

Year 11 Specialist Mathematics Unit 1,2  
Test 3 2021

Section 1 Calculator Free  
Geometry, Proof, Trigonometry

STUDENT'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: Friday 14 May

TIME: 35 minutes

MARKS: 35

INSTRUCTIONS:

Standard Items: Pens, pencils, drawing templates, eraser

Questions or parts of questions worth more than 2 marks require working to be shown to receive full marks.

1. (6 marks)

Consider the true statement: *If a polygon is a quadrilateral then it has four sides.*

- (a) Write down the converse of this statement and state whether it is true or false, and if it is false provide a counter example. [2]

IF IT HAS FOUR SIDES THEN IT IS A QUADRILATERAL  
TRUE

- (b) Write down the contrapositive of this statement and state whether it is true or false, and if it is false provide a counter example. [2]

IF IT DOES NOT HAVE FOUR SIDES THEN IT IS  
NOT A QUADRILATERAL  
TRUE

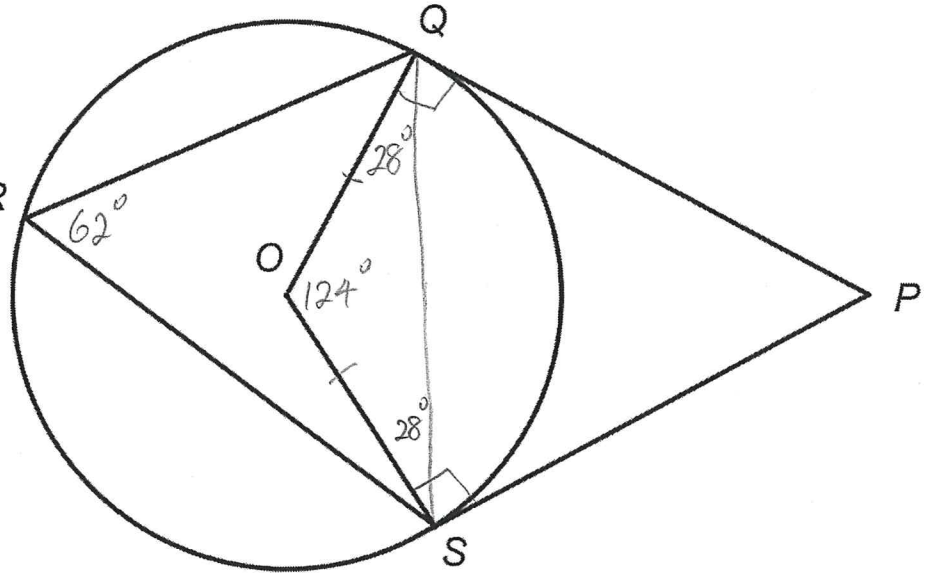
- (c) Write down the inverse of this statement and state whether it is true or false, and if it is false provide a counter example. [2]

IF IT IS NOT A QUADRILATERAL THEN IT DOES  
NOT HAVE FOUR SIDES  
TRUE

2. (6 marks)

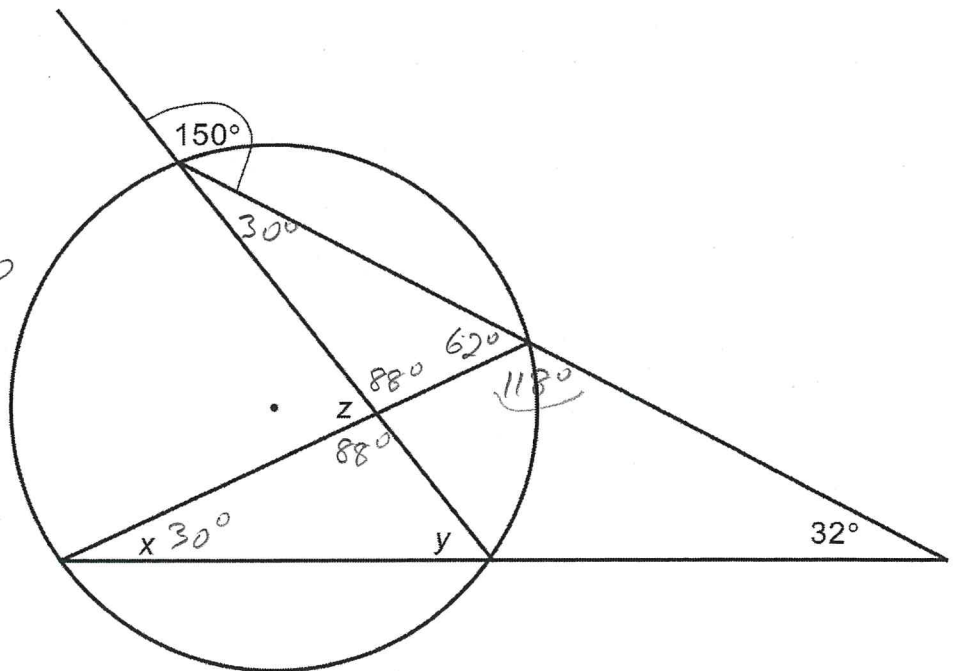
- (a) In the diagram below, points Q, R and S lie on a circle with centre O, with tangents from P touching the circle at Q and S. If  $\angle OSQ = 28^\circ$ , determine the size of  $\angle QRS$  and  $\angle QPS$ . [3]

$\angle QRS = 62^\circ$   
 $\angle QPS = 360 - 124 - 90 - 90$   
 $= 56^\circ$



- (b) In the diagram below, determine the size of the angles marked x, y, z. [3]

$x = 30^\circ$   
 $z = 180 - 88$   
 $= 92^\circ$   
 $y = 180 - 88 - 30$   
 $= 62^\circ$



3. (4 marks)

Use the method of proof by contradiction to prove  $\sqrt{6}$  is irrational.

TRY TO PROVE  $\sqrt{6}$  IS RATIONAL  
i.e.  $\sqrt{6}$  CAN BE EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION  $\frac{a}{b}$   
WHERE  $a$  AND  $b$  ARE IN SIMPLEST FORM  
$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{a}{b}$$
$$6 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$
$$6b^2 = a^2$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 \text{ IS A MULTIPLE OF } 6$$
$$\Rightarrow a \text{ IS A MULTIPLE OF } 6$$

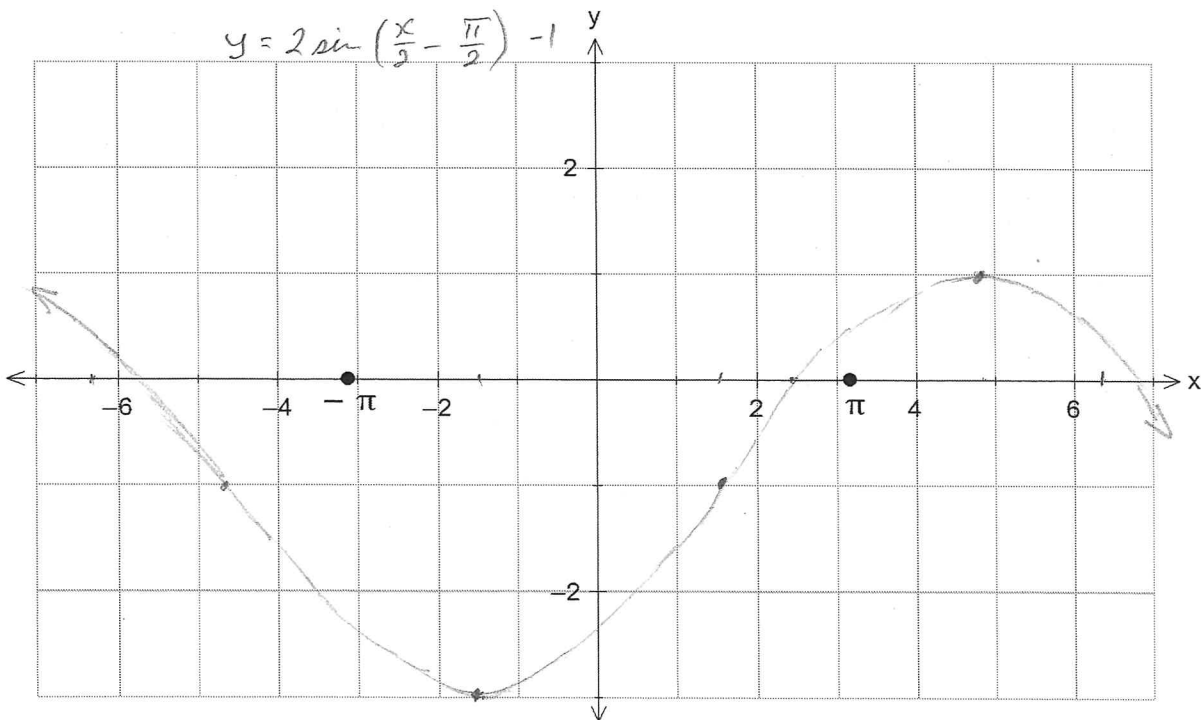
i.e.  $a = 6k$  FOR INTEGER  $k$

$$6b^2 = (6k)^2$$
$$6b^2 = 36k^2$$
$$b^2 = 6k^2$$
$$\Rightarrow b^2 \text{ IS A MULTIPLE OF } 6$$
$$\Rightarrow b \text{ IS A MULTIPLE OF } 6$$

SINCE BOTH  $a$  AND  $b$  ARE MULTIPLES OF 6  
THEN  $a$  AND  $b$  ARE NOT IN SIMPLEST FORM  
THIS IS A CONTRADICTION  
 $\therefore \sqrt{6}$  IS IRRATIONAL

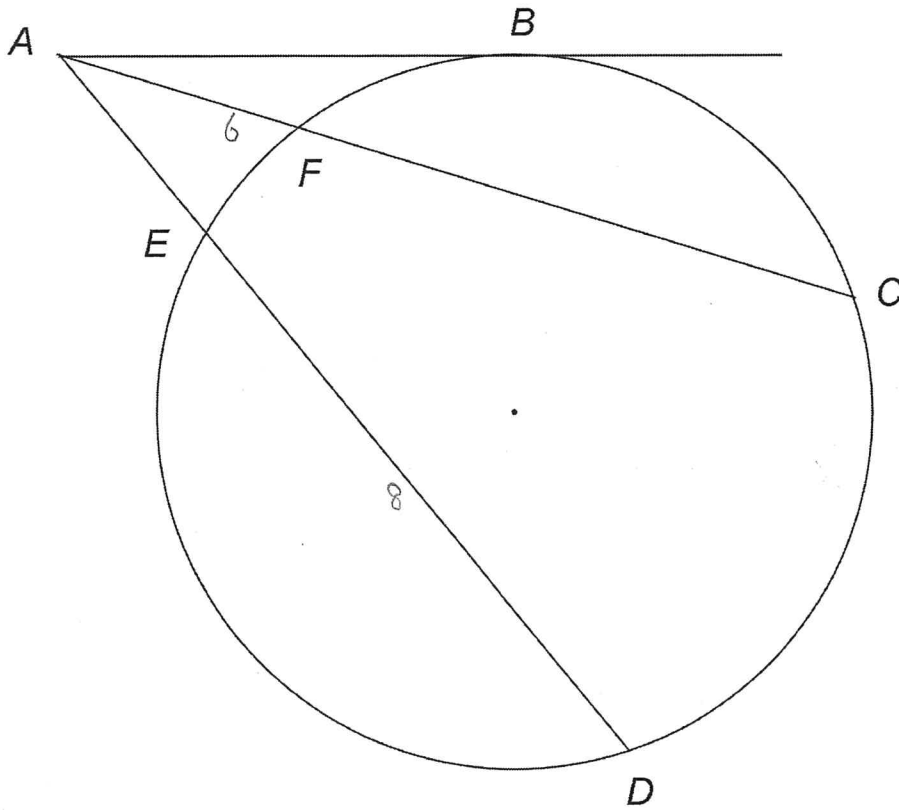
4. (4 marks)

Sketch the function  $y = 2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 1$  on the axes below.



5. (4 marks)

In the diagram below, points  $B, C, D, E$  and  $F$  lie on a circle and  $AB$  is a tangent to the circle at point  $B$ . If  $AB = 10$  cm,  $AF = 6$  cm and  $ED = 8$  cm, determine the exact lengths of  $FC$  and  $AE$ .



$$(AB)^2 = AF \cdot AC$$

$$100 = 6 \times AC$$

$$\frac{100}{6} = AC$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore FC &= \frac{100}{6} - 6 \\ &= \frac{64}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$(AB)^2 = AE \times AD$$

$$100 = x \times (x+8)$$

(NO CALCULATOR)

$$x = AE = 6.77, \quad -14.77$$

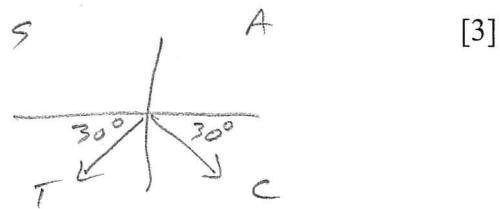
6. (11 marks)

Solve the following equations.

(a)  $\sin \theta = -0.5 \quad -180^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$

REF ANGLE =  $30^\circ$

$\theta = -30^\circ, -150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ$



(b)  $\tan 2\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

REF ANGLE =  $30^\circ$

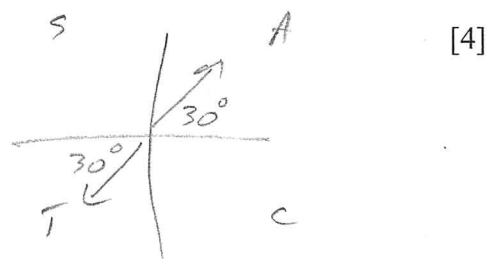
$2\theta = 30^\circ, 210^\circ$

$\theta = 15^\circ, 105^\circ$

$\theta = 15^\circ + 90n$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

OR  $\frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi n}{2}$



(c)  $2 \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sqrt{3} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$\cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

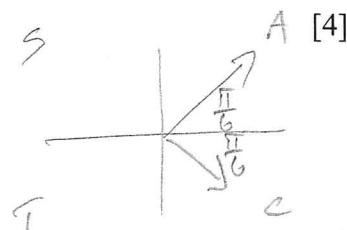
REF ANGLE =  $\frac{\pi}{6}$

$\theta + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\theta = 0, 2\pi$

$\theta + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{11\pi}{6}$

$\theta = \frac{10\pi}{6}$



**Year 11 Specialist Mathematics Unit 1,2  
Test 3 2021**

**Section 1 Calculator Assumed  
Geometry, Proof, Trigonometry**

**STUDENT'S NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** Friday 14 May

**TIME:** 15 minutes

**MARKS:** 18

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Standard Items: Pens, pencils, drawing templates, eraser

Special Items: Three calculators, notes on one side of a single A4 page (these notes to be handed in with this assessment)

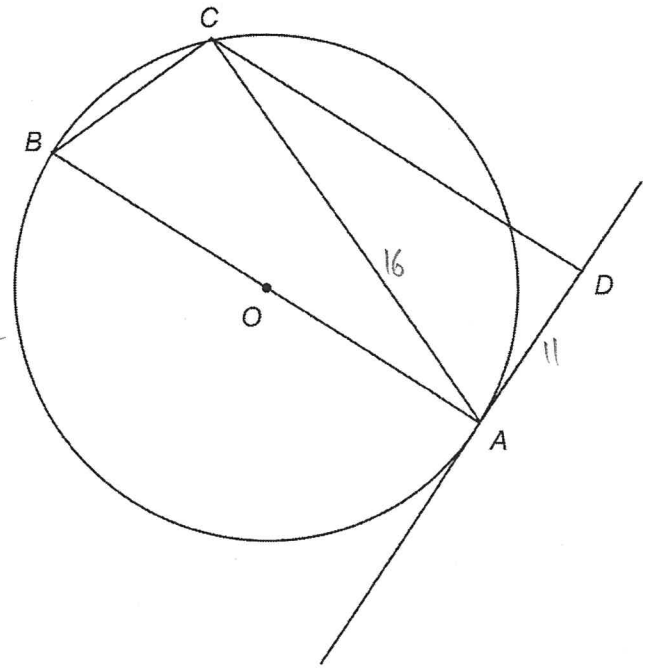
Questions or parts of questions worth more than 2 marks require working to be shown to receive full marks.

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7. (7 marks)

In the diagram,  $AOB$  is the diameter of the circle.  $AC$  is a chord of the circle and  $CD$  is perpendicular to the tangent  $AD$ .



(a) Prove  $\triangle ABC$  is similar to  $\triangle CAD$ . [3]

$$\angle ACB = \angle ADC \quad \text{RT ANGLES}$$

$$\angle ABC = \angle DAC \quad \text{ALT SEGMENT}$$

OR  $\angle BAC = \angle ACD \quad \text{ALT ANGLES}$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle CAD \quad \text{AA}$$

(b) Hence show  $(AC)^2 = (AB) \times (CD)$  [2]

CORRESPONDING SIDES

$$\frac{ABC}{CAD} \quad \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{AB}{AC}$$

$$(AC)^2 = AB \cdot CD$$

(c) Determine the radius of the circle when  $AC = 16$  cm and  $AD = 11$  cm. [2]

$$(CD)^2 = 16^2 - 11^2$$

$$CD = \sqrt{135}$$

$$(AC)^2 = AB \cdot CD$$

$$16^2 = AB \sqrt{135}$$

$$22 = AB$$

$$11 = r$$

8. (8 marks)

The height of the tide above the mean sea level at a certain point has been modelled by the function  $h(t) = 5.6 \sin \frac{\pi t}{6}$  metres where  $t$  is the number of hours after midnight on a particular day.

Consider the graph of this function for  $0 \leq t \leq 24$ .

(a) At what time is the first high tide? [2]

$$t = 3 \qquad \frac{\pi t}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
$$t = 3$$

(b) How much does the tide drop from high tide to low tide? [1]

$$2 \times 5.6 = 11.2$$

(c) What was the height of the tide at 8.00 pm? [2]

$$t = 20$$
$$h(20) = 5.6 \sin \left( \frac{20\pi}{6} \right)$$
$$= -4.8 \text{ m} \qquad 4.8 \text{ m BELOW MEAN POSITION}$$

(d) A ship needs at least 4.9 m of water above the low tide mark to safely enter the harbour in this scenario. Over the 24 hour period, state the times when the ship can safely enter the harbour. [3]

$$5.6 \sin \left( \frac{\pi t}{6} \right) = -0.7$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 6.2 \text{ HRS} \qquad 11.8 \leq t \leq 18.2 \text{ HRS} \qquad 23.8 \leq t \leq 24 \text{ HRS}$$



9. (3 marks)

If a room contains 75 adults, use the pigeonhole principle to explain why there must be at least 11 people who have their birthday on the same day of the week.

WORST CASE SENARIO WHERE 10 PEOPLE ON EACH OF THE  
7 DAYS OF THE WEEK - 70 PEOPLE.

ANY OF THE REMAINING 5 WILL INCREASE ONE DAY TO  
11 PEOPLE.

