Name: ..... Maths Class: .....

SYDNEY TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
(Est. 1911)

Year 11

Mathematics Extension 1
May 2013

Time allowed: 70 min

Instructions:

- Write your name and class at the top of this page.
- These questions must be handed in on the *top* of your answers
- Attempt all questions.
- Begin each question on a new page.

Use only blue or black pen for your answers

Total Marks – 60

Question 1 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page

(a) Simplify the following expression $\frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 - y^2}$. 2

(b) (i) By factorising, simplify $2^{n+1} + 2^n$. 1

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, write $\frac{2^{1001} + 2^{1000}}{3}$ as a power of 2. 2

(c) Simplify: $\frac{10^x + 15^x}{2^5 \times 3^x + 2^{x+5}}$. 3

(d) Find the exact value of $\sin 120^o - \tan 210^o$. Express your answer with a rational denominator. 2

Question 2 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page.

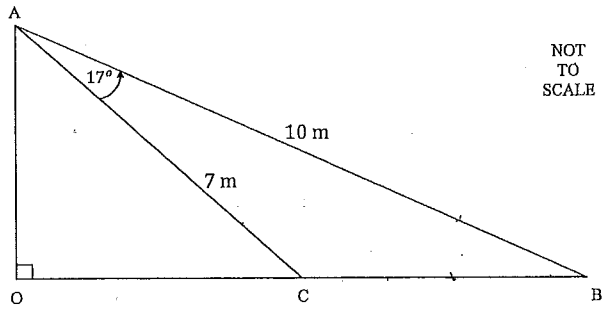
(a) The sum of the interior angles of a regular polygon is 3960^o.

(i) How many sides does the polygon have? 1

(ii) Find the size of each interior angle. 1

(iii) Hence or otherwise find the size of the exterior angle. 1

(b)



(i) Find the area of ΔABC to 2 significant figures. 2

(ii) Find the length of BC to 2 significant figures. 2

(iii) Find the length of BO to 2 significant figures. 3

Question 3 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page.

(a) Find the *exact* solutions of $x+8=\frac{6}{x}$ **3**

(b) (i) Draw the graph of $y=|x-1|$ and $y=x+3$ on the same axes. **2**

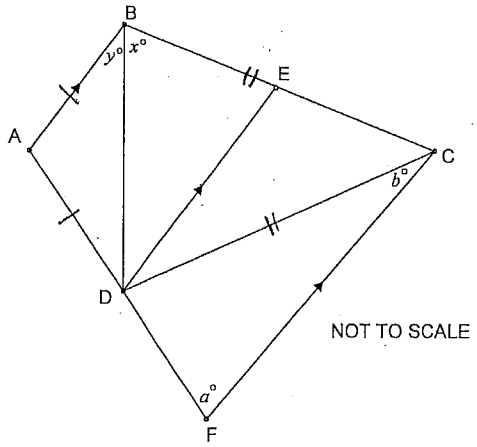
(ii) Hence or otherwise solve $|x-1|>x+3$. **2**

(c) Solve for x: **3**

$$\frac{4x-1}{x+2}\geq 3$$

Question 4 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page.

(a) In quadrilateral ABCD, AB = AD, CB = CD and FC is parallel to AB and DE.



(i) Show that $a=2y$, giving reason(s). **3**

(ii) Show that $b=x-y$, giving reason(s). **2**

(b) (i) Use the method of grouping in pairs to factorise fully **2**

$$3x^3+3x^2-x-1.$$

(ii) Hence or otherwise solve **3**

$$3\tan^3\theta+3\tan^2\theta-\tan\theta-1=0 \text{ for } 0\leq\theta\leq 180°.$$

Question 5 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page.

(a) For the function $f(x)=\frac{9}{9-x^2}$

(i) Giving reasons, is the function odd, even or neither? **1**

(ii) Find the equation(s) of the asymptotes. **2**

(iii) Using a ruler, sketch the graph of $y=f(x)$, showing all key features. **3**

(iv) Hence, or otherwise, state the domain and range of the function. **1**

(b) If $3\cos\theta+2=0$ and $\tan\theta>0$, what is the exact value of $\sin\theta$? **3**

Question 6 (10 marks) Use a SEPARATE page.

(a) Jade is on a ship and observes two lighthouses on the shore. The lighthouse at Addison Head has a bearing of 224° from the ship. The lighthouse at Blake Beach has a bearing of 195° from the ship and 165° from Addison Head. The lighthouses are 3.4 km apart.

(i) Draw a diagram showing all necessary information. **2**

(ii) What is the distance of Jade's ship from the Addison Head lighthouse (1 decimal place)? **2**

(b) Prove **3**

$$\frac{(1+\tan^2\theta)\cot\theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2\theta}=\tan\theta$$

(c) If $2^a+3^b=17$ and $2^{a+2}-3^{b+1}=5$, find the values of a and b. **3**

End of test

Student Name: [illegible] Teacher Name: [illegible]

Test 1 - Half Yearly 2013

Q1

(a) $\frac{(x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2)}{(x-y)(x+y)}$

$= \frac{x^2+xy+y^2}{(x+y)}$

(b)(i) $2 \times 2^n + 2^n$

$= 2^n(2+1)$

$= 3 \times 2^n$

(ii) $\frac{2 \times 2^{1000} + 2^{1000}}{3}$

$= \frac{3 \times 2^{1000}}{3} = 2^{1000}$

(c) $\frac{2^x \times 5^x + 3^x \times 5^x}{2^5 \times 3^x + 2^5 \times 2^x}$

$= \frac{5^x(2^x+3^x)}{2^5(3^x+2^x)}$

$= \frac{5^x}{2^5}$

(d) $\sin(180-60) - \tan(180+30)$

$= \sin 60 - \tan 30$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1 \times \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$

Q2

(a) (i) $(3960 \div 180) + 2 = 24$

(ii) $3960 \div 24 = 165^\circ$

(iii) $180 - 165 = 15^\circ$

(b)(i) $A = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 7 \times \sin 17$

$= 10.233$

$= 10 \text{ m}^2$ (2 s.f.)

(ii) $BC^2 = 10^2 + 7^2 - 2 \times 10 \times 7 \times \cos 17$

$= 15.117\ldots$

$\therefore BC \doteq 3.9 \text{ m}$

(iii) $\frac{\sin B}{7} = \frac{\sin 17}{3.9}$

$\sin B = 0.5247697\ldots$

$B \doteq 31.6527^\circ\ldots$

$\therefore \frac{OB}{10} = \cos 31.6527$

$OB = 10 \cos 31.6527$

$= 8.5 \text{ m}$

Q3

(a) $x^2 + 6x = \frac{6 \times 2x}{x}$

$x^2 + 6x = 6$

$x^2 + 6x - 6 = 0$

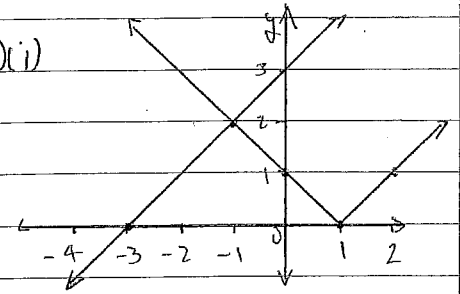
$x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (-6)}}{2 \times 1}$

$= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{60}}{2}$

$= \frac{-6 \pm 2\sqrt{22}}{2}$

$x = -4 \pm \sqrt{22}$

(b)(i)



(ii) when $x < -1$

(c) $\frac{4x-1}{x+2} \times (x+2)^2 \geq 3(x+2)^2$

$(4x-1)(x+2) \geq 3(x+2)^2$

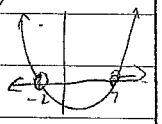
(c) continued

$(4x-1)(x+2) - 3(x+2)^2 \geq 0$

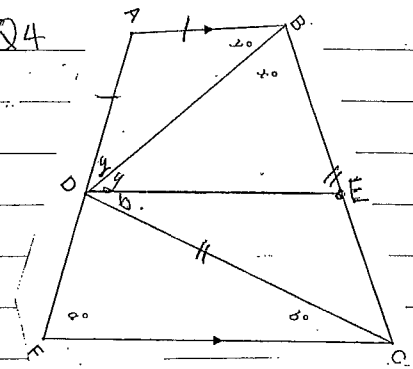
$(x+2)[4x-1-3(x+2)] \geq 0$

$(x+2)(x-7) \geq 0$

$\therefore x \leq -2$ & $x \geq 7$



Q4



(a)(i) $AD = AB$ (given)

$\angle ABD = \angle ADB$ (equal angles of an isosceles $\triangle ABD$)

$= y$

$\angle BDE = y$ (alternate angles, $AB \parallel DE$)

$\therefore a = 2y$ (corresponding angles, $DE \parallel FC$)

(ii) $CB = CD$ (given)

$\angle CDE = b$ (alternate angles, $DE \parallel FC$)

$\angle DBC = \angle CDB$ (equal angles of an isosceles $\triangle ABD$)

$b + y = x$

$\therefore b = x - y$

CANDIDATE NO: _____

Q4 continued...

(b)(i) $3x^2(x+1) - (x+1)$

$(x+1)(3x^2-1)$

$(x+1)(\sqrt{3}x-1)(\sqrt{3}x+1)$

ii) $(\tan\theta+1)(\sqrt{3}\tan\theta-1)(\sqrt{3}\tan\theta+1)=0$

$\therefore \tan\theta=-1 \quad \tan\theta=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \tan\theta=\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\theta=135^\circ \quad \theta=30^\circ \quad \theta=150^\circ$

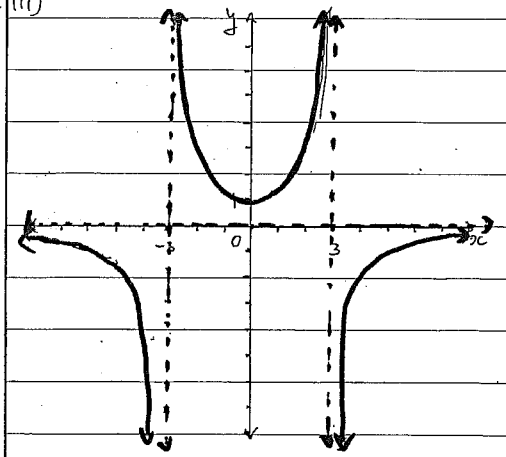
Q5

(i) $f(-x)=\frac{6}{9-(-x^2)}=\frac{6}{9-x^2}=f(x)$ $\therefore$ even.

ii) $9-x^2\neq 0$

$\therefore x\neq\pm 3 \quad y\neq 0$

iii)

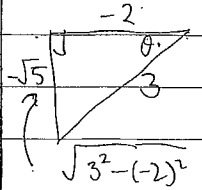


iv) R: $y\geq 1$ and $y<0$ D: all x, except $x\neq\pm 3$

(b) $\cos\theta=\frac{-2}{3}$ $\cos\theta<0$

$\tan\theta>0$

$\therefore$ 3rd quadrant

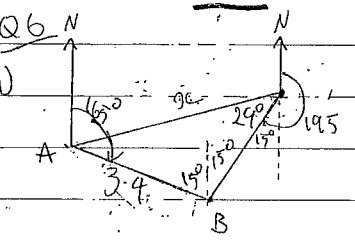


$\sqrt{3^2-(-2)^2}=\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore \sin\theta=\frac{-\sqrt{5}}{3}$

Q6

(i)



ii) $\frac{x}{\sin 30}=\frac{3.4}{\sin 29}$

$\therefore x\doteq 3.5$ km

(b) LHS $=\sec^2\theta\times\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}-\frac{1}{\sin^2\theta}$

$=\frac{1}{\cos^2\theta}\times\frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\times\frac{\sin\theta}{1}=\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$

$=\tan\theta=$ RHS

(c) Let $x=2^a$ & $y=3^b$.

$x+y=17$ ①

$2^{a+2}-3^{b+1}=5 \Rightarrow 2^2\times 2^a-3\times 3^b=5$

$\therefore 4x-3y=5$ ②

$3\times$① $3x+3y=51$ ③

③+② $7x=56 \quad \therefore x=8$

$8+y=17 \qquad 2^a=8$

$y=9 \qquad \therefore a=3$.

$\therefore 3^b=9$

$\therefore b=3$