2014
HSC
ASSESSMENT TASK 4

Trial HSC Examination

Mathematics Extension 2

Examiners ~ Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. S. Gee, Mr. G. Rawson

General Instructions

- Reading Time – 5 minutes
- Working Time – 3 hours
- Write using a blue or black pen.
- Board approved calculators and mathematical templates and instruments may be used.
- Show all necessary working in Questions 11 – 16.
- This examination booklet consists of 19 pages including a standard integral page and multiple choice answer sheet.

Total marks (100)

Section I

Total marks (**10**)

- Attempt Questions 1 – 10
- Answer on the Multiple Choice answer sheet provided.
- Allow 15 minutes for this section.

Section II

Total marks (**90**)

- Attempt questions 11 – 16
- Answer each question in the Writing Booklets provided.
- Start a new booklet for each question with your student number and question number at the top of the page.
- All necessary working should be shown for every question.
- Allow 2 hours 45 minutes for this section.

Name **and** Student Number : ______________________

Teacher : ______________________

V3

Section I

10 marks
Attempt Questions 1 – 10
Allow about 15 minutes for this section

Use the multiple choice answer sheet for Questions 1 – 10.

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1. Which of the following is an expression for $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}dx$?

(A) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right)+c$

(B) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right)+c$

(C) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)+c$

(D) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)+c$

2. Suppose $f(x)$ is a continuous smooth function over $a \le x \le b$, and $g(x)$ is a continuous smooth function over $c \le x \le d$.

Which of the following integrals is always greater than, or equal to, the other choices?

(A) $\int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_c^d g(x)\,dx$

(B) $\int_a^b |f(x)|\,dx + \int_c^d |g(x)|\,dx$

(C) $\left|\int_a^b f(x)\,dx\right| + \left|\int_c^d g(x)\,dx\right|$

(D) $\left|\int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_c^d g(x)\,dx\right|$

3. If z represents a variable point on the argand diagram, which description best represents the locus of $|z-4+i|-|z+4-i|=0$?

(A) a hyperbola

(B) an ellipse

(C) a circle

(D) a line

4. The polynomial $P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + ... + a_0$ is an odd polynomial with at least 1 multiple root.

John was asked to give some facts about the curve $y = P(x)$ and replied

(i) $y = P(x)$ must pass through the origin.

(ii) If $P'(a) = 0$ then $P(-a) = 0$

Which of John's statements must always be correct?

(A) (i) only
(B) (ii) only
(C) both (i) and (ii)
(D) neither (i) or (ii)

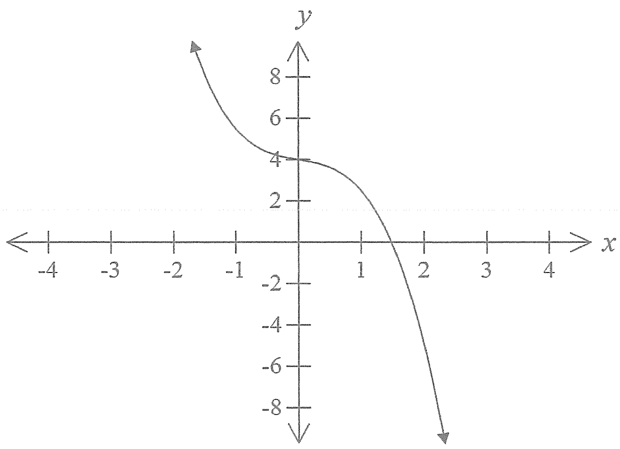
5. If ω is a complex cube root of unity, which of the following results is **NOT** correct?

(A) ω^2 is the other complex root
(B) $\omega^2 + \omega = -1$
(C) $\omega^6 - \omega = \omega^2$
(D) $\overline{\omega}$ is also a root

6. What are the coordinates of the foci of the conic section: $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$?

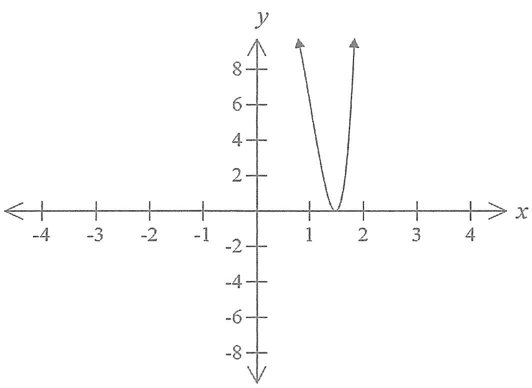
(A) $(0, \pm 5)$
(B) $(\pm 5, 0)$
(C) $(\pm\sqrt{5}, 0)$
(D) $(0, \pm\sqrt{5})$

7. The diagram below shows the graph of the function $y = f(x)$.

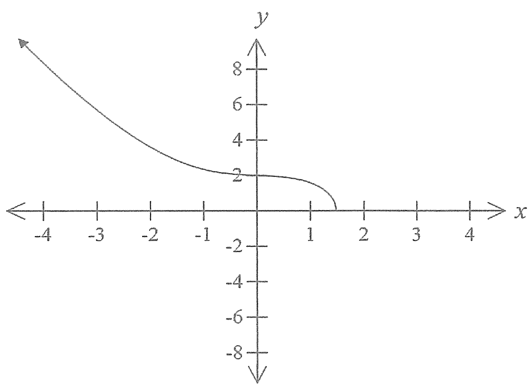


Which diagram represents the graph of $y^2 = f(x)$?

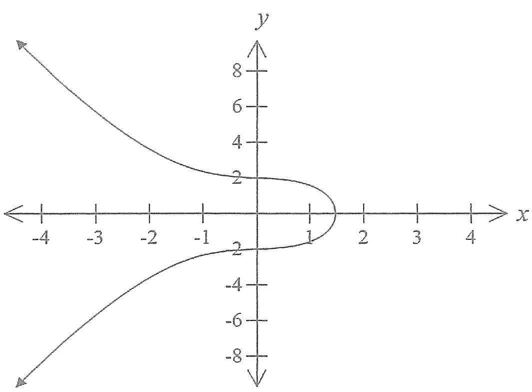
(A)



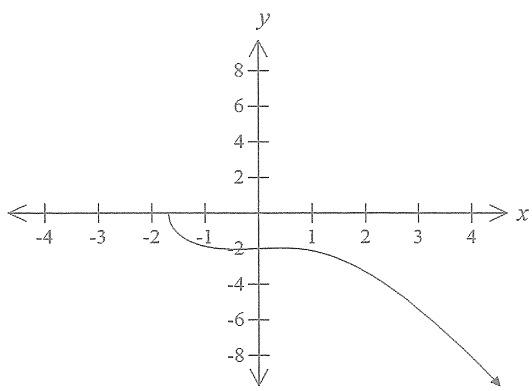
(B)



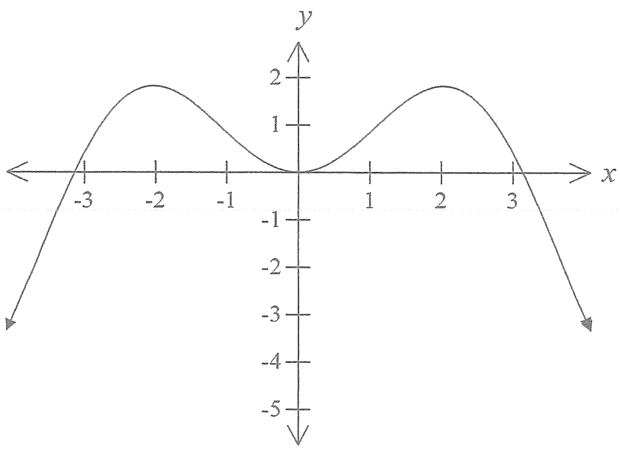
(C)



(D)

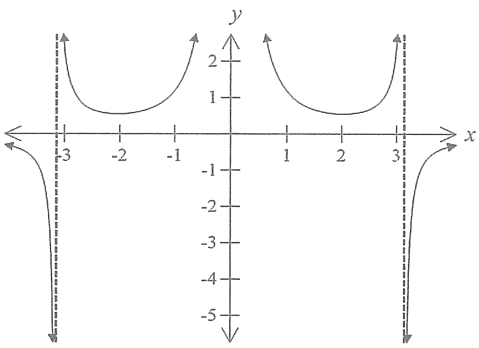


8. The diagram shows the graph of the function $y = f(x)$.

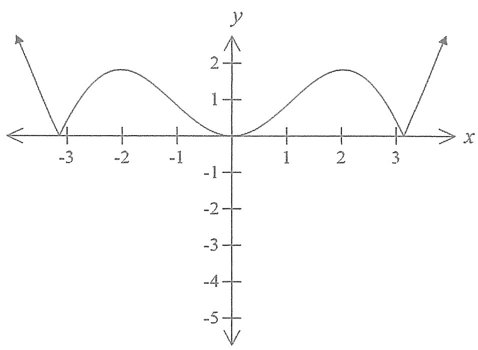


Which of the following is the graph of $y = |f(x)|$?

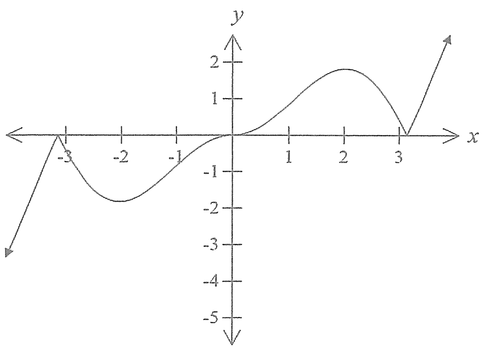
(A)



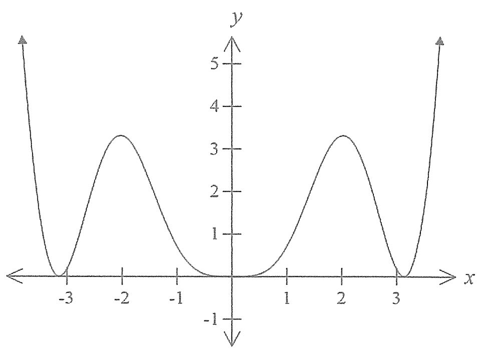
(B)



(C)



(D)

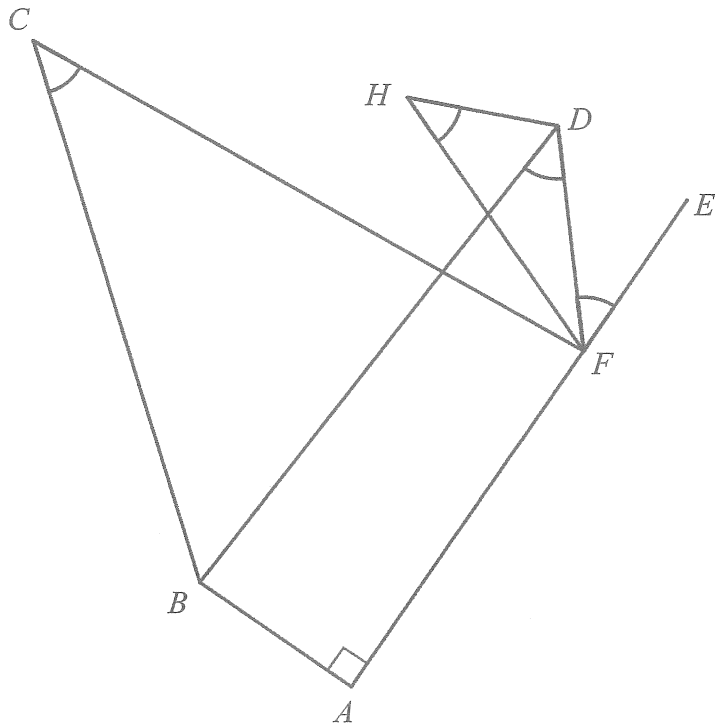


9. A mass of 1 kg is released from rest at the surface in which the retardation on the mass is proportional to the distance fallen (x). The net force for this motion is $g - kx$ Newtons, with the downward direction as positive.

The mass will have constant velocity after falling how far?

(A) $\dfrac{g}{k}$ (B) $\dfrac{2g}{k}$ (C) $\dfrac{kv}{g}$ (D) $\dfrac{2g}{kv}$

10.



In the diagram above, all equal angles are marked and AFE is a straight line.

Which of these statements is **INCORRECT**?

(A) A circle may be drawn through A, B, H and F with diameter BF

(B) The points B, C, D, F are concyclic

(C) A circle may be drawn through D, F and H with tangent AE

(D) A circle may be drawn through B, H, D and F with tangent AE

Section II

90 marks

Attempt Questions 11 – 16

Allow about 2 hours 45 minutes for this section

Answer each question in the appropriate writing booklet.

All necessary working should be shown in every question.

Question 11 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a) Find $\int \cos^3 x \, dx$ **2**

(b) Use the technique of integration by parts to find: $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$ **3**

(c) Use partial fractions to find: $\int \frac{4\,dx}{4x^2 - 1}$ **2**

(d) Find $\int \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \, dx$ **2**

(e) (i) Show that a reduction formula for $I_n = \int x^n \cos x \, dx$ is

$$I_n = x^n \sin x + nx^{n-1} \cos x - n(n-1) I_{n-2}$$ **3**

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^4 \cos x \, dx$ **3**

Question 12 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a) P is the point on the argand diagram representing the complex number $Z=1+i$,

$Q=iZ, R=-Z$ and $T=\dfrac{1}{Z}$.

(i) Find the values of Q, R, and T, expressing each in the form $x+iy$ with x and y real. **2**

(ii) Locate P, Q, R and T on the argand diagram. **2**
What is the best description of quadrilateral $PQRT$?

(b) On the argand diagram, let $A=3+4i$ and $B=9+4i$

(i) Draw a clear sketch to show the important features of the curve defined by $|z-A|=5$. **2**
For z on this curve find the maximum value of $|z|$.

(ii) On a separate diagram draw a clear sketch to show the important features of the curve defined by $|z-A|+|z-B|=12$. **2**
For z on this curve find the greatest value of $\arg(z)$.

(c) (i) Express $\varpi=\sqrt{2}-i\sqrt{2}$ in modulus-argument form. **1**

(ii) Hence write ϖ^{22} in the form $a+ib$, where a and b are real. **1**

(d) (i) Find the six sixth roots of -1 expressing each in the form $x+iy$ with x and y real. **2**

(ii) Hence, or otherwise, find the four roots of the equation $z^4-z^2+1=0$. **2**

(iii) Indicate the solutions to part (ii) on the argand diagram. **1**

Question 13 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a) With respect to the Ox and Oy axes, the line $x = 1$ is a directrix, and the point (2, 0) is a focus of a conic of eccentricity $\sqrt{2}$.

(i) (α) Using the definition of a conic, $PS = ePM$, find the equation of the conic. **1**

(β) Prove the conic is a rectangular hyperbola. **1**

(γ) Sketch the curve, indicating its asymptotes, foci and directrices. **1**

(ii) Find the equation of the normal to the curve at any point P on it. **1**

(iii) The normal to the curve at P meets the x and y axes in $(X, 0)$ and $(0, Y)$ respectively. T is the point (X, Y). **2**

Show that as P varies on the curve, T always lies on the hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 8$

(b) Let $C_1 \equiv x^2 + 3y^2 - 1, C_2 \equiv 4x^2 + y^2 - 1,$ and let λ be any real number.

(i) Show that $C_1 + \lambda C_2 = 0$ is the equation of a curve through the point of intersection of the ellipses $C_1 = 0$ and $C_2 = 0$. **2**

(ii) Determine the values of λ for which $C_1 + \lambda C_2 = 0$ is the equation of an ellipse. **2**

(c) (i) If α is a multiple root of the polynomial equation $P(x) = 0$, prove that $P'(\alpha) = 0$. **1**

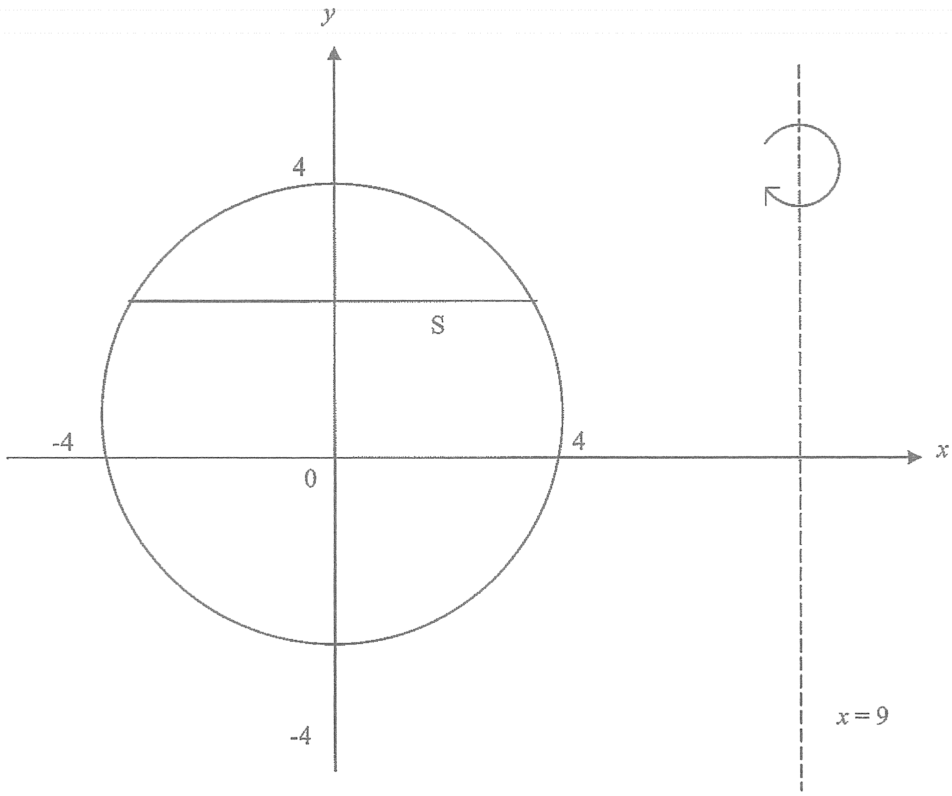
(ii) Find all roots of the equation $18x^3 + 3x^2 - 28x + 12 = 0$ given that two of the roots are equal. **2**

(d) If α, β and δ are the roots of $2x^3 - x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$, find the equation with roots $\frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{\beta}$ and $\frac{1}{\delta}$. **2**

Question 14 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a) The circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ is rotated about the line $x = 9$ to form a ring, i.e. a torus.

When the circle is rotated, the line segment S at height y sweeps out an annulus.

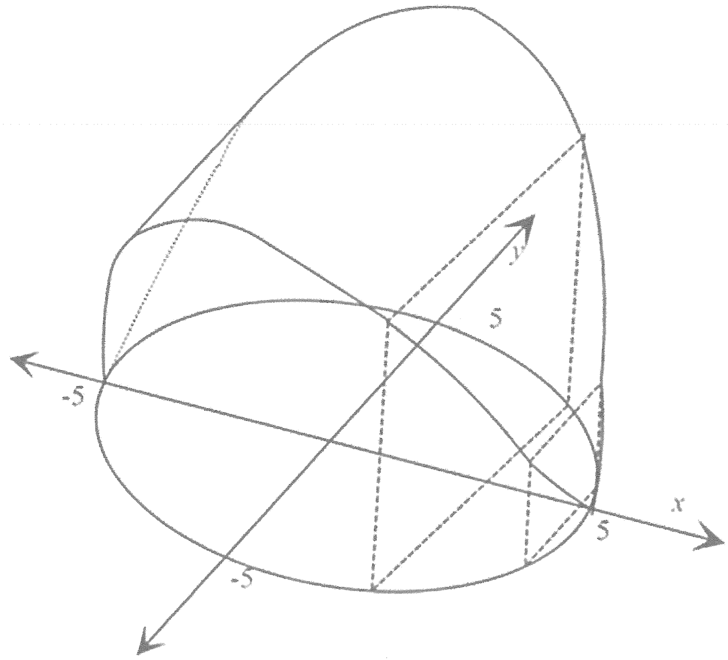


(i) Show that the area of the annulus is equal to $36\pi\sqrt{16 - y^2}$. **3**

(ii) Hence, find the volume of the ring. **3**

Question 14 continues on the next page ......

(b) Let S be a solid where the base is the region bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ and each cross-section taken perpendicular to the x – axis is a square.



Find the volume of the solid S. **4**

(c) The region bounded by the curve $y = \dfrac{1}{(2x+1)(x+1)}$, the coordinate axes and the line $x = 4$ is rotated through one complete revolution about the y – axis.

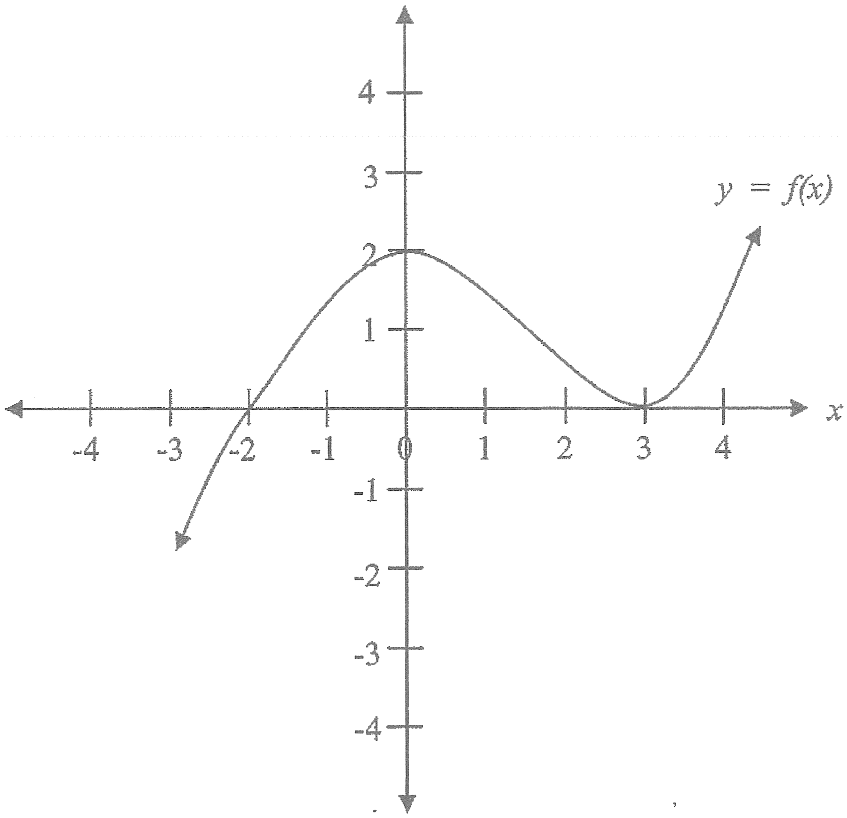
(i) Use the method of cylindrical shells to show that the volume of the resulting solid of revolution can be written as the integral

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^4 \frac{x}{(2x+1)(x+1)}\,dx$$ **3**

(ii) Calculate the integral in (i) to determine the volume. **2**

Question 15 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a)



Given the above graph $y = f(x)$, draw **separate** sketches of the following graphs showing all critical points.

Ensure that you copy, or trace, the above diagram into your answer booklet to assist you with producing your graphs.

(i) $y = \dfrac{1}{f(x)}$ **2**

(ii) $y = \left|f(|x|)\right|$ **2**

(iii) $|y| = f(x)$ **2**

(iv) $y = \ln\left[f(x)\right]$ **2**

Question 15 continues on the next page ……

(b) A particle of unit mass moves in a straight line against a resistance numerically equal to $v + v^3$, where v is its velocity. Initially the particle is at the origin and is travelling with velocity Q, where $Q > 0$.

(i) Explain why $\ddot{x} = -\left(v + v^3\right)$ **1**

(ii) Show that v is related to the displacement x by the formula

$$x = \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{Q-v}{1+Qv}\right].$$ **2**

(iii) Show that the time t which has elapsed when the particle is travelling with velocity V is given by $t = \frac{1}{2}\log_e\left[\frac{Q^2(1+V^2)}{V^2(1+Q^2)}\right]$. **2**

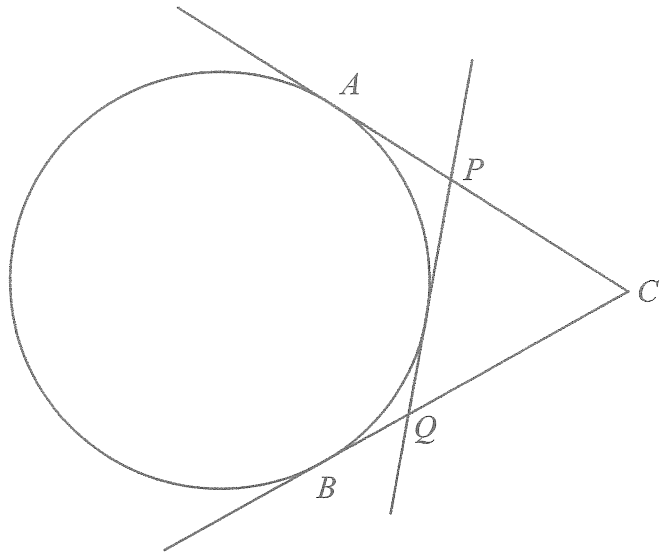
(iv) Find V^2 as a function of t. **2**

Question 16 (15 marks) Start a new booklet **Marks**

(a) A and B are two points on a circle. **3**
Tangents at A and B meet at C.
A third tangent cuts CA and CB in P and Q respectively, as shown in the diagram.

Copy, or trace the diagram into your answer booklet.

Show that the perimeter of ΔCPQ is constant and independent of PQ.



(b) Consider the function $f(x)=\dfrac{(n+1+x)^{n+1}}{(n+x)^n}$, $x\geq 0$ where $n \geq 1$ is a fixed positive integer.

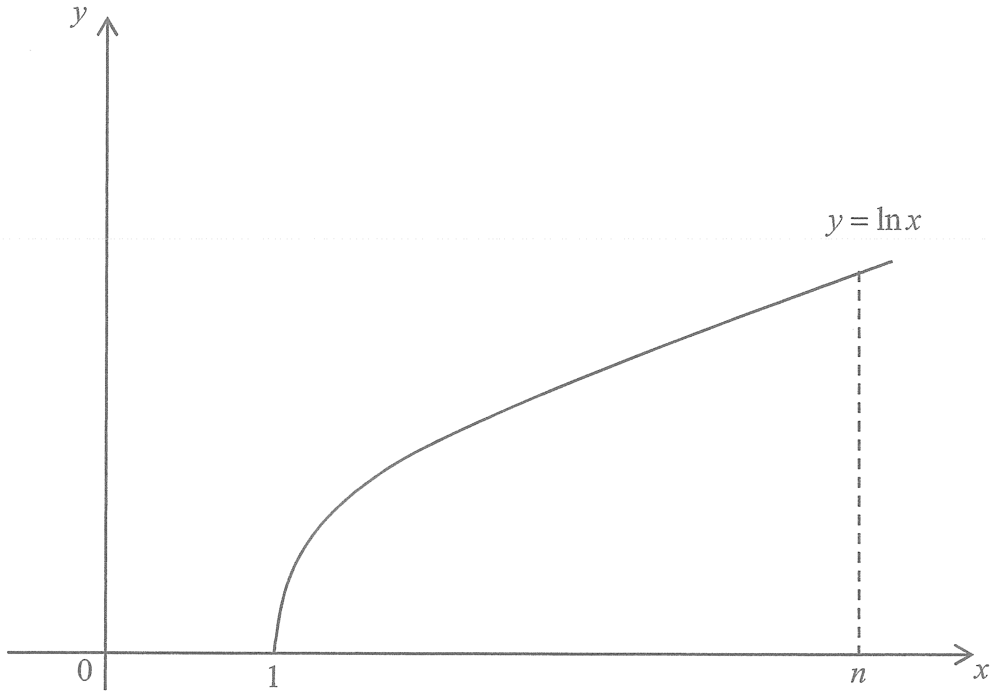
(i) Show that for $x>0, f(x)$ is an increasing function of x. **2**

(ii) Hence, show that $\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}>\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n}\right)^{n}$. **2**

(iii) Deduce that $(n+2)^{n+1}n^n>(n+1)^{2n+1}$. **2**

Question 16 continues on the next page ……

(c)



(i) Use the trapezoidal rule with n function values to approximate $\int_1^n \ln x \, dx$ **2**

(ii) Show that $\frac{d}{dx}(x \ln x - x) = \ln x$, and hence find the exact value of $\int_1^n \ln x \, dx$ **2**

(iii) Deduce that $\ln n! < \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \ln n - n + 1$ **2**

END OF EXAMINATION

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STANDARD INTEGRALS

$$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1},\ n \neq -1;\ x \neq 0, \text{ if } n < 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln x,\ x > 0$$

$$\int e^{ax}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax},\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \cos ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sin ax,\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sin ax\,dx = -\frac{1}{a}\cos ax,\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sec^2 ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan ax,\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sec ax \tan ax\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\sec ax,\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a},\ a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}\,dx = \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a},\ a > 0,\ -a < x < a$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right),\ x > a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}\,dx = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right)$$

NOTE: $\ln x = \log_e x,\ x > 0$

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HSC
Assessment Task 4
Trial HSC Examination
Mathematics Extension 2 – 2014

Section I – Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Student Name/Number Solutions

Select the alternative A, B, C or D that best answers the question. Fill in the response oval completely.

Sample: 2 + 4 = (A) 2 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 9

A ○ B ● C ○ D ○

- If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.

A ● B ⊗ C ○ D ○

- If you change your mind and have crossed out what you consider to be the correct answer, then indicate the correct answer by writing the word correct and drawing an arrow as follows.

A ● B ⊗ (correct) C ○ D ○

1.	A ○	B ○	C ○	D ●
2.	A ○	B ●	C ○	D ○
3.	A ○	B ○	C ○	D ●
4.	A ●	B ○	C ○	D ○
5.	A ○	B ○	C ●	D ○
6.	A ○	B ●	C ○	D ○
7.	A ○	B ○	C ●	D ○
8.	A ○	B ●	C ○	D ○
9.	A ●	B ○	C ○	D ○
10.	A ●	B ○	C ○	D ○

Year 12	Extension 2 Mathematics	TRIAL HSC 2014
Question No.11	Solutions and Marking Guidelines	

Outcomes Addressed in this Question

E8 - applies further techniques of integration, including partial fractions, integration by parts and recurrence formulae, to problems.

Outcome	Solutions	Marking Guidelines

(a) $\int \cos^3 x\,dx = \int \cos^2 x \cos dx$

$= \int (1-\sin^2 x)\cos dx$ $u = \sin x$, $du = \cos x dx$

$= \int (1-u^2)\,du$

$= u - \dfrac{u^3}{3} + C$

$= \sin x - \dfrac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$

2 marks : correct solution

1 mark : substantially correct solution

(b) $I = \int e^x \cos x dx$ $u = e^x$, $dv = \cos x\,dx$, $du = e^x dx$, $v = \sin x$

$= uv - \int v\,du$ $u = e^x$, $dv = \sin x\,dx$, $du = e^x dx$, $v = -\cos x$

$= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x\,dx$

$= e^x \sin x - \left[-e^x \cos x - \int -e^x \cos x\,dx\right]$

$= e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - I$

$2I = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x$

$I = \dfrac{e^x(\sin x + \cos x)}{2} + c$

3 marks : correct solution

2 marks : substantially correct solution

1 mark : correct use of IBP at least once

(c) $\dfrac{4}{4x^2-1} = \dfrac{4}{(2x-1)(2x+1)} = \dfrac{A}{2x-1} + \dfrac{B}{2x+1}$

$4 = A(2x+1) + B(2x+1)$

$x = \frac{1}{2} \;\Rightarrow\; A = 2$

$x = -\frac{1}{2} \;\Rightarrow\; B = 2$

2 marks : correct solution

$\int \dfrac{4}{4x^2-1}dx = \int \dfrac{2}{2x-1}dx - \int \dfrac{2}{2x+1}dx$

$= \ln|2x-1| - \ln|2x+1| + k$

$= \ln\left|\dfrac{2x-1}{2x+1}\right| + k$

1 mark : substantially correct solution

Question 11 continued...

(d) $\int \sqrt{\dfrac{x-1}{x+1}}\,dx = \int \dfrac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x+1}}\cdot\dfrac{\sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}\,dx$

$= \int \dfrac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx$

$= \frac{1}{2}\int \dfrac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx - \int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx$

$= \sqrt{x^2-1} - \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}\right) + K$

2 marks : correct solution

1 mark : substantially correct solution

(e)(i) $I_n = \int x^n \cos x dx$ $u = x^n$, $dv = \cos x\,dx$, $du = nx^{n-1}dx$, $v = \sin x$

$= uv - \int v\,du$

$= x^n \sin x - n\int x^{n-1} \sin x\,dx$ $u = x^{n-1}$, $dv = \sin x\,dx$, $du = (n-1)x^{n-2}dx$, $v = -\cos x$

$= x^n \sin x - n\left[-x^{n-1}\cos x - (n-1)\int -x^{n-2}\cos x\,dx\right]$

$= x^n \sin x + nx^{n-1}\cos x - n(n-1)\int x^{n-2}\cos x\,dx$

$= x^n \sin x + nx^{n-1}\cos x - n(n-1)I_{n-2}$

3 marks : correct solution

2 marks : substantially correct solution

1 mark : correct use of IBP at least once

(e)(ii) $I_4 = \int x^4 \cos x\,dx$

$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 4(3)I_2$

$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12\left[x^2 \sin x + 2x\cos x - 2(1)I_0\right]$

$= x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x + 24x\cos x + 24\int \cos x\,dx$

$= \left[x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \cos x - 12x^2 \sin x + 24x \cos x + 24\sin x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \left[\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4}\right)^4 + 0 - 12\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 - 0 + 24(1)\right] - [0]$

$= \dfrac{\pi^4}{16} - 3\pi^2 + 24$

3 marks : correct solution

2 marks : substantially correct solution

1 mark : meaningful progress towards correct solution

Question No.12-13 Solutions and Marking Guidelines

Outcomes Addressed in this Questions

E2	chooses appropriate strategies to construct arguments and proofs in both concrete and abstract settings
E3	uses the relationship between algebraic and geometric representations of complex numbers and of conic sections
E4	uses efficient techniques for the algebraic manipulation required in dealing with questions such as those involving conic sections and polynomials.
E6	combines the ideas of algebra and calculus to determine the important features of the graphs of a wide variety of functions
E7	uses the techniques of slicing and cylindrical shells to determine volumes
E8	applies further techniques of integration, including partial fractions, integration by parts and recurrence formulae, to problems
E9	communicates abstract ideas and relationships using appropriate notation and logical argument

Outcome | **Solutions** | **Marking Guidelines**

Outcome: **E3**

Question 12

a)

(i)

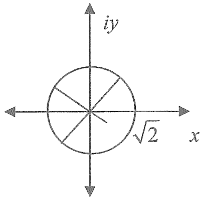
$P = 1 + i$

$Q = i(1+i) = -1 + i$

$R = -(1+i) = -1 - i$

$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} cis\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$



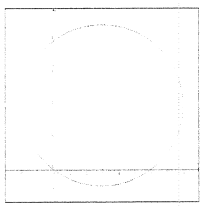
2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

2 marks both correct answers
1mark one correct answer

(ii)

Kite

(b)(i)

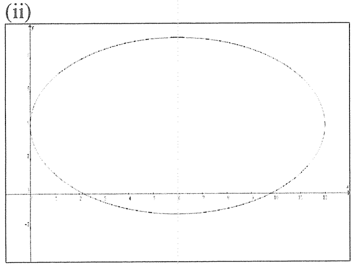


Circle centre (3,4) radius 5,

$|z|$ = length of diameter $= 10$

2 marks both correct answers
1mark one correct answer

(ii)



Ellipse $\frac{(x-6)^2}{36} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{27} = 1$

Greatest argument is positive y axis ie $\arg(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

2 marks both correct answers
1mark one correct answer

c)

$\varpi = \sqrt{2} - i\sqrt{2}$

$|\varpi| = \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2} = 2$

$\arg(\varpi) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\varpi = 2\left(\cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$

1mark one correct answer

ii

$\varpi^{22} = 2^{22}\left(\cos\left(-\frac{22\pi}{4}\right) + i\sin\left(-\frac{22\pi}{4}\right)\right)$

$\varpi^{22} = 2^{22}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = i2^{22}$

1mark correct solution

d)(i),(ii)

$z^6 = -1$

$z^6 + 1 = 0$

$\left(z^2+1\right)\left(z^4 - z^2 + 1\right) = 0$

$\left(z^2+1\right) = 0$

$z = \pm i$ and the roots below

$\left(z^4 - z^2 + 1\right) = 0$

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

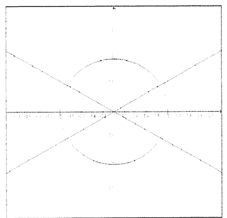
$z_1 = cis\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$

$z_2 = cis\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + i\frac{1}{2}$

$z_3 = cis\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}$

$z_4 = cis\left(\frac{11\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - i\frac{1}{2}$

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution



1mark correct solution

Question 13

a) i

$PS = ePM$

$\sqrt{(x-2)^2+y^2} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{(x-1)^2+(y-y)^2}$

$(x-2)^2+y^2 = 2(x-1)^2$

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

$x^2-y^2 = 2$

1mark correct solution

$\frac{x^2}{2}-\frac{y^2}{2} = 1$

for asymptotes

$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0$

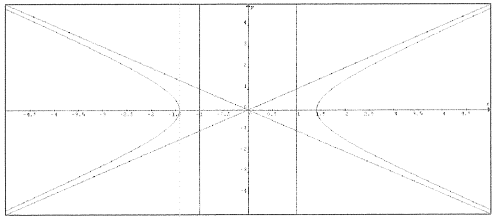
$\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}$

$y = x, y = -x$

$m_1 \times m_2 = -1 \therefore$ asympotes at 90° and rectangular.

1mark correct solution

E3/4



1mark correct graph

ii

$P\left(\sqrt{2}\sec\theta, \sqrt{2}\tan\theta\right)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{d\theta}\times\frac{d\theta}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta}{\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\tan\theta} = \frac{\sec\theta}{\tan\theta}$

gradient normal $m = -\frac{\tan\theta}{\sec\theta}$

$y-\sqrt{2}\tan\theta = -\frac{\tan\theta}{\sec\theta}\left(x-\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\right)$

$y\sec\theta + x\tan\theta = 2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta\sec\theta$

1mark correct solution

(iii)

$y = 0, x = 2\sqrt{2}\sec\theta$

$x = 0, y = 2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta$

$T = (X,Y) = \left(2\sqrt{2}\sec\theta, 2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta\right)$

$X^2-Y^2 = \left(2\sqrt{2}\sec\theta\right)^2-\left(2\sqrt{2}\tan\theta\right)^2 = 8\left(\sec^2\theta-\tan^2\theta\right)$

$X^2-Y^2 = 8$

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

b(i)

$C_1 \equiv x^2+3y^2-1, C_2 \equiv 4x^2+y^2-1$

$C_1 = 0$, then $x^2+3y^2-1 = 0$ and if $C_2 = 0$, then $4x^2+y^2-1 = 0$

if $P(x_1, y_1)$ is on C_1 and C_2 then

$x_1^2+3y_1^2-1 = 0$ and $4x_1^2+y_1^2-1 = 0$

$x^2+3y^2-1+\lambda\left(4x^2+y^2-1\right) = 0$

$x_1^2+3y_1^2-1+\lambda\left(4x_1^2+y_1^2-1\right) = 0$

$\therefore P$ lies on $x^2+3y^2-1+\lambda\left(4x^2+y^2-1\right) = 0$

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

ii

$x^2+3y^2-1+\lambda\left(4x^2+y^2-1\right) = 0$

$x^2(1+4\lambda)+y^2(3+\lambda) = 1+\lambda$

$x^2\times\frac{1+4\lambda}{1+\lambda}+y^2\times\frac{3+\lambda}{1+\lambda} = 1$

$\frac{1+4\lambda}{1+\lambda}\times\frac{3+\lambda}{1+\lambda} > 0$

$(1+4\lambda)(3+\lambda) > 0$

$\lambda > -\frac{1}{4}$,

$\lambda < -3$

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

(c)
(i)

let $P(x) = (x-\alpha)^n Q(x)$

$P'(x) = (x-\alpha)^n Q'(x)+n(x-\alpha)^{n-1}Q(x)$

$P'(x) = (x-\alpha)^{n-1}\left[(x-\alpha)^n Q'(x)+nQ(x)\right]$

$\therefore P'(\alpha) = 0$

1mark correct solution

(ii)

$P(x) = 18x^3+3x^2-28x+12$

$P'(x) = 54x^2+6x-28 = 0$

$2(3x-2)(9x+7) = 0$

$P\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 18\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3+3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2-28\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)+12 = 0$

$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\times\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\times\beta = -\frac{12}{18}$

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

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

(d)

If α is a root of $2x^3-x^2+3x+5$

then $2\alpha^3-\alpha^2+3\alpha+5 = 0$

$\frac{2}{x^3}-\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{3}{x}+5 = 0$ will have roots $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ etc

since $2\alpha^3-\alpha^2+3\alpha+5 = 0$.

$\therefore P(x) = 2-x+3x^2+5x^3$ is the desired polynomial.

2 marks correct method leading to correct solution
1mark substantial progress towards the correct solution

Year 12	Mathematics Extension 2	Trial HSC Examination 2014
Question 15	Solutions and Marking Guidelines	

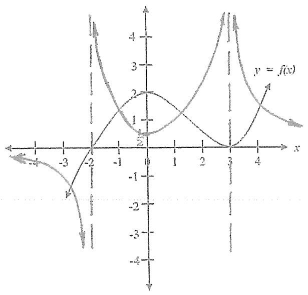
Outcome Addressed in this Question

E6 combines the ideas of algebra and calculus to determine the important features of the graphs of a wide variety of functions

E5 uses ideas and techniques from calculus to solve problems in mechanics involving resolution of forces, resisted motion and circular motion

Part	Solutions	Marking Guidelines

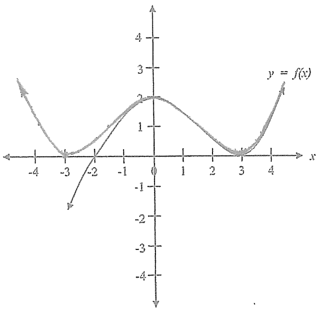
(a) (i)



Award 2
Correct graph

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

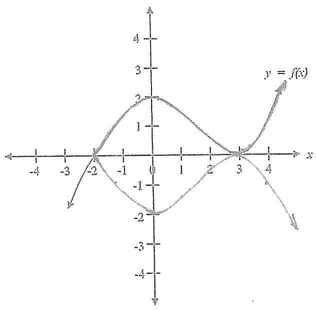
(a) (ii)



Award 2
Correct graph

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

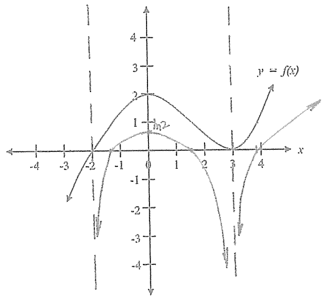
(a) (iii)



Award 2
Correct graph

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

(a) (iv)



Award 2
Correct graph

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

(b) (i)

$F = ma = m\ddot{x}$

Resistance has negative sign

$\therefore m\ddot{x} = -\left(v + v^3\right)$

$\therefore \ddot{x} = -\left(v + v^3\right)$ since $m = 1$

Award 1
Correct solution

(b) (ii)

$\ddot{x} = v\dfrac{dv}{dx} = -\left(v + v^3\right)$

$\therefore \dfrac{dv}{dx} = -\left(1 + v^2\right)$

$\therefore \dfrac{dx}{dv} = -\dfrac{1}{1+v^2}$

$\therefore \int dx = -\int \dfrac{1}{1+v^2}\, dv$

$\therefore x = -\tan^{-1} v + c$

When $t = 0$, $v = Q$, $x = 0 \Rightarrow c = \tan^{-1} Q$

$\therefore x = -\tan^{-1} v + \tan^{-1} Q = \tan^{-1} Q - \tan^{-1} v$

$\therefore \tan x = \tan\left(\tan^{-1} Q - \tan^{-1} v\right)$

$= \dfrac{\tan\left(\tan^{-1} Q\right) - \tan\left(\tan^{-1} v\right)}{1 + \tan\left(\tan^{-1} Q\right).\tan\left(\tan^{-1} v\right)}$

$= \dfrac{Q - v}{1 + Qv}$

$\therefore x = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{Q - v}{1 + Qv}\right)$

Award 2
Correct solution

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

(b) (iii)

$\ddot{x} = \dfrac{dv}{dt} = -\left(v + v^3\right)$

$\therefore \dfrac{dt}{dv} = \dfrac{-1}{v + v^3} = \dfrac{-1}{v\left(1 + v^2\right)} = -\left(\dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{v}{1+v^2}\right)$

$\therefore \int dt = -\int\left(\dfrac{1}{v} - \dfrac{v}{1+v^2}\right) dv$

$\therefore t = -\ln v + \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(1 + v^2\right) + c$

When $t = 0$, $v = Q \Rightarrow c = \ln Q - \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(1 + Q^2\right)$

$\therefore t = -\ln v + \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(1 + v^2\right) + \ln Q - \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(1 + Q^2\right)$

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\left[-2\ln v + \ln\left(1 + v^2\right) + 2\ln Q - \ln\left(1 + Q^2\right)\right]$

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\left[\dfrac{Q^2\left(1 + v^2\right)}{v^2\left(1 + Q^2\right)}\right]$

Award 2
Correct solution

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

(b) (iv)

$2t = \ln\left[\dfrac{Q^2\left(1 + v^2\right)}{v^2\left(1 + Q^2\right)}\right]$

$\therefore e^{2t} = \dfrac{Q^2\left(1 + v^2\right)}{v^2\left(1 + Q^2\right)}$

$\therefore e^{2t} v^2\left(1 + Q^2\right) = Q^2\left(1 + v^2\right)$

$\therefore v^2\left(e^{2t}\left(1 + Q^2\right) - Q^2\right) = Q^2$

$\therefore v^2 = \dfrac{Q^2}{e^{2t}\left(1 + Q^2\right) - Q^2}$

Award 2
Correct solution

Award 1
Substantial progress towards solution.

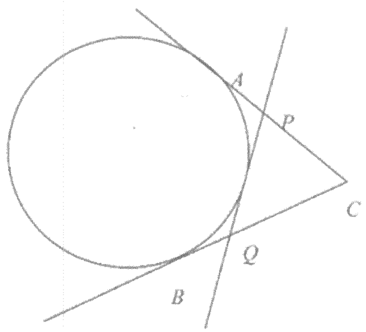
Year 12 — Extension 2 Mathematics — TRIAL HSC 2014

Question No.16 — Solutions and Marking Guidelines

Outcomes Addressed in this Question

E2 - chooses appropriate strategies to construct arguments and proofs in both concrete and abstract settings

E9 - communicates abstract ideas and relationships using appropriate notation and logical argument

Outcome	Solutions	Marking Guidelines
E2	(a)  $PQ = AP + BQ$ (tangents drawn from P are equal, *and* tangents drawn from Q are equal) Now, perimeter of $\Delta CPQ = CP+CQ+PQ$ $= CP+CQ+AP+BQ \quad (PQ=AP+BQ)$ $= CP+AP+CQ+BQ$ $= CA+CB$ **Which is constant and independent of PQ.**	**3 marks :** correct solution **2 marks :** substantially correct solution **1 mark :** meaningful progress towards correct solution
E2, E9	(b)(i) $f(x)=\dfrac{(n+1+x)^{n+1}}{(n+x)^n}$ $f'(x)=\dfrac{(n+1)(n+1+x)^n(n+x)^n-n(n+x)^{n-1}(n+1+x)^{n+1}}{(n+x)^{2n}}$ $=\dfrac{(n+1+x)^n(n+x)^{n-1}\left[(n+1)(n+x)-n(n+1+x)\right]}{(n+x)^{2n}}$ $=\dfrac{(n+1+x)^n(n+x)^{n-1}[x]}{(n+x)^{2n}}$ $=\dfrac{(n+1+x)^n x}{(n+x)^{n+1}}>0$ for $x>0$, as $n\ge1$ $\therefore f(x)$ is an increasing function	**2 marks :** correct solution **1 mark :** substantially correct solution
E2, E9	(b)(ii) $f(x)>f(0)$ (as $f(x)$ is an increasing function) $\dfrac{(n+1+x)^{n+1}}{(n+x)^n}>\dfrac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n)^n}$ $\quad\left(\div\dfrac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+x)^2}\right)$ $\dfrac{(n+1+x)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}}>\dfrac{(n+x)^n}{(n)^n}$ $\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}>\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n}\right)^n$	**2 marks :** correct solution **1 mark :** substantially correct solution *NB: this solution requires the use of part (i) to obtain marks... (hence...)*
E2, E9	(b)(iii) $\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}>\left(1+\dfrac{x}{n}\right)^n$ $\left(1+\dfrac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}>\left(1+\dfrac{1}{n}\right)^n$ (sub $x=1$) $\left(\dfrac{n+1+1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}>\left(\dfrac{n+1}{n}\right)^n$ $(n+2)^{n+1}n^n>(n+1)^n(n+1)^{n+1}$ $(n+2)^{n+1}n^n>(n+1)^{2n}+1$	**2 marks :** correct solution **1 mark :** substantially correct solution
E2, E9	(c)(i) $\int_1^n \ln x\,dx\approx\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln1+\ln n+2\left(\ln2+\ln3+\ln4...+\ln(n-1)\right)\right]$ $=\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln1+\ln n+2\ln\left(2.3.4...(n-1)\right)\right]$ $=\frac{1}{2}\ln n+\ln\left(2.3.4...(n-1)\right)$ $=\frac{1}{2}\ln n+\ln(n-1)!$ $=\frac{1}{2}\ln n-\ln n+\ln n+\ln(n-1)!$ $=\ln(n)!-\frac{1}{2}\ln n$	**2 marks :** correct solution *NB: n function values means (n – 1) strips (applications)* **1 mark :** substantially correct solution
	(c)(ii) $\dfrac{d}{dx}(x\ln x-x)=1.\ln x+\dfrac{1}{x}.x-1$ $=\ln x$ $\int_1^n \ln x\,dx=[x\ln x-x]_1^n$ $=[n\ln n-n]-[1\ln1-1]$ $=n\ln n-n+1$	**2 marks :** correct solution **1 mark :** substantially correct solution
	(iii) Trapeziums lie under the curve, so (i) is an underestimate. i.e. $\ln n!-\frac{1}{2}\ln n<n\ln n-n+1$ $\ln n!<n\ln n+\frac{1}{2}\ln n-n+1$ $\ln n!<\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)\ln n-n+1$	**2 marks :** correct solution **1 mark :** substantially correct solution