

MATHEMATICS SPECIALIST 3CD COMMON TEST 5 – Term 3 2010

Topic(s): Rectilinear Motion

Simple Harmonic Motion
Mathematical Reasoning

Marginal Analysis

Exponential Growth/Decay

Name:	Marks:	/ 50

Instructions:

- Answer all the questions in the spaces provided
- Casio Classpad Calculator may be used
- External notes are not allowed
- Duration of test: 50 minutes
- This test contributes to 5% of the year (school) mark

1. [8 marks]

Prove by mathematical induction that

$$1 + 4 + 7 + 10 + \ldots + (3n-2) = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2}$$

2. [8 marks]

A company manufactures action figures. It marketing department determines the price-demand function and the cost function defined below:

$$p(x) = 119 - 6x$$
, for $1 \le x \le 15$

$$C(x) = 234 + 23x$$

Where p is the wholesale price per action figure at which x million action figures can be sold, and C is in millions of dollars.

(a) Determine the revenue and profit functions, R(x) and P(x).

200

[2]

(b) Verify that C'(8) = R'(8), and state the significance of this result.

2m

[2]

(c) Explain why we can approximate the cost of producing the $(x+1)^{th}$ item using the marginal cost function $C'(x) \approx C(x+1) - C(x)$.

[2]

(d) Find the maximum profit from the sale of the action figures.

2m

3. [12 marks]

According to Newton's law of Cooling, the temperature T° C (Celsius) of a hot metal slab left to cool down satisfies the equation

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = -k(T - 20)$$

where k is a positive constant and t is measured in minutes.

- (a) In the expression provided above, what does the number 20 represent?
- (b) After 20 minutes the temperature of the slab is 50° C and after 40 minutes it is 30° C. Use the method of separation of variables to determine T as a function of t.

[1]

(c) What is the initial temperature of the slab? lim

[1]

(d) How long will it take for the temperature of the slab to drop to within 5° C of its final temperature?

2m

4. [10 marks]

A particle moves in simple harmonic motion in a straight line with a period of 5 seconds and amplitude of 4 metres. Initially the particle is 1 metre from its equilibrium point and is moving towards it. Determine:

(a) its distance from its equilibrium point after 3 seconds, to the nearest centimetre.

5m

(b) the total distance travelled in the first 4 seconds, to the nearest centimetre.

5m

[5]

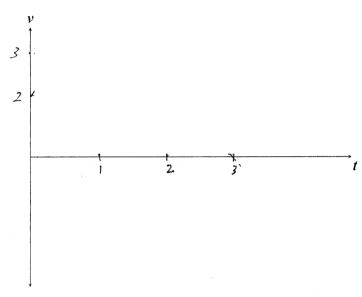
5. [12 marks]

A particle is first observed at time t = 0 and its position at this point is taken as its initial position. The particle moves in a straight line so that its velocity, v, at time t is given by:

$$v = \begin{cases} 3 - (t - 1)^2 & \text{for } 0 \le t \le 2\\ 6 - 2t & \text{for } t > 2 \end{cases}$$

(a) On the axes below, sketch the velocity-time graph for $t \ge 0$.

3in



answer hidden

[3]

(b) Determine the distance travelled by the particle from its initial position until it first comes to rest.

Am

Determine the time, correct to two decimal places, when the particle returns to its original position. (c) 3m [3] (d) Calculate the acceleration of the particle when t = 2. 2wv [2]