St Catherine's School

Year: 11
Subject: Mathematics
Time Allowed: 55 minutes
Date: 10 June 2004

Instructions

- All questions are to be attempted.
- Marks may be deducted for careless or badly presented work.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Show all your working.

GOOD LUCK !

TEACHER'S USE ONLY
Total Marks

Functions (Q1)	
Plane Geometry (Q2)	
Coordinate Geometry (Q3)	
TOTAL	

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Q1 Functions, Graphs, Regions /4

(i) If $f(x) = 3 + 2x - x^2$, find

a. $f(2)$

b. $f(-x)$

(ii) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x + 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

a. Find

(i) $f(-4)$

(ii) $f(0)$

b. Sketch the function.

(iii) On separate number planes, draw neat sketches, showing important features, of the following:

a. $y = (x-1)^2$

b. $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$

NAME:__
TEACHER:_

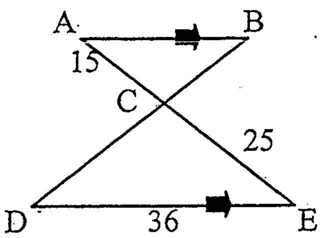
c. $y = 1 - x^2$

$y=0$

(iv) a. On one number plane, sketch $y \geq x^2 + 4x$ and $y = x - 2$. Solve simultaneously to find the points of intersection.

Q2 Plane Geometry /17

(i) a. Prove that $\triangle ABC$ is similar to $\triangle CDE$, given $AB \parallel DE$, AC=15, CE=25, DE=36



b. Hence, find AB.

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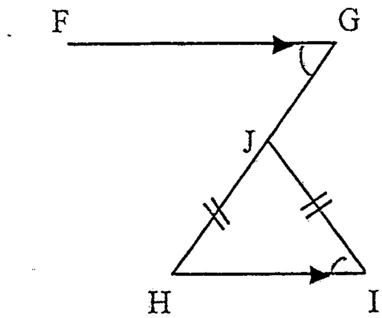
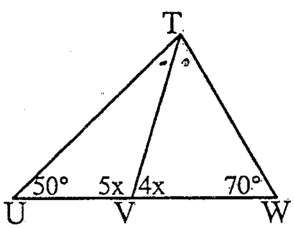
(ii) In the diagram below, FG || HI and JH=JI. Prove that $\angle FGH = \angle JIH$. giving reasons.



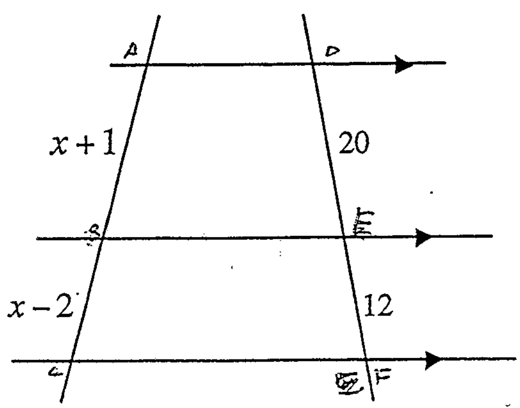
(iii) In the diagram below

a. Find **x** giving reasons.



b. Prove that TV bisects $\angle UTW$.

(iv) Find the value of x in the following, giving reasons.



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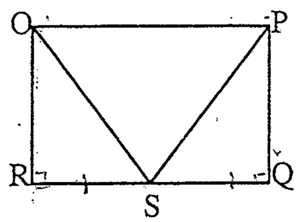
Q3 Coordinate Geometry /14

(i) In rectangle OPQR, S is the midpoint of QR. Prove OS = PS



(ii) A(2,2), B(6,5), C(0,5) are the vertices of parallelogram ABCD.

a. Find the midpoint of AC.

b. Hence find vertex D.

(iii) a. Sketch the lines AB and CD given the points A(-6,-1), B(4,5), C(0,-1) and D(3,6).

b. Find the gradient of each line.

c. Find the angle of inclination of each line to the positive direction of the x-axis.

22/6/04

SOLUTIONS

NAME:____________________

TEACHER:____________________

Q1 Functions, Graphs, Regions /14

(i) If $f(x) = 3 + 2x - x^2$, find 2

a. $f(2) = 3 + 2(2) - (2)^2$
$= 3 + 4 - 4$
$f(2) = 3$

b. $f(-x) = 3 + 2(-x) - (-x)^2$ 2
$f(-x) = 3 - 2x - x^2$

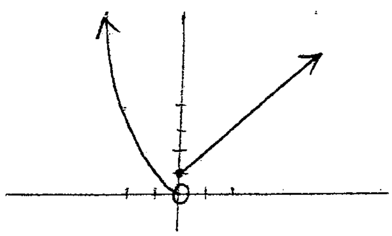
(ii) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ x + 1 & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

a. Find 2

(i) $f(-4) = (-4)^2$
$= 16$

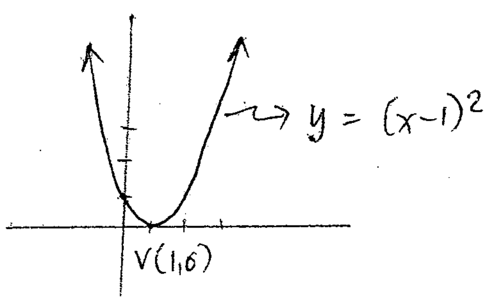
(ii) $f(0) = 0 + 1$
$= 1$

b. Sketch the function. 2



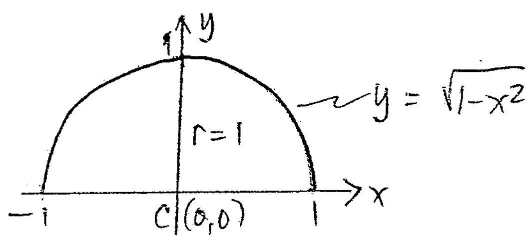
(iii) On separate number planes, draw neat sketches, showing important features, of the following:

a. $y = (x-1)^2$



2
1 for features
1 for sketch

b. $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$



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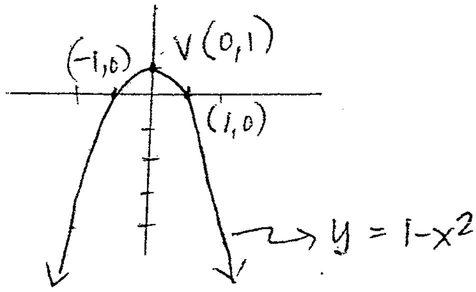
NAME:______________________
TEACHER:____________________

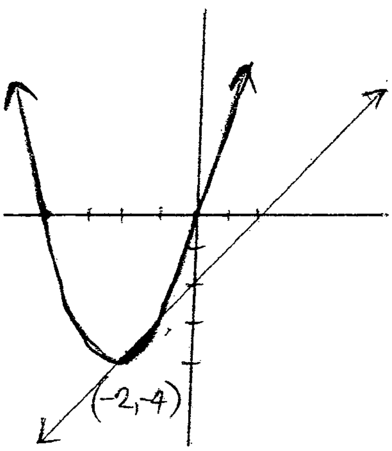
c. $y = 1 - x^2$



2

(iv) a. On one number plane, sketch $y \geq x^2 + 4x$ and $y = x - 2$. Solve simultaneously to find the points of intersection.

4



$x^2 + 4x = x - 2$

$x^2 + 4x - x + 2 = 0$

$x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$

$(x+2)(x+1) = 0$

$x = -2 \quad x = -1$

$y = -4 \quad y = -3$

Pts of $\cap$: $(-2,-4)$ $(-1,-3)$

~~b. Shade the region for which the above inequation and equation hold simultaneous~~ly.

1

~~Test $(-2,-3)$: $-3 \geq (-2)^2 + 4(-2)$~~

~~$-3 \geq 4 - 8$~~

~~$-3 \geq -4$ yes~~

Q2 Plane Geometry /17

(i) a. Prove that $\triangle ABC$ is similar to $\triangle CDE$, given $AB \parallel DE$, AC=15, CE=25, DE=36

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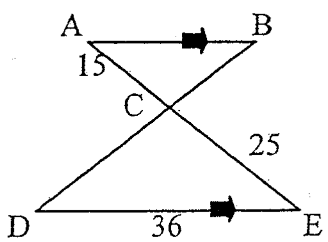

In $\triangle ABC$ & $\triangle DCE$,

$\angle ACB = \angle DCE$ (vert. opp $\angle$s =)

$\angle ABC = \angle CDE$ (alt $\angle$s of $\parallel$ lines =)

$\angle BAC = \angle CED$ (alt $\angle$s of $\parallel$ lines =)

$\therefore \triangle ABC \parallel\!| \triangle CDE$ (all corresp. $\angle$s =)

b. Hence, find AB.

2

$\frac{AB}{36} = \frac{15}{25}$

$AB = \frac{15 \times 36}{25}$

$AB = 21.6$

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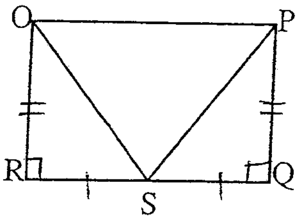
Q3 Coordinate Geometry /14

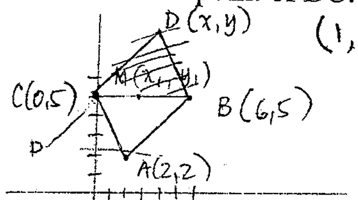
(i) In rectangle OPQR, S is the midpoint of QR. Prove OS = PS 4



In ΔORS & ΔSPQ,
RS = SQ (S is midpt of QR - given)
OR = PQ (opp sides of rect =)
$\angle R = \angle Q = 90^0$ (all $\angle$s of rect are rt $\angle$s)
$\Delta ORS \equiv \Delta SPQ$ (by SAS)
$\therefore$ OS = PS (corresp. sides of cong Δs =)

(ii) A(2,2), B(6,5), C(0,5) are the vertices of parallelogram ABCD.

a. Find the midpoint of ~~BC~~AC 2



$(1, \frac{7}{2})$

$M(x_1, y_1)$

$x_1 = \frac{6+0}{2} = 3$

$y_1 = \frac{5+5}{2} = 5$

$\therefore (3,5)$

b. Hence find vertex D. 2

$\frac{6+x}{2} = 1$ $6+x = 2$ $x = -4$

$\frac{5+y}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ $y = 2$

$(-4, 2)$

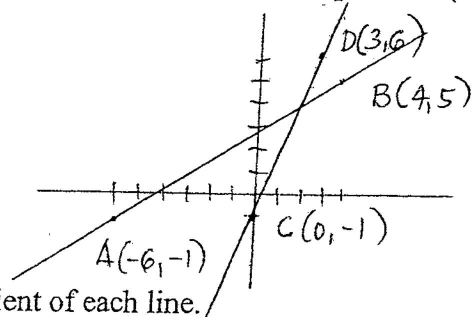
$D(x, y)$

$\frac{y+2}{2} = 5$
$y+2 = 10$
$y = 8$

$\frac{x+2}{2} = 3$
$x+2 = 6$
$x = 4$

$\therefore D(4,8)$

(iii) a. Sketch the lines AB and CD given the points A(-6,-1), B(4,5), C(0,-1) and D(3,6). 2



b. Find the gradient of each line. 2

$m_{AB} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
$= \frac{5-(-1)}{4-(-6)} = \frac{5+1}{4+6}$
$= \frac{3}{5}$

$m_{CD} = \frac{6-(-1)}{3-(0)} = \frac{6+1}{3}$
$= \frac{7}{3}$

c. Find the inclination of each line to the positive direction of the x-axis. 2

$\theta_{AB} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$
$= 30°58'$ or $30.96'$

$\theta_{CD} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{3}\right)$
$= 66°48'$ or $66.8°$

------ **End of Test** ------

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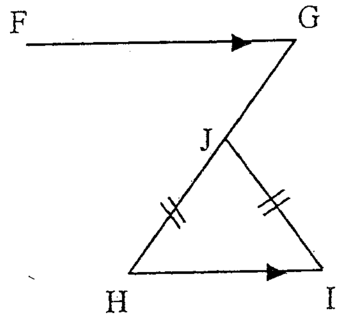
(ii) In the diagram below, FG∥ HI and JH=JI. Prove that $\angle FGH = \angle JIH$. giving reasons. 3



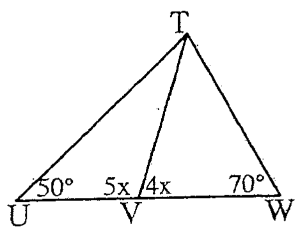
$\angle JHI = \angle JIH$ (base $\angle$s of isos Δ =)

$\angle FGH = \angle JHI$ (alt $\angle$s of // lines =)

$\therefore \angle FGH = \angle JIH$

(iii) In the diagram below

a. Find **x** giving reasons. 2



$5x + 4x = 180°$ (Supplementary $\angle$s add up to 180°)

$9x = 180°$

$x = 20°$

b. Prove that TV bisects $\angle UTW$. 3

In ΔUTV, $180 = 50 + 5 \times 20 + \angle UTV$

$\angle UTV = 180 - 50 - 100$

$= 30°$

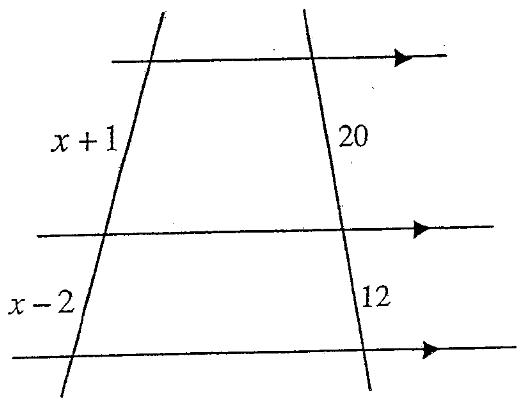
In ΔVTW, $180 = 4 \times 20 + 70 + \angle VTW$

$\angle VTW = 180 - 80 - 70$

$= 30°$

$\angle UTV = \angle VTW$, therefore TV bisects $\angle UTW$

(iv) Find the value of x in the following, giving reasons. 3



$\frac{x+1}{x-2} = \frac{20}{12}$ (family of // lines cuts intercepts in proportion)

$12(x+1) = 20(x-2)$

$12x + 12 = 20x - 40$

$20x - 12x = 12 + 40$

$8x = 52$

$x = \frac{13}{2}$