

## SYDNEY BOYS HIGH SCHOOL <br> MOORE PARK, SURRY HILLS

## 2012 <br> YEAR 11 Mathematics <br> Yearly

## Mathematics

## General Instructions

- Reading Time - 5 Minutes

Total Marks - 70

- Attempt questions 1-15

Examiner: P. Bigelow

## Section I (10 marks)

## Answer this section on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

(1) The equation of the line is:
(A) $x-y+4=0$
(B) $x+y-4=0$
(C) $y=-x-4$
(D) $x-y-4=0$

(2) $x^{2}-4 x+6$ has a minimum value of:
(A) 4
(B) 2
(C) 6
(D) 8
(3) $3^{x} \times 2^{x}$ is equal to:
(A) $6^{x}$
(B) $6^{2 x}$
(C) $5^{x}$
(D) $5^{2 x}$
(4) The full solution to $x^{2}=2 x$ is:
(A) $x=2$
(B) $x=-2,0$
(C) $x=0,2$
(D) $x=-2$
(5) The solution to $\log _{5} x=4$ is:
(A) 625
(B) 25
(C) 125
(D) 20
(6) If $g(x)=6-x-x^{2}$ then $g(-2)$ is:
(A) 6
(B) 4
(C) 0
(D) 12
(7) If $25^{2-x}=125$ then $x$ is equal to:
(A) 1
(B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) -1
(D) 5
(8) The equation of the circle is:
(A) $x^{2}+(y-2)^{2}=4$
(B) $(x-2)^{2}+y^{2}=16$
(C) $(x+2)^{2}+y^{2}=16$
(D) $(x-2)^{2}+y^{2}=4$

(9) The domain for the function $f(x)=\sqrt{2-x}$ is:
(A) $x \geq 0$
(B) $x \geq 2$
(C) $x \leq 2$
(D) All reals
(10) The graph best represents
(A) $y=(x+1)(x-4)$
(B) $y=(x-1)(x+4)$
(C) $y=(1-x)(x-4)$
(D) $y=(x+1)(4-x)$


## Section II (60 marks)

## Answer this section in the Writing Booklets

Question $11 \quad$ [11 marks]
(a) Sketch the following on separate number plane graphs
(i) $x^{2}+y^{2}=25$
(ii) $y=4^{x}$
(iii) $x y \leq 3$
(b) Find
(i) Mid-point of AB .
(ii) The gradient of AB .
(iii) The equation of AB .

(c) Find the gradient of the line $2 x+3 y-11=0$
(d) The point $(-3, c)$ lies on $x+4 y-9=0$, find the value of $c$.
(e) Find the perpendicular distance of the line $3 x-4 y-10=0$ from the origin.

## Question 12 [12 marks]

(a) Find the value of $x$ in the following:
(i) $\log _{x} 36=2$
(ii) $x=\log _{3} \frac{1}{9}$
(iii) $\log _{4} x=3$
(iv) $2^{2 x}=16^{x-8}$
(b) Sketch $y=\log _{2} x$ for $0<x \leq 8$.
(c) If $f(x)=x^{2}-x$, find the values of a such that $f(a)=f(2)$.
(d) State whether the following functions are even (E), odd (O) or neither ( N ).
(i) $f(x)=2-x^{2}$
(ii) $f(x)=\frac{x}{1+x}$
(iii) $f(x)=x \sqrt{x^{2}+1}$

Question $13 \quad$ [12 marks]
(a) Find the solutions to the following quadratic equations (leave in simplest exact form).
(i) $x^{2}+6 x-4=0$
(ii) $6 x^{2}-17 x=14$
(b) Find the centre and radius of the circle $x^{2}-6 x+y^{2}+8 y=0$.
(c) Find
(i) Focus
(ii) Directrix
(iii) Vertex
for the following
( $\alpha$ ) $x^{2}=12 y$
(ß) $x^{2}-4 x+8 y=0$

## Question 14 [11 marks]

(a) Find A, B and C such that

$$
A(x+1)^{2}+B(x+1)+C \equiv 3 x^{2}+4 x+5
$$

(b) Solve the following simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5^{x+y}=\frac{1}{5} \\
5^{3 x+2 y}=1
\end{array}
$$

(c) Find the equation of the parabola.

(d) Find the equation of the line perpendicular to $2 x+y-5=0$ and passing through $(5,1)$.

Question 15 [14 marks]
(a) If the roots of $x^{2}-2 x-4=0$ are $\alpha$ and $\beta$ find the value of:
(i) $\alpha+\beta$
(ii) $\alpha \beta$
(iii) $\frac{1}{\alpha}+\frac{1}{\beta}$
(iv) $\alpha^{2}+\beta^{2}$
(b) For what values of $k$ does $x^{2}-(k+5) x+9=0$ have
(i) Equal roots
(ii) No real roots
(c) Form a quadratic equation with roots $2+\sqrt{3}$ and $2-\sqrt{3}$.
(d) The cost of producing $y$ items per day is $\$\left(\frac{1}{3} y^{2}+45 y+27\right)$. The price at which each item may be sold is $\$\left(60-\frac{1}{2} y\right)$.
(i) Find an expression for the daily profit.
(ii) Find the maximum value of the profit.

## End of Exam

## Mathematics

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

Sample: $\quad 2+4=$
(A) 2 $\wedge 0$
(B) 6
B
(C) 8
(D) 9
$\mathrm{C} O$
D $\bigcirc$
If you think you have made a mistake, put a cross through the incorrect answer and fill in the new answer.
A
B
$C O$
D 0

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次

C
$\mathrm{D} \bigcirc$

## Section I: Multiple choice answer sheet.

Completely colour the cell representing your answer. Use black pen.

1. A (B) (D)
2. A (C) D
3. (B) CD
4. A (B) D
5. A (B) (D)
6. A (B) CD
7. A (B) (D)
8. A (D) D
9. (A) B CD (D)
10. (A) B (C) (D)
$\mathbb{Q} \|(a)$
(i)

(ii)


$$
3
$$

(iii)

(b) (ir)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Mad Point } A B & =\left(\frac{1-3}{2}, \frac{G-2}{2}\right) \\
& =(-1,2)
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii)

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_{A B} & =\frac{6+2}{1+3} \\
& =2
\end{aligned}
$$

(iii)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y+2=2(x+3) \\
& y=2 x+4
\end{aligned}
$$

(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 x+3 y-11=0 \\
& y=-\frac{2}{3} x+\frac{11}{3} \\
& m=-\frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

(d)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
-3+4 c-9=0 \\
4 c=12 \\
c=3
\end{array}
$$

(e)

$$
\begin{aligned}
d & =\frac{\left|a x_{1}+b y_{1}+c\right|}{\sqrt{a^{2}+b^{2}}} \\
& =\frac{|-10|}{\sqrt{9+16}} \\
& =2 u_{n} \cdot t s
\end{aligned}
$$

012 (a) (i)
(ii) $x=-2$
(iii) $x 4^{3}=64$
(iv) $2^{2 x}=2^{4 x-32}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 x & =4 x-32 \\
2 x & =32 \\
x & =16
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a^{2}-a=4-2 \\
& a^{2}-a-2=0
\end{aligned}
$$

$(a-2)(a+1)=0$

$$
a=2,-1
$$

(d) (i) Even
(ii) Neith
(iii) Odd.

Q/3 (a) (i)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{2}+6 x-4=0 \\
& x=\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36+16}}{2}=\frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{52}}{2} \\
&=\frac{2-\sqrt{6} \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}=-3 \pm \sqrt{13} \\
&=-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{5}
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 x^{2}-17 x-14=0 \\
& x=\frac{17 \pm \sqrt{17^{2}-4 \times 6 x-14}}{12} \\
&=\frac{17 \pm 25}{12} \\
&=\frac{7}{2},-\frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (x-3)^{2}-9+(y+4)^{2}-16=0 \\
& (x-3)^{2}+(y+4)^{2}=23
\end{aligned}
$$

centive $(3,-4)$
vaclivs
5
(c) $(\alpha)(i)(0,3)$
(ii) $y=-3$.
(B)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (x-2)^{2}=-8 y+4 \\
& (x-2)^{2}=-4 \times 2\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

(i) $\left(2,-1 \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(ii) $y=2 \frac{1}{2}$.
(iii) $\left(2, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Q14
(a) $\quad A(x+1)^{2}+B(x+1)+C \equiv 3 x^{2}+4 x+5$.
when $x=-1$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
C & =3-4+5 \\
& =4 \\
x^{2} \quad A & =3 .
\end{aligned}
$$

conshut.

$$
\begin{gathered}
A+B+C=5 \\
3+B+4=5 \\
B=-2 \\
A=3, B=-2, C=4 .
\end{gathered}
$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x+y=-1 \\
& 3 x+2 y=0 . \\
& 3 x+3 y=-3 .
\end{aligned}
$$

$3 x+3 y=-3$.(B)
(B)-(4) $y=-3$.

Subinto $x=2$.
(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=a(x-4) x . \quad(2,-8) \\
& -8=a(-2) 2 \\
& a=2 \\
& y=2 x(x-4) \\
& y=2 x^{2}-8 x .
\end{aligned}
$$

(d)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=-2 x+5 \\
& m_{1}=-2 \\
& m_{1} \times m_{2}=-1 \\
& m_{2}=\frac{1}{2} \quad(5,1) \\
& y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-5) \\
& 2 y-2=x-5 \\
& x-2 y-3=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Q15 (a) () $\alpha+\beta=2$
(ii) $\alpha \beta=-4$
(iii) $\frac{\alpha \downarrow \beta}{\alpha \beta}=\frac{2}{-4}=-\frac{1}{2} \quad 3$
(iv)

$$
\begin{aligned}
(\alpha+\beta)^{2}-2 \alpha \beta & =4+8 \\
& =12
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) $x^{2}-(k+5) x+9=0$
(i) $\Delta=0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta & =(k+5)^{2}-4 \times 9 \\
& =k^{2}+10 k+25-36 \\
& =k^{2}+10 k-11
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
k^{2}+10 k-11=0
$$

$$
(k+11)(k-1)=0
$$

$$
k=-11,1
$$

(ii) $\Delta<0$.


$$
-11<k<1
$$

(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (x-2-\sqrt{3})(x-2+\sqrt{3})=0 . \\
& (x-(2+\sqrt{3}))(x-(2-\sqrt{3}))=0 . \\
& x^{2}-4 x+(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})=0 \\
& x^{2}-4 x+4-3=0 \\
& x^{2}-4 x+1=0 .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { (d) (i) } P & =\left(60-\frac{1}{2} y\right)-\left(\frac{1}{3} y^{2}+45 y+27\right) \\
P & =33-\frac{91}{2} y-\frac{1}{3} y^{2} .
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii) $y=\frac{\frac{91}{2}}{-\frac{2}{3}}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =-\frac{273}{4} . \\
M_{\text {aso }} P_{\text {Pofth }} & =\$ 1583.69 .
\end{aligned}
$$

