2 Module 6 Matrices

Question 1 a.	b.
$R W C$ $M = \frac{X}{Y} \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix}$	2 rows and 3 columns so 2 × 3 (1 mark)
(1 mark)	
c. $N = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ Q \\ R \end{bmatrix}$	d. $MN = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P \\ Q \\ R \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} aP + bQ + cR \\ dP + eQ + fR \end{bmatrix}$ (1)
(1 mark)	(1 mark)
dP + eQ + fR represents the selling price of wines	
for company <i>Y</i> (1 mark)	
(1 mark)	
Question 2 a. $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{31} & \frac{2}{31} & \frac{8}{31} \\ \frac{8}{31} & \frac{11}{31} & -\frac{18}{31} \\ \frac{9}{31} & \frac{-7}{31} & \frac{3}{31} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 36.1 \\ 30.65 \\ 32.45 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.20 \\ 30.65 \\ 32.45 \end{bmatrix}$	b. The cost of a tin of dog food is \$2.20 (1 mark)
Use graphics calculator to get inverse matrix of matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ which is $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{31} & \frac{2}{31} & \frac{8}{31} \\ \frac{8}{31} & \frac{11}{31} & -\frac{18}{31} \\ \frac{9}{31} & \frac{-7}{31} & \frac{3}{31} \end{bmatrix}$	
Then use graphics calculator to do the multiplication to get the answer.	
1 mark for inverse matrix 1 mark for giving answers as fractions 1 mark for correct solution (3 marks)	

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Module 6 Matrices

Question 3 a.	b.
	Next Purchase
0.05 = 5% (1 – 1)	A B C
(1 mark)	$A \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$
	T = Current Purchase B 0.05 0.8 0.1
	C 0.05 0.1 0.7
	(1 mark)
с.	d. i.
	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.1 & 0.2 \\ 0.05 & 0.8 & 0.1 \\ 0.05 & 0.1 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.35 \\ 0.505 \\ 0.145 \end{bmatrix}$
0.3	0.05 0.8 0.1 0.6 = 0.505
0.6	0.05 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.145
	(1 mark)
(1 mark)	
d. ii.	e.
The percentage of customers expected at Charisma pharmacy next week is 14.5%.	Find T \wedge 40 S ₀
	and T \wedge 50 S ₀
	0.588
(1 mark)	These both give $K = 0.235$
	0.176
	To enter T \wedge 40 K ₀ into calculator press
	2nd matrix A \wedge 40 2nd matrix B enter
	So expect 17.6% of customers in the Charisma
	pharmacy in the long term.
	(1 mark)

End of suggested solutions 2007 Further Mathematics VCE Trial Examination 2

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