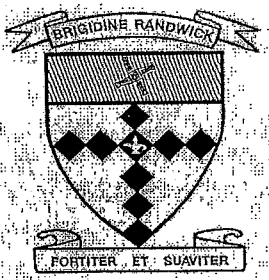


Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



BRIGIDINE COLLEGE RANDWICK  
HSC MATHEMATICS EXT 1

YEAR 12

ASSESSMENT TASK

JUNE 2009

(TIME: 45 MINUTES)

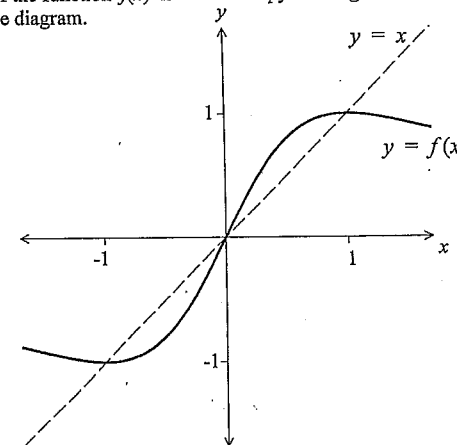
Directions to candidates:

- Write your **name** at the top of this question paper and each of the 3 sections to be handed in.
- All questions are to be attempted.
- All questions are to be answered on **separate pages** and will be collected **separately at the conclusion of this exam**.
- Pen should be used and all necessary working should be shown for every question.
- Full marks may not be awarded for careless or badly arranged work.

QUESTION 1

(Start a new page)

- (a) The graph of the function  $f(x)$  is shown. Copy the diagram and sketch the graph of  $f^{-1}(x)$  on the diagram. (1)



- (b) Evaluate

(i)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  (1)

(ii)  $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$  (2)

- (c) A function is given by

$$h(x) = \sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

- (i) Find  $h'(x)$  (2)

- (ii) Sketch the graph of  $y = h(x)$  (1)

- (d) Find the exact area bounded by the curve  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , the x-axis and the lines

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

**QUESTION 2** (Start a new page)

- (a) Find the quotient and remainder when  $x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 7$  is divided by  $x^2 + x - 1$  (2)
- (b)  $(x - 2)$  is a factor of the polynomial  $P(x) = 2x^3 + x + a$ . Find  $a$ . (1)
- (c) Consider The function  $f(x) = x^3 - \ln(x + 1)$  has one root between 0.5 and 1. (2)
- (i) Show the root lies between 0.8 and 0.9. (2)
- (ii) Hence use the halving-the-interval method to find the value of the root, correct to one decimal place. (2)

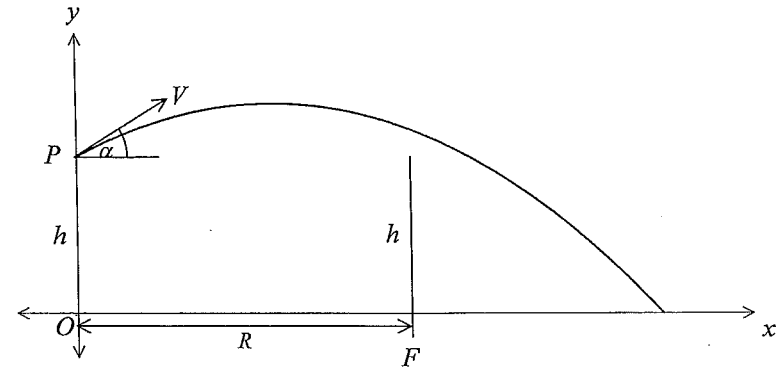
**QUESTION 3** (Start a new page)

An object is moving in simple harmonic motion about the origin. The displacement,  $x$  metres, of the object from the origin at time  $t$  seconds is given by

$$x = 6 \sin \left( 2t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right).$$

- (a) State the period and amplitude of the motion. (2)
- (b) Sketch the graph of  $x = 6 \sin \left( 2t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  (2)
- (c) Find the velocity of the object when  $t = 0$ . (2)
- (d) Find the first time after  $t = 0$  when the object is at  $x = 3$ . (2)

**QUESTION 4** (Start a new page)



At time  $t$  a ball is hit from the point  $P$  at a speed of  $V$  metres per second and at an angle of  $\alpha$  to the horizontal.

$P$  is  $h$  metres above  $O$ .


- (a) Write expressions for  $\dot{x}$ ,  $\dot{y}$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  at  $t = 0$ . (1)
- (b) The equations of motion of the ball are  $\dot{x} = 0$ ,  $\dot{y} = -g$ . (3)
- Using calculus, show the position of the ball at time  $t$  is given by
- $$x = Vt \cos \alpha$$
- $$y = Vt \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + h$$
- (c) Hence show the trajectory of the ball is given by (2)
- $$y = h + x \tan \alpha - x^2 \frac{g}{2V^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$
- (c) A fence,  $F$ , is  $R$  metres from the point  $O$  and is  $h$  metres high. If the ball clears the fence, show that (2)
- $$V^2 \geq \frac{gR}{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

**END OF EXAMINATION PAPER**

Question 1

(a) Graph - see attached sheet.

(b) (i)  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$  or  $60^\circ$

(ii)  $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right)$    
 $= \frac{4}{3}$

(c)  $h(x) = \sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$

(i)  $h'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $= 0$

(ii) As  $h'(x) = 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$   
 then  $h(x) = \text{const.}$

Now  $h(0) = \sin^{-1}0 + \cos^{-1}0$   
 $= 0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore h(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$

Graph: see attached sheet.

(d) Area =  $\int_{-1/2}^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$   
 $= \left[ \sin^{-1}x \right]_{-1/2}^{1/\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \left(\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$   
 $= \frac{5\pi}{12}$  unit<sup>2</sup>

Question 2

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x + 5 \\ x^2 + x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline -3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 7 \\ -3x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x \\ \hline 5x^2 - 8x + 7 \\ 5x^2 + 5x - 5 \\ \hline -13x + 12 \end{array}$$

$Q(x) = x^2 - 3x + 5$   
 $R(x) = -13x + 12$

(b) If  $(x-2)$  is a factor of  $P(x)$

then  $P(2) = 0$   
 $2x^2 + 2 + a = 0$   
 $18 + a = 0$   
 $a = -18$

(c)  $f(x) = x^3 - \ln(x+1)$

(i)  $f(0.8) = -0.0757\dots < 0$   
 $f(0.9) = 0.0871\dots > 0$

Thus as  $f(0.8)$  and  $f(0.9)$  have different sign, then for some value  $a$ ,  $0.8 < a < 0.9$ ,  $f(a) = 0$  and  $a$  is the root of  $f(x) = 0$ .

(ii)  $x_3 = \frac{0.8 + 0.9}{2} = 0.85$   
 $f(0.85) = -0.00106\dots < 0$

$\therefore$  The root of  $f(x) = 0$  is between  $0.85$  and  $0.9$  and is closer to  $0.9$  than  $0.8$

Thus the value of the root to 1 dp is  $0.9$ .

Question 3

$x = 6 \sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$   
 $= a \sin(nt + \alpha)$

$a = 6$ ,  $n = 2$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(a)  $T = \frac{2\pi}{n} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

Amplitude =  $a = 6$

(b) Graph: see attached sheet.

(c)  $\dot{x} = 6 \cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times 2$   
 $= 12 \cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$   
 $t = 0$   $\dot{x} = 12 \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $= 6\sqrt{2}$  or  $\frac{12}{\sqrt{2}}$

(8.49 to 2 dp)

(d)  $x = 3$   $6 \sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3$   
 $\sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$   
 $2t + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \dots$   
 $2t = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4}, \dots$   
 $= -\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{7\pi}{12}, \dots$

As  $t > 0$ ,

$t = \frac{7\pi}{24}$   
 $(= 0.91629\dots)$

Question 4

(a)  $x(0) = 0$   $y(0) = h$   
 $\dot{x}(0) = V \cos \alpha$   $\dot{y}(0) = V \sin \alpha$

(b) bookwork

(c) bookwork

(d) If the ball clears the fence  $y \geq h$  for  $x = R$

$h + R \tan \alpha - \frac{R^2 g}{2V^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \geq h$

$R \tan \alpha - \frac{R^2 g}{2V^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \geq 0$

$2RV^2 \cos^2 \alpha \tan \alpha - R^2 g \geq 0$

$2RV^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \geq R^2 g$

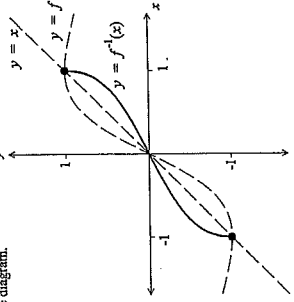
$2V^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \geq Rg$

$V^2 \geq \frac{Rg}{2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}$

**QUESTION 1**

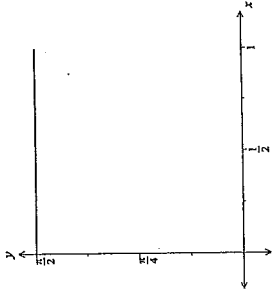
(Start a new page)

- (a) The graph of the function  $f(x)$  is shown. Copy the diagram and sketch the graph of  $f^{-1}(x)$  on the diagram.



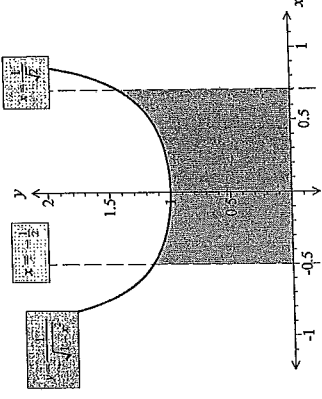
- (c)  $h(x) = \sin^{-1}x + \cos^{-1}x$

- (i) Sketch the graph of  $y = h(x)$



- (d) Find the exact area bounded by the curve  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ , the x-axis and the lines

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$



**QUESTION 3**

- (b) Sketch the graph of  $x = 6 \sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

