

Trial Examination 2007

## VCE Mathematical Methods Units 3 & 4

Written Examination 1

### Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Structure of Booklet

| Number of questions | Number of questions to be answered | Number of marks |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 11                  | 11                                 | 40              |

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 booklet of 10 pages, with a detachable sheet of miscellaneous formulas in the centrefold.

Working space is provided throughout the booklet.

#### Instructions

Detach the formula sheet from the centre of this book during reading time.

Write your **name** and **teacher's name** 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 electronic communication devices into the examination room.**

Students are advised that this is a trial examination only and cannot in any way guarantee the content or the format of the 2007 VCE Mathematical Methods Units 3 & 4 Written Examination 1.

**Instructions**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.  
 A decimal approximation will not be accepted if 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 booklet are **not** drawn to scale.

**Question 1**

Given  $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x} + 1$ , find  $g(f(x))$ .

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1 mark

**Question 2**

For the function  $f : (-\infty, a) \rightarrow R$ ,  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

a. find the maximum value of  $a$  such that the inverse function  $f^{-1}$  exists.

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1 mark

b. find the rule for  $f^{-1}$ .

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3 marks

Total 4 marks

**Question 3**

Consider the function  $g : [0, 12] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g(x) = 1 - 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}(x - 2)\right)$ .

- a. i.** Find the period of  $g$ .

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- ii.** Find the range of  $g$ .

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1 + 1 = 2 marks

- b.** Find the coordinates of the minimum of  $g$ .

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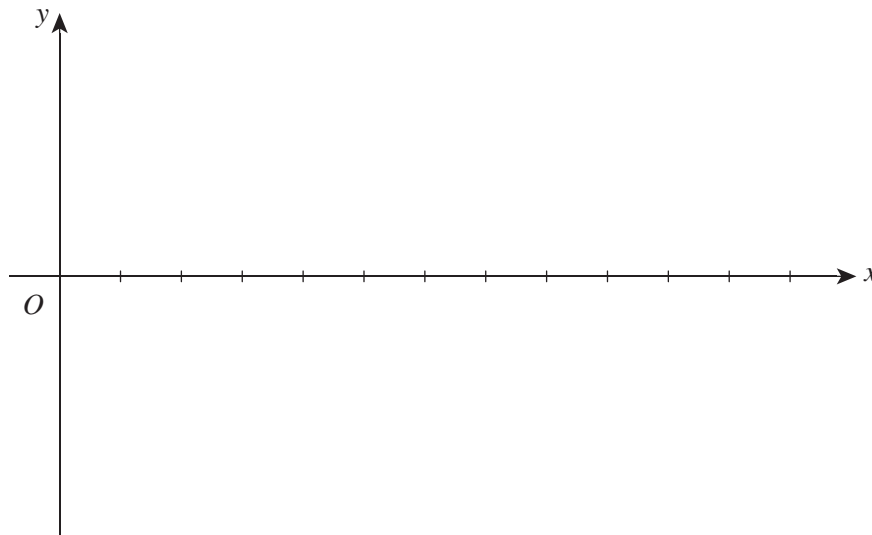
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2 marks

- c.** Sketch the graph of  $y = g(x)$  on the set of axes below. Label end points and maximum and minimum points with their exact coordinates.



3 marks  
Total 7 marks



**Question 6**

The probability density function,  $f(x)$ , of the continuous random variable  $X$ , is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{x^2}, & 1 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- a. Find the value of  $k$ .

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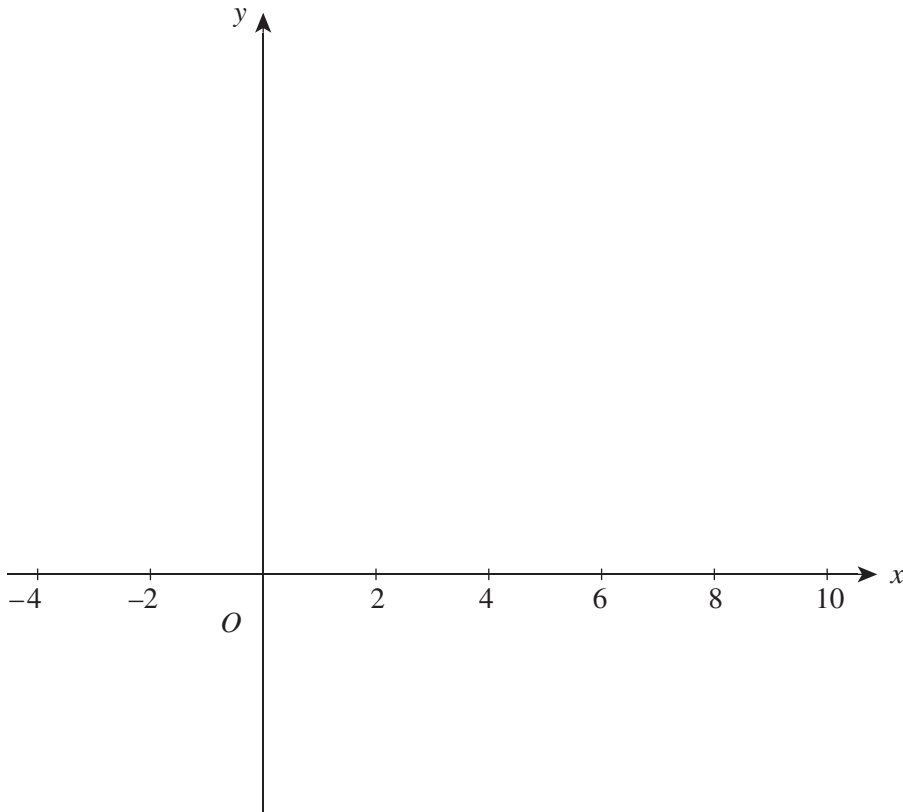
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2 marks

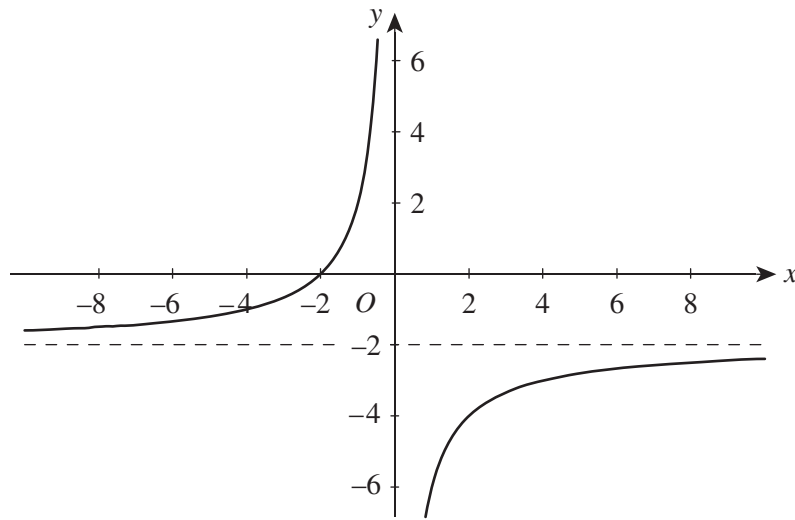
- b. Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$  on the axes provided.



2 marks  
Total 4 marks

**Question 7**

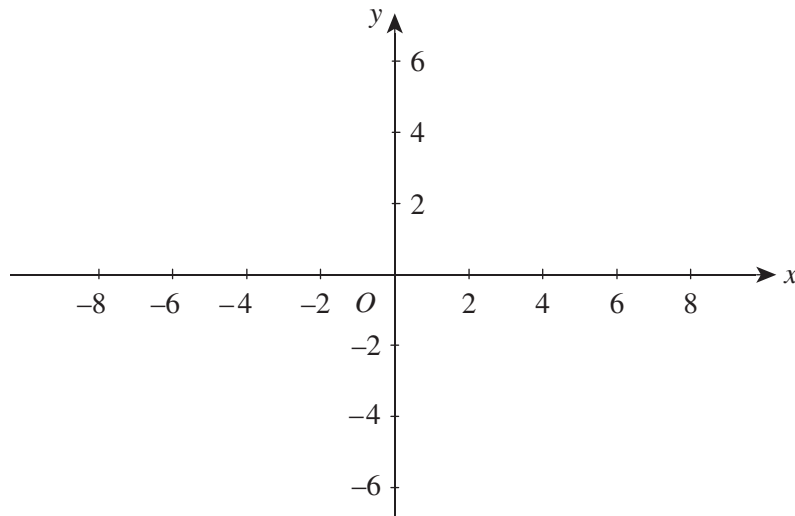
The graph of  $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{-2(x+2)}{x}$  is as shown below.



a. On the set of axes above, sketch the graph of  $y = |f(x)|$ .

1 mark

b. On the set of axes provided below, sketch the graph of  $y = |f(-x)|$ .



1 mark

c. State the range of the function whose graph you have sketched in part **b.** above.

\_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

Total 3 marks

Trial Examination 2007

## **VCE Mathematical Methods Units 3 & 4**

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 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 a triangle:  | $\frac{1}{2}bc \sin(A)$ |
| volume of a cone:                  | $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ |                      |                         |

**Calculus**

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1} \qquad \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{ax}) = ae^{ax} \qquad \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} + c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e(x)) = \frac{1}{x} \qquad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log_e|x| + c$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan(ax)) = \frac{a}{\cos^2(ax)} = a \sec^2(ax)$$

|               |  |                |  |
|---------------|--|----------------|--|
| 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: | $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy du}{du dx}$ | approximation: | $f(x + h) \approx f(x) + hf'(x)$ |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|

**Probability**

$$\Pr(A) = 1 - \Pr(A')$$

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

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap B)}{\Pr(B)}$$

|       |              |           |  |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--|
| mean: | $\mu = E(X)$ | variance: | $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 = E((X - \mu)^2) = E(X^2) - \mu^2$ |
|-------|--------------|-----------|--|

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

**END OF FORMULA SHEET**



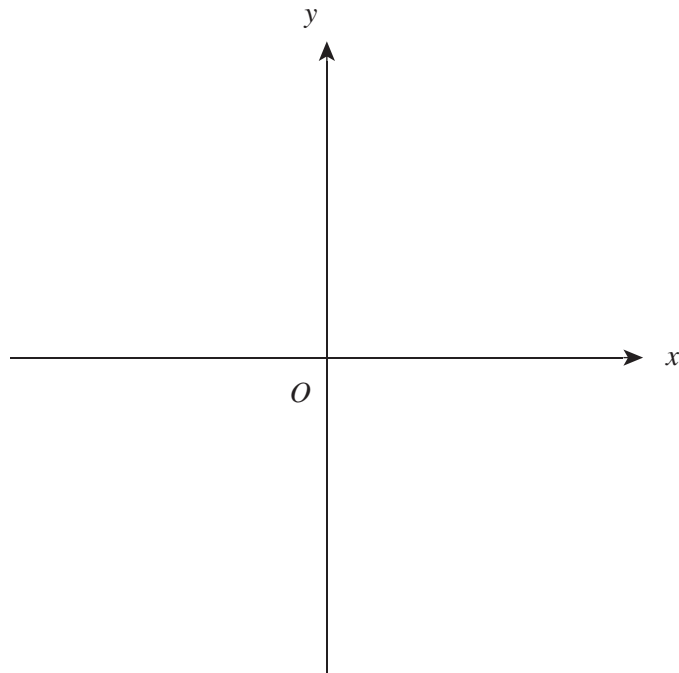




**Question 8**

Let  $f(x) = 12 - x^2$  for  $x \geq 0$  and  $f(x) \geq 0$ .

- a. Sketch the graph of  $y = f(x)$  on the axes below.



1 mark

- b. The tangent to the graph of  $y = f(x)$  at the point where  $x = p$  intersects the  $x$ -axis at  $(4, 0)$ . Find  $p$ .

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4 marks  
Total 5 marks

**Question 9**

The radius of a sphere,  $r$  cm, is increasing at a constant rate of  $\frac{1}{25}$  cm/s.

- a. At the time when the radius of the sphere is 10 cm, show that the volume is increasing at the rate of  $16\pi$  cm<sup>3</sup>/s.

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2 marks

- b. At the instant when the rate of increase of the area of a cross-section through the centre of the sphere is  $\frac{6\pi}{25}$  cm<sup>2</sup>/s, calculate the volume of the sphere.

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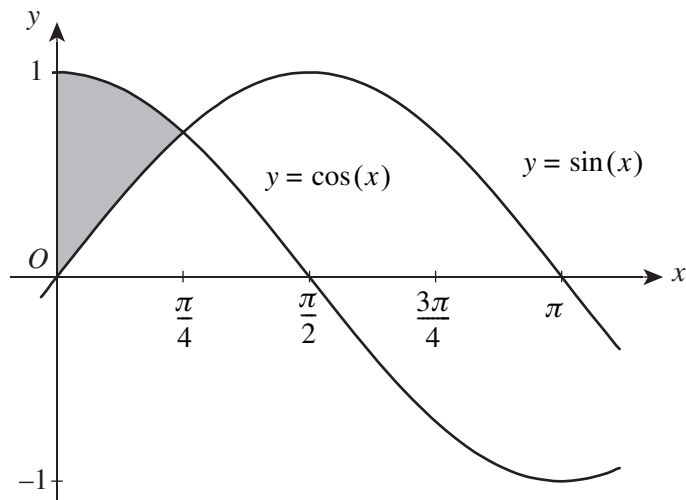
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2 marks

Total 4 marks

**Question 10**

The region enclosed by the  $y$ -axis and the graphs of  $y = \sin(x)$  and  $y = \cos(x)$  is shaded in the graph above. Find the area of this region.

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3 marks

