



TOPICS - QUADRATICS, CALCULUS
+ LOCUS

YEAR 12 REVISION 2005

Question 1.

(i) Differentiate with respect to x :

(a) $3x^2 - 5x + 7$

(b) $\sqrt{x^2 + 4}$

(c) $\frac{2x+1}{x+1}$

(d) $x^3(x+7)^8$

(ii) Differentiate the following functions using the method of differentiation from first principles:

(a) $f(x) = 2x^2 + 6x + 3$

(iii) Show that the equation of the normal to the curve $y = x^3 + 3x$ is $x + 15y - 212 = 0$ at the point where $x = 2$

Question 2. (15 marks)

(i) Solve the following equations:

(a) $3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$

(b) $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$

(c) $3x^4 - 13x^2 + 4 = 0$

(d) $x^2 + x - \frac{2}{x^2 + x} = 1$

(ii) State whether the roots of the following equation are equal or unequal, giving reasons for your answer:

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

(iii) Find the values of m for which the equation

$$x^2 + (m-1)x + 3 = 0$$

has:

(a) equal roots.

(b) no real roots.

Question 3.

(i) Let α and β be the roots of the equation $x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$. Find the values of:

(a) $\alpha + \beta$

(b) $\alpha\beta$

(c) $(\alpha+1)(\beta+1)$

(ii) Find the equation of the quadratic with roots $3 + \sqrt{11}$, $3 - \sqrt{11}$.

(iii) Find the values of g for which the equation $3x^2 - (2g+1)x + (3g-5) = 0$ has:

(a) the sum of its roots equal to the product of its roots.

(b) the roots as reciprocals of each other.

(iv) Express $3x^2 - x + 20$ in the form $A(x-1)^2 + B(x+2) + C$.

Question 4.

(i) Let A and B be the fixed points $(-4, 3)$ and $(5, 3)$ respectively and let P be the variable point (x, y) .

(a) Write down expressions for PA^2 and PB^2 in terms of x and y .

(b) Suppose that P moves so that $PA = 2PB$. Show that locus of P is a circle.

(c) Find the centre and radius of the circle.

(ii) Find the equation of the parabola with focus at $(-2, 2)$ and whose directrix is given by the equation $y = 3$.

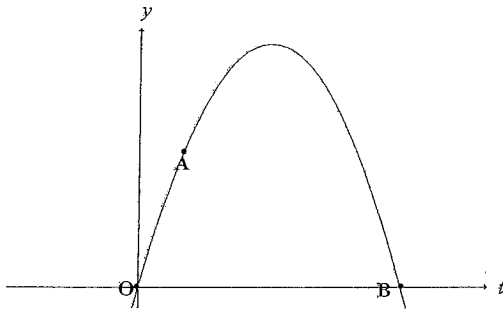
(iii) Find the coordinates of the vertex and the focus, and the equation of the directrix, of the parabola with equation:

$$y^2 - 4y + 8x + 20 = 0.$$

(iv) Hence, sketch the parabola including all relevant information.

Question 5. (7 marks)

A ball is thrown through the air and its motion is described by the parabola below.



The ball is thrown upward from O when $t = 0$.

After 1 second the ball reaches a height of 10m at A and then it returns to the ground after 3 seconds at B .

(a) Show that the equation of the height, y , of the ball in terms of the time, t is given as $y = -5t^2 + 15t$.

(b) Calculate the time, t , at which the ball reaches its maximum height and find the maximum height reached by the ball.

(c) The velocity of the ball is given as $\frac{dy}{dt}$. Find the velocity of the ball when it hits the ground at B .

Q1. i) Let $y = 3x^2 - 5x + 7$
 $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 5$

b) Let $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$
 $= (x^2 + 4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times 2x$
 $= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}$

c) Let $y = \frac{2x+1}{x+1}$
 $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(x+1) - (2x+1) \times 1}{(x+1)^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$

d) Let $y = x^3(x+7)^8$
 $\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2(x+7)^8 + x^3 \cdot 8(x+7)^7$
 $= x^2(x+7)^7 [3(x+7) + 8x]$
 $= x^2(x+7)^7 [11x + 21]$

ii) $f(x+h) - f(x) = 2(x+h)^2 + 6(x+h) + 3 - (2x^2 + 6x + 3)$
 $= 2x^2 + 4xh + 2h^2 + 6x + 6h + 3 - 2x^2 - 6x - 3$
 $= 4xh + 2h^2 + 6h$
 $\therefore f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 4x + 2h + 6$
 $= 4x + 6$

iii) $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 + 3$
 $= 15$ at $x = 2$

\therefore At $x = 2$, $y = 14$ and the gradient is 15

\therefore The equation of the normal is

$$y - 14 = -\frac{1}{15}(x - 2)$$

$$15y - 210 = -x + 2$$

$\therefore x + 15y - 212 = 0$ as required.

Q2.

i) a) $3(x^2 + 2x + 4) = 0$
 $\therefore (x+4)^2 = 0$
 $\therefore x = -4$

c) Let $m = x^2$
 $\therefore 3m^2 - 13m + 4 = 0$
 $(3m-1)(m-4) = 0$
 $\therefore m = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } 4$
 $\therefore x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } 4$
 $\therefore x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } x = \pm 2$

ii) $\Delta = 16 - 8$
 $= 8$

Since $\Delta > 0$ the roots are real and unequal

iii) $\Delta = (m-1)^2 - 12$
 $= m^2 - 2m - 11$

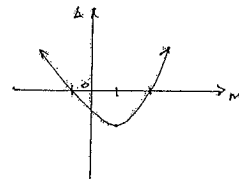
a) For equal roots $\Delta = 0$
 $\therefore m^2 - 2m - 11 = 0$
 $m^2 - 2m + 1 = 11 + 1$
 $(m-1)^2 = 12$
 $\therefore m = 1 \pm \sqrt{12}$
 or $m = 1 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$

b) $x^2 - 6x + 4 = 0$
 $x^2 - 6x + 9 = -4 + 9$
 $(x-3)^2 = 5$
 $x = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$

d) Let $m = x^2 + 2x$
 $\therefore m - \frac{2}{m} = 1$
 $m^2 - m - 2 = 0$
 $(m-2)(m+1) = 0$
 $\therefore m = 2 \text{ or } -1$
 $\therefore x^2 + 2x = 2 \text{ or } x^2 + 2x = -1$
 $\therefore x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0$
 $\therefore x = 1 \text{ or } x = -2 \text{ no solution}$

b) For no real roots $\Delta < 0$

$\therefore m^2 - 2m - 11 < 0$



$\therefore 1 - 2\sqrt{3} < m < 1 + 2\sqrt{3}$

3) i) a) $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a}$
 $= -\frac{-7}{1}$
 $= 7$

b) $\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$
 $= \frac{3}{1}$
 $= 3$

c) $(\alpha+1)(\beta+1) = \alpha\beta + (\alpha+\beta) + 1$
 $= 3 + 7 + 1$
 $= 11$

ii) $\alpha + \beta = 3 + \sqrt{11} + 3 - \sqrt{11}$
 $\alpha + \beta = 6$
 $\alpha\beta = (3 + \sqrt{11})(3 - \sqrt{11})$
 $\alpha\beta = 9 - 3\sqrt{11} + 3\sqrt{11} - 11$
 $\alpha\beta = 9 - 11$
 $\alpha\beta = -2$

$x^2 - (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha\beta = 0$
 $x^2 - 6x - 2 = 0$

or $y = a(x^2 - 6x - 2)$

iii) a)

$\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta$
 $\frac{2g+1}{3} = \frac{3g-5}{3}$
 $2g+1 = 3g-5$
 $g = 6$

b) $\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}$
 $\alpha\beta = 1$
 $\frac{3g-5}{3} = 1$
 $3g-5 = 3$
 $3g = 8$
 $g = \frac{8}{3}$

iv) $3x^2 - x + 20 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x+2) + C$
 $= A(x^2 - 2x + 1) + Bx + 2B + C$
 $= Ax^2 + (B - 2A)x + (A + 2B + C)$

By comparing coefficients of x .

$A = 3$

$B - 2A = -1$

$B - 6 = -1$

$B = 5$

$A + 2B + C = 20$

$3 + 10 + C = 20$

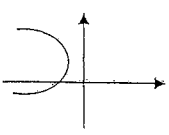
$C = 7$

$3x^2 - x + 20 = 3(x-1)^2 + 5(x+2) + 7$

MATHEMATICS (2 UNIT) MORIAH

4i) a)	$PA^2 = (x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2$ $PB^2 = (x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2$	1	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">CRITERIA</th> <th style="width: 20%;">MARK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Correct expressions</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CRITERIA	MARK	Correct expressions	1						
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4i) b)	$PA=2PB$ $\sqrt{(x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2} = 2\sqrt{(x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2}$ $(x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4\{(x-5)^2 + (y-3)^2\}$ $x^2 + 8x + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 4(x^2 - 10x + 25 + y^2 - 6y + 9)$ $x^2 - 16x + y^2 - 6y = -37$ $x^2 - 16x + 64 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = -37 + 64 + 9$ $(x-8)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 36$	2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Squaring both sides of the expression and obtaining a factor of 4 on the right hand side</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OR An expression of the form $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct expression of the circle</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Correct centre consistent with expression found in 4 i) b)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct radius consistent with expression found in 4 i) b)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Squaring both sides of the expression and obtaining a factor of 4 on the right hand side	1 out of 2	OR An expression of the form $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$	1 out of 2	Correct expression of the circle	2	Correct centre consistent with expression found in 4 i) b)	1 out of 2	Correct radius consistent with expression found in 4 i) b)	1 out of 2
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4i) c)	center = (8,3) radius = 6	2	This is a circle as it is of the form $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$										

MATHEMATICS (2 UNIT) MORIAH

4 ii)	$(x+2)^2 = -2\left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right)$	3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">CRITERIA</th> <th style="width: 20%;">MARK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$(x+2)^2 = -2\left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right)$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$a = \frac{1}{2}$ 1 mark each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vertex = $\left(-2, 2\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 1 mark each</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 out of 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CRITERIA	MARK	$(x+2)^2 = -2\left(y - \frac{5}{2}\right)$	3	$a = \frac{1}{2}$ 1 mark each	1 out of 2	Vertex = $\left(-2, 2\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 1 mark each	1 out of 2
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4 iii)	$y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4 - 8x - 20$ $(y-2)^2 = -8x - 16$ $(y-2)^2 = -8(x+2)$ Vertex = (-2,2) Focus = (-4,2) Directrix is $x = 0$	3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Correct Vertex</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct Focus OR Focus consistent with Vertex and graph and the value of a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct Directrix OR Directrix consistent with Vertex and graph and the value of a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Correct Vertex	1	Correct Focus OR Focus consistent with Vertex and graph and the value of a	1	Correct Directrix OR Directrix consistent with Vertex and graph and the value of a	1		
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Question 5

$$(a) t=0, y=0 \quad t=1, y=10, \quad t=3, y=0$$

$$\text{Form of parabola: } y = at^2 + bt + c$$

$$\text{At } (0,0): 0 = 0 + 0 + c$$

$$\therefore c = 0$$

$$\text{At } (1,10): 10 = a(1)^2 + b(1)$$

$$a + b = 10$$

$$a = 10 - b$$

$$\text{At } (3,0): 9(3)^2 + b(3) = 0$$

$$9a + 3b = 0$$

$$3a + b = 0$$

$$3(10 - b) + b = 0$$

$$30 - 3b + b = 0$$

$$-2b = -30$$

$$b = 15$$

$$a = 10 - 15$$

$$= -5$$

$$\therefore y = -5t^2 + 15t$$

$$\text{OR } y = -at(t-3) \quad \text{roots at } (0,0) \text{ \& } (3,0)$$

$$\text{at } (1,10): 10 = -a(1-3) \quad (3,0) \text{ concave down}$$

$$10 = -a(-2)$$

$$a = 5$$

$$\therefore y = -5t(t-3)$$

$$y = -5t^2 + 15t$$

(b) maximum height at vertex

$$t = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-15}{2 \times -5}$$

$$= \frac{-15}{-10} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{At } t = \frac{3}{2}, y = -5\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 15\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$
$$= 11\frac{1}{4} \text{ or } 11.25$$

\(\therefore\) ball reaches maximum height of

$$11.25 \text{ m when } t = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (1.5) sec}$$

$$(c) \frac{dy}{dt} = -10t + 15$$

$$\text{At } B(3,0): \frac{dy}{dt} = -10(3) + 15$$
$$= -30 + 15$$
$$= -15$$

\(\therefore\) the velocity of the ball is -15 m/s .