

**IMPORTANT:**

This resource was developed to support a previous version of the syllabus.  
It may contain content that differs from the current syllabus.

# Mathematics

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**General  
Instructions**

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen
- NESA approved calculators may be used
- A reference sheet is provided at the back of this paper
- In Questions 11–16, show relevant mathematical reasoning and/or calculations

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**Total marks:  
100**

**Section I – 10 marks** (pages 2–5)

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

**Section II – 90 marks** (pages 6–16)

- Attempt Questions 11–16
- Allow about 2 hours and 45 minutes for this section

## 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 What is the gradient of the line  $2x + 3y + 4 = 0$ ?

A.  $-\frac{2}{3}$

B.  $\frac{2}{3}$

C.  $-\frac{3}{2}$

D.  $\frac{3}{2}$

2 Which expression is equal to  $3x^2 - x - 2$ ?

A.  $(3x - 1)(x + 2)$

B.  $(3x + 1)(x - 2)$

C.  $(3x - 2)(x + 1)$

D.  $(3x + 2)(x - 1)$

3 What is the derivative of  $e^{x^2}$ ?

A.  $x^2e^{x^2-1}$

B.  $2xe^{2x}$

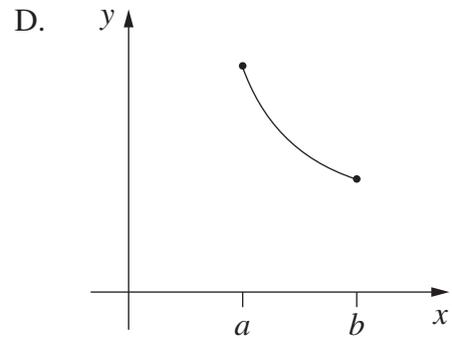
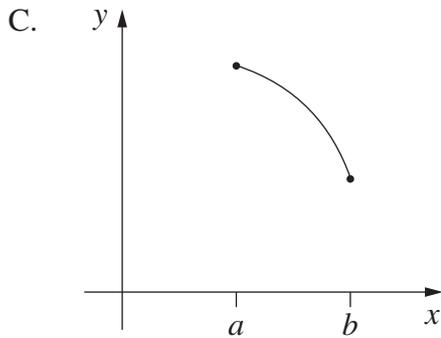
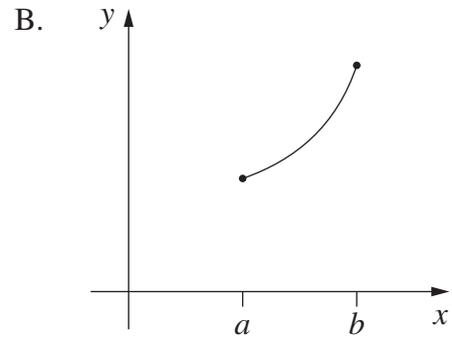
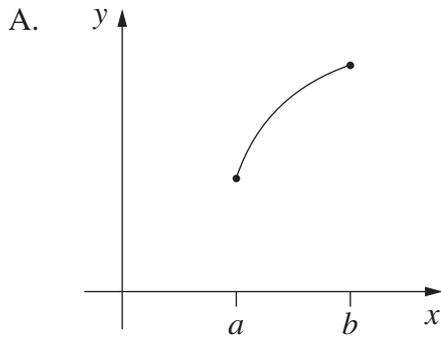
C.  $2xe^{x^2}$

D.  $2e^{x^2}$

4 The function  $f(x)$  is defined for  $a \leq x \leq b$ .

On this interval,  $f'(x) > 0$  and  $f''(x) < 0$ .

Which graph best represents  $y = f(x)$ ?



5 It is given that  $\ln a = \ln b - \ln c$ , where  $a, b, c > 0$ .

Which statement is true?

A.  $a = b - c$

B.  $a = \frac{b}{c}$

C.  $\ln a = \frac{b}{c}$

D.  $\ln a = \frac{\ln b}{\ln c}$

6 The point  $P$  moves so that it is always equidistant from two fixed points,  $A$  and  $B$ .

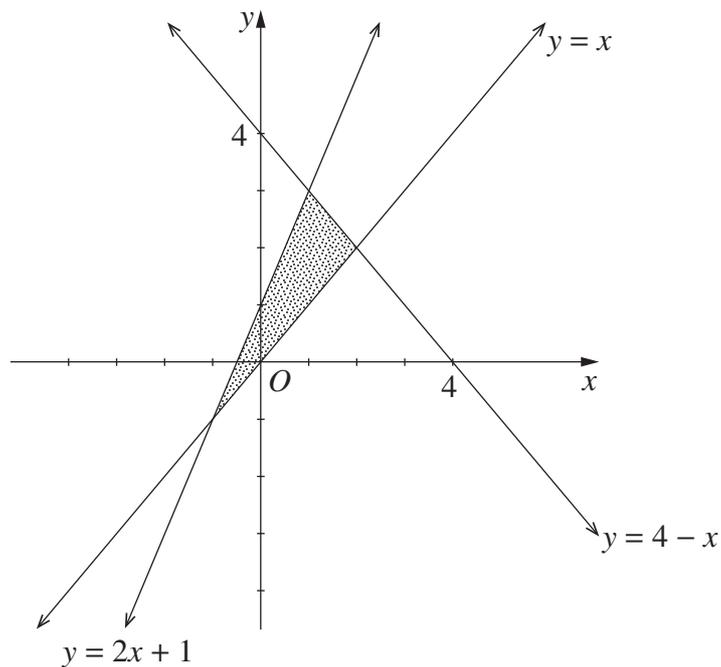
What best describes the locus of  $P$ ?

- A. A point
- B. A circle
- C. A parabola
- D. A straight line

7 Which expression is equivalent to  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta$ ?

- A.  $\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sec \theta$
- B.  $\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta$
- C. 2
- D. 1

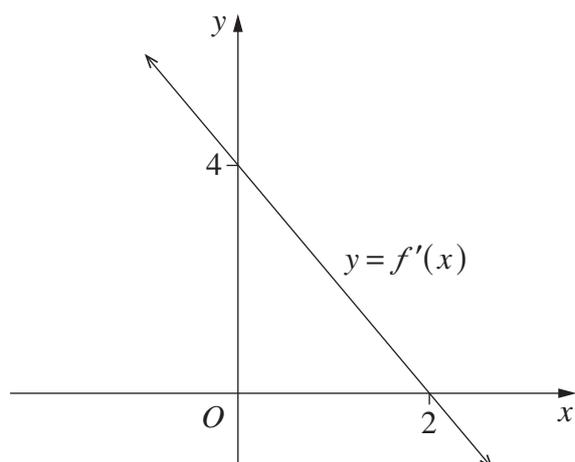
8 The region enclosed by  $y = 4 - x$ ,  $y = x$  and  $y = 2x + 1$  is shaded in the diagram below.



Which of the following defines the shaded region?

- A.  $y \leq 2x + 1$ ,  $y \leq 4 - x$ ,  $y \geq x$
- B.  $y \geq 2x + 1$ ,  $y \leq 4 - x$ ,  $y \geq x$
- C.  $y \leq 2x + 1$ ,  $y \geq 4 - x$ ,  $y \geq x$
- D.  $y \geq 2x + 1$ ,  $y \geq 4 - x$ ,  $y \geq x$

- 9 The graph of  $y = f'(x)$  is shown.

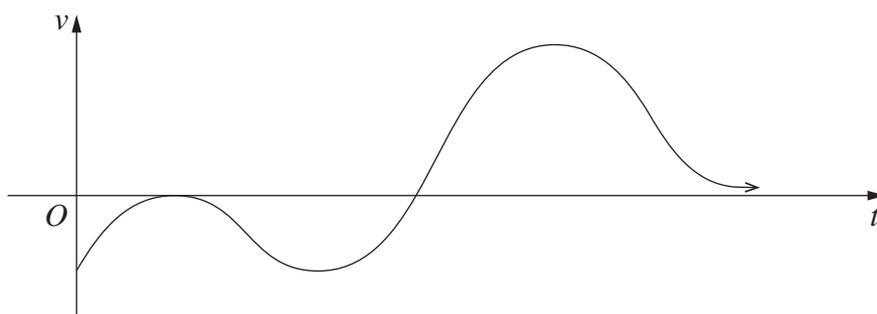


The curve  $y = f(x)$  has a maximum value of 12.

What is the equation of the curve  $y = f(x)$ ?

- A.  $y = x^2 - 4x + 12$
  - B.  $y = 4 + 4x - x^2$
  - C.  $y = 8 + 4x - x^2$
  - D.  $y = x^2 - 4x + 16$
- 10 A particle is moving along a straight line.

The graph shows the velocity,  $v$ , of the particle for time  $t \geq 0$ .



How many times does the particle change direction?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

## Section II

90 marks

Attempt Questions 11–16

Allow about 2 hours and 45 minutes for this section

Answer each question in the appropriate writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

In Questions 11–16, your responses should include relevant mathematical reasoning and/or calculations.

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**Question 11** (15 marks) Use the Question 11 Writing Booklet.

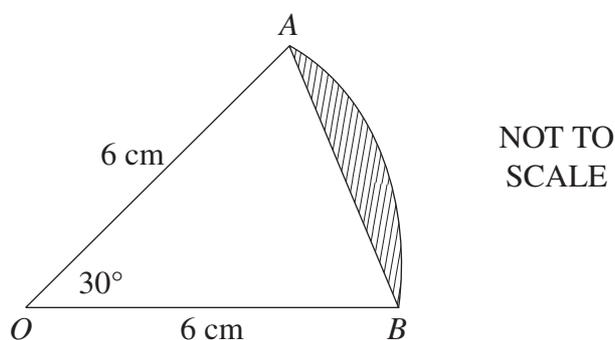
(a) Rationalise the denominator of  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-1}$ . 2

(b) Find  $\int (2x+1)^4 dx$ . 1

(c) Differentiate  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ . 2

(d) Differentiate  $x^3 \ln x$ . 2

- (e) In the diagram,  $OAB$  is a sector of the circle with centre  $O$  and radius 6 cm, where  $\angle AOB = 30^\circ$ .

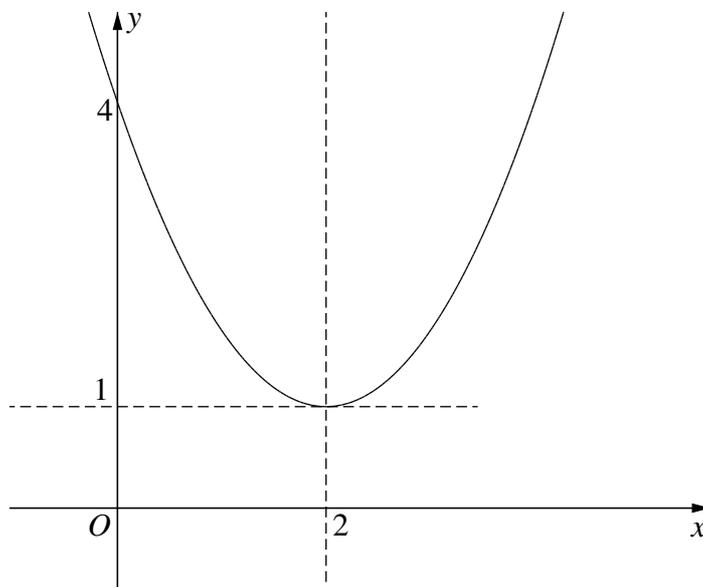


- (i) Find the exact value of the area of the triangle  $OAB$ . 1
- (ii) Find the exact value of the area of the shaded segment. 1

**Question 11 continues on page 7**

Question 11 (continued)

- (f) Determine the equation of the parabola shown. Write your answer in the form  $(x - h)^2 = 4a(y - k)$ . **2**



- (g) Solve  $|3x - 1| = 2$ . **2**

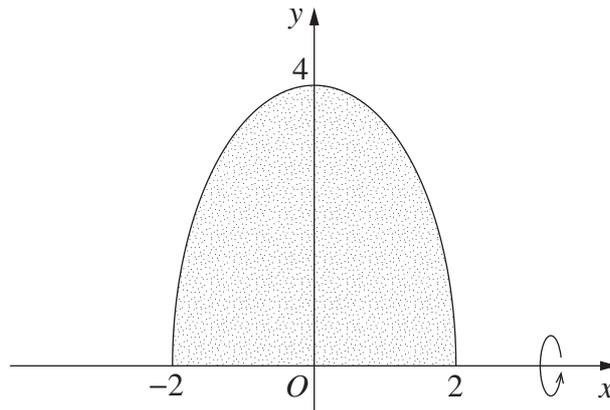
- (h) Find the domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{3 - x}$ . **2**

**End of Question 11**

**Question 12** (15 marks) Use the Question 12 Writing Booklet.

- (a) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = x^2 + 4x - 7$  at the point  $(1, -2)$ . **2**

- (b) The diagram shows the region bounded by  $y = \sqrt{16 - 4x^2}$  and the  $x$ -axis. **3**



The region is rotated about the  $x$ -axis to form a solid.

Find the exact volume of the solid formed.

- (c) In an arithmetic series, the fifth term is 200 and the sum of the first four terms is 1200. **3**

Find the value of the tenth term.

**Question 12 continues on page 9**

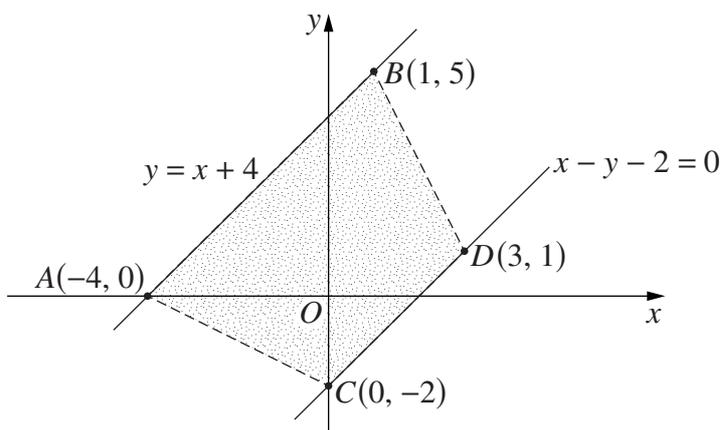
Question 12 (continued)

- (d) The points  $A(-4, 0)$  and  $B(1, 5)$  lie on the line  $y = x + 4$ .

The length of  $AB$  is  $5\sqrt{2}$ .

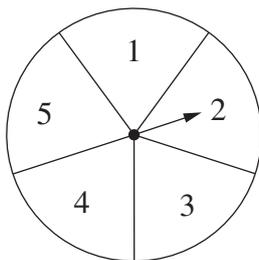
The points  $C(0, -2)$  and  $D(3, 1)$  lie on the line  $x - y - 2 = 0$ .

The points  $A, B, D, C$  form a trapezium as shown.



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- (i) Find the perpendicular distance from point  $A(-4, 0)$  to the line  $x - y - 2 = 0$ . 1
- (ii) Calculate the area of the trapezium. 2
- (e) A spinner is marked with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. When it is spun, each of the five numbers is equally likely to occur.



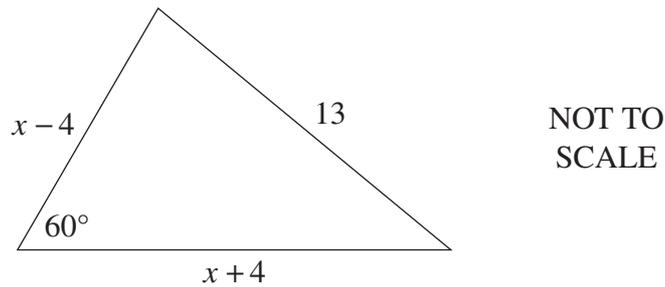
The spinner is spun three times.

- (i) What is the probability that an even number occurs on the first spin? 1
- (ii) What is the probability that an even number occurs on at least one of the three spins? 1
- (iii) What is the probability that an even number occurs on the first spin and odd numbers occur on the second and third spins? 1
- (iv) What is the probability that an even number occurs on exactly one of the three spins? 1

**End of Question 12**

**Question 13** (15 marks) Use the Question 13 Writing Booklet.

- (a) Using the cosine rule, find the value of  $x$  in the following diagram. **3**



- (b) Consider the curve  $y = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x + 7$ .
- (i) Find the stationary points of the curve and determine their nature. **4**
- (ii) Sketch the curve, labelling the stationary points. **2**
- (iii) Hence, or otherwise, find the values of  $x$  for which  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is positive. **1**
- (c) By letting  $m = t^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , or otherwise, solve  $t^{\frac{2}{3}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6 = 0$ . **2**
- (d) The rate at which water flows into a tank is given by **3**

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2},$$

where  $V$  is the volume of water in the tank in litres and  $t$  is the time in seconds.

Initially the tank is empty.

Find the exact amount of water in the tank after 10 seconds.

**Question 14** (15 marks) Use the Question 14 Writing Booklet.

(a) Sketch the curve  $y = 4 + 3 \sin 2x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . **3**

(b) (i) Find the exact value of  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x \, dx$ . **1**

(ii) Using Simpson's rule with one application, find an approximation to the integral **2**

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x \, dx,$$

leaving your answer in terms of  $\pi$  and  $\sqrt{3}$ .

(iii) Using parts (i) and (ii), show that **1**

$$\pi \approx \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{3 + 4\sqrt{3}}.$$

**Question 14 continues on page 12**

Question 14 (continued)

- (c) Carbon-14 is a radioactive substance that decays over time. The amount of carbon-14 present in a kangaroo bone is given by

$$C(t) = Ae^{kt},$$

where  $A$  and  $k$  are constants, and  $t$  is the number of years since the kangaroo died.

- (i) Show that  $C(t)$  satisfies  $\frac{dC}{dt} = kC$ . **1**

- (ii) After 5730 years, half of the original amount of carbon-14 is present. **2**

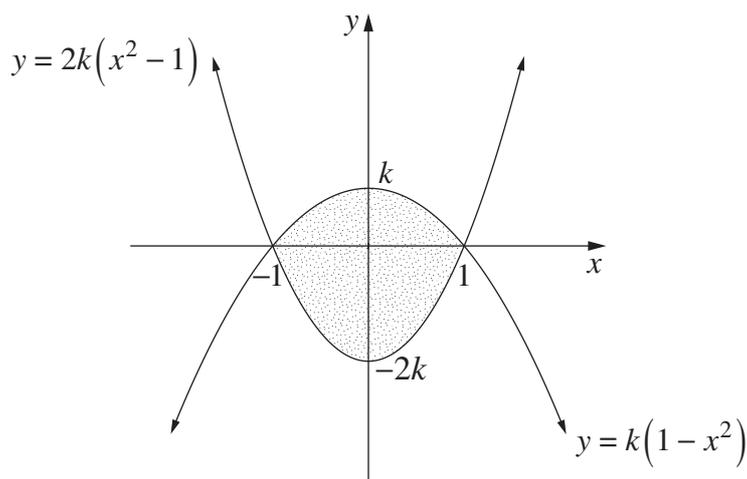
Show that the value of  $k$ , correct to 2 significant figures, is  $-0.00012$ .

- (iii) The amount of carbon-14 now present in a kangaroo bone is 90% of the original amount. **2**

Find the number of years since the kangaroo died. Give your answer correct to 2 significant figures.

- (d) The shaded region shown is enclosed by two parabolas, each with  $x$ -intercepts at  $x = -1$  and  $x = 1$ . **3**

The parabolas have equations  $y = 2k(x^2 - 1)$  and  $y = k(1 - x^2)$ , where  $k > 0$ .

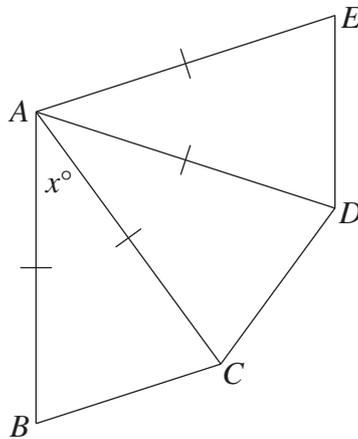


Given that the area of the shaded region is 8, find the value of  $k$ .

**End of Question 14**

**Question 15** (15 marks) Use the Question 15 Writing Booklet.

- (a) The triangle  $ABC$  is isosceles with  $AB = AC$  and the size of  $\angle BAC$  is  $x^\circ$ . Points  $D$  and  $E$  are chosen so that  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\triangle ACD$  and  $\triangle ADE$  are congruent, as shown in the diagram. **3**



Find the value of  $x$  for which  $AB$  is parallel to  $ED$ , giving reasons.

- (b) Anita opens a savings account. At the start of each month she deposits  $\$X$  into the savings account. At the end of each month, after interest is added into the savings account, the bank withdraws  $\$2500$  from the savings account as a loan repayment. Let  $M_n$  be the amount in the savings account after the  $n^{\text{th}}$  withdrawal.

The savings account pays interest of  $4.2\%$  per annum compounded monthly.

- (i) Show that after the second withdrawal the amount in the savings account is given by **2**

$$M_2 = X(1.0035^2 + 1.0035) - 2500(1.0035 + 1).$$

- (ii) Find the value of  $X$  so that the amount in the savings account is  $\$80\,000$  after the last withdrawal of the fourth year. **3**

**Question 15 continues on page 14**

Question 15 (continued)

(c) Two particles move along the  $x$ -axis.

When  $t = 0$ , particle  $P_1$  is at the origin and moving with velocity 3.

For  $t \geq 0$ , particle  $P_1$  has acceleration given by  $a_1 = 6t + e^{-t}$ .

(i) Show that the velocity of particle  $P_1$  is given by  $v_1 = 3t^2 + 4 - e^{-t}$ . **2**

When  $t = 0$ , particle  $P_2$  is also at the origin.

For  $t \geq 0$ , particle  $P_2$  has velocity given by  $v_2 = 6t + 1 - e^{-t}$ .

(ii) When do the two particles have the same velocity? **2**

(iii) Show that the two particles do not meet for  $t > 0$ . **3**

**End of Question 15**

**Question 16** (15 marks) Use the Question 16 Writing Booklet.

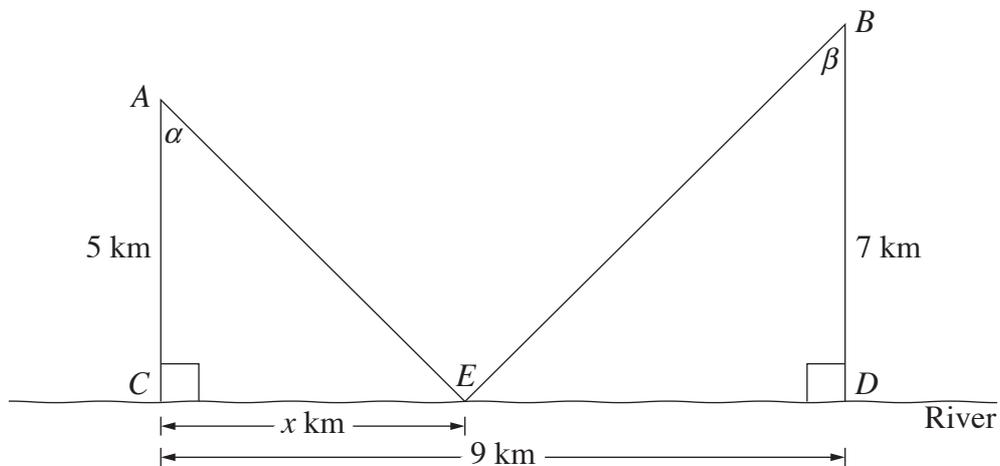
- (a) John's home is at point  $A$  and his school is at point  $B$ . A straight river runs nearby.

The point on the river closest to  $A$  is point  $C$ , which is 5 km from  $A$ .

The point on the river closest to  $B$  is point  $D$ , which is 7 km from  $B$ .

The distance from  $C$  to  $D$  is 9 km.

To get some exercise, John cycles from home directly to point  $E$  on the river,  $x$  km from  $C$ , before cycling directly to school at  $B$ , as shown in the diagram.



The total distance John cycles from home to school is  $L$  km.

- (i) Show that  $L = \sqrt{x^2 + 25} + \sqrt{49 + (9 - x)^2}$ . 1
- (ii) Show that if  $\frac{dL}{dx} = 0$ , then  $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta$ . 3
- (iii) Find the value of  $x$  that makes  $\sin\alpha = \sin\beta$ . 2
- (iv) Explain why this value of  $x$  gives a minimum for  $L$ . 1

**Question 16 continues on page 16**

Question 16 (continued)

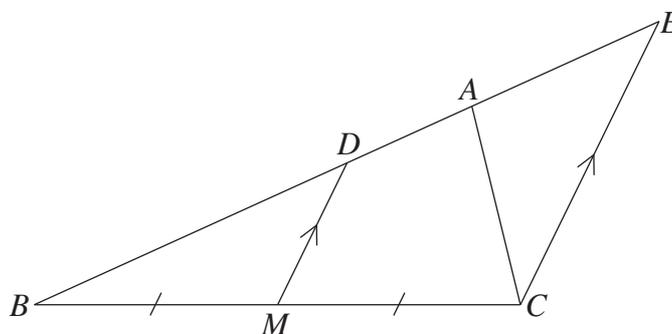
- (b) A geometric series has first term  $a$  and limiting sum 2. 3

Find all possible values for  $a$ .

- (c) In the triangle  $ABC$ , the point  $M$  is the mid-point of  $BC$ . The point  $D$  lies on  $AB$  and

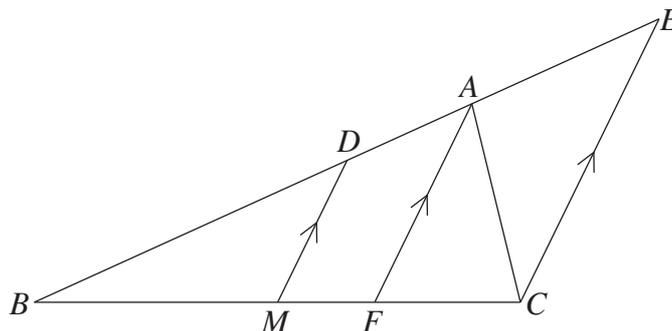
$$BD = DA + AC.$$

The line that passes through the point  $C$  and is parallel to  $MD$  meets  $BA$  produced at  $E$ .



Copy or trace this diagram into your writing booklet.

- (i) Prove that  $\triangle ACE$  is isosceles. 3
- (ii) The point  $F$  is chosen on  $BC$  so that  $AF$  is parallel to  $DM$ . 2



Show that  $AF$  bisects  $\angle BAC$ .

**End of paper**

# **REFERENCE SHEET**

– Mathematics –

– Mathematics Extension 1 –

– Mathematics Extension 2 –

# Mathematics

## Factorisation

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

## Angle sum of a polygon

$$S = (n - 2) \times 180^\circ$$

## Equation of a circle

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

## Trigonometric ratios and identities

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite side}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent side}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite side}}{\text{adjacent side}}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

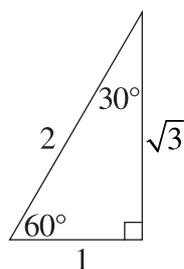
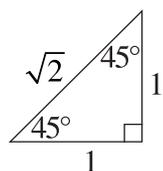
$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

## Exact ratios



## Sine rule

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$$

## Cosine rule

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

## Area of a triangle

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

## Distance between two points

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

## Perpendicular distance of a point from a line

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

## Slope (gradient) of a line

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

## Point-gradient form of the equation of a line

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

## $n$ th term of an arithmetic series

$$T_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

## Sum to $n$ terms of an arithmetic series

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d] \quad \text{or} \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$

## $n$ th term of a geometric series

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

## Sum to $n$ terms of a geometric series

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1} \quad \text{or} \quad S_n = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

## Limiting sum of a geometric series

$$S = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

## Compound interest

$$A_n = P \left( 1 + \frac{r}{100} \right)^n$$

# Mathematics (continued)

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## Differentiation from first principles

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

## Derivatives

If  $y = x^n$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$

If  $y = uv$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$

If  $y = \frac{u}{v}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

If  $y = F(u)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = F'(u) \frac{du}{dx}$

If  $y = e^{f(x)}$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$

If  $y = \log_e f(x) = \ln f(x)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

If  $y = \sin f(x)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \cos f(x)$

If  $y = \cos f(x)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -f'(x) \sin f(x)$

If  $y = \tan f(x)$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \sec^2 f(x)$

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## Solution of a quadratic equation

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

## Sum and product of roots of a quadratic equation

$$\alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$$

## Equation of a parabola

$$(x - h)^2 = \pm 4a(y - k)$$

## Integrals

$$\int (ax + b)^n dx = \frac{(ax + b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C$$

$$\int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

$$\int \sin(ax + b) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b) + C$$

$$\int \sec^2(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan(ax + b) + C$$

## Trapezoidal rule (one application)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$$

## Simpson's rule (one application)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6} \left[ f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right]$$

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## Logarithms – change of base

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

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## Angle measure

$$180^\circ = \pi \text{ radians}$$

## Length of an arc

$$l = r\theta$$

## Area of a sector

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

# Mathematics Extension 1

## Angle sum identities

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin\theta \cos\phi + \cos\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\cos(\theta + \phi) = \cos\theta \cos\phi - \sin\theta \sin\phi$$

$$\tan(\theta + \phi) = \frac{\tan\theta + \tan\phi}{1 - \tan\theta \tan\phi}$$

## t formulae

If  $t = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ , then

$$\sin\theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\tan\theta = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

## General solution of trigonometric equations

$$\sin\theta = a, \quad \theta = n\pi + (-1)^n \sin^{-1}a$$

$$\cos\theta = a, \quad \theta = 2n\pi \pm \cos^{-1}a$$

$$\tan\theta = a, \quad \theta = n\pi + \tan^{-1}a$$

## Division of an interval in a given ratio

$$\left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

## Parametric representation of a parabola

For  $x^2 = 4ay$ ,

$$x = 2at, \quad y = at^2$$

At  $(2at, at^2)$ ,

$$\text{tangent: } y = tx - at^2$$

$$\text{normal: } x + ty = at^3 + 2at$$

At  $(x_1, y_1)$ ,

$$\text{tangent: } xx_1 = 2a(y + y_1)$$

$$\text{normal: } y - y_1 = -\frac{2a}{x_1}(x - x_1)$$

Chord of contact from  $(x_0, y_0)$ :  $xx_0 = 2a(y + y_0)$

## Acceleration

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dv}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2}v^2 \right)$$

## Simple harmonic motion

$$x = b + a \cos(nt + \alpha)$$

$$\ddot{x} = -n^2(x - b)$$

## Further integrals

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

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

## Sum and product of roots of a cubic equation

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = -\frac{d}{a}$$

## Estimation of roots of a polynomial equation

Newton's method

$$x_2 = x_1 - \frac{f(x_1)}{f'(x_1)}$$

## Binomial theorem

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$