

**Section I**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	A	D	B	A	D	B	C	A

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	C/D	B	B	C	C	B	C	D

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	-	-
B	A	A	D	A	C	D		

Q1  $\Pr(H) = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\Pr(3) = \frac{1}{6}$ ;  $\Pr(G) = \frac{1}{26}$ ;  $\Pr(\text{first.prize}) = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$  **C**

Q2 **A**

Q3  $\text{Pay} = \$24.80(14 + 1.5 \times 4 + 2 \times 3.5) + \$50 = \$719.60$  **D**

Q4  $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{81}{108}\right) \approx 37^\circ$  **B**

Q5  $\frac{12T^2}{3T \times 2W} = \frac{(6T)(2T)}{(6T)W} = \frac{2T}{W}$  **A**

Q6 **D**

Q7 Each number is expected to occur  $np = 72 \times \frac{1}{6} = 12$  times. **B**

Q8 **C**

Q9  $I = P \times r \times n = \$1000 \times \frac{0.0375}{12} \times 15 = \$46.875$   
 $A = \$1000 + \$46.875 \approx \$1046.88$  **A**

Q10  $\Pr(\text{male} \cap \text{with.parents}) = \frac{155}{505} \approx 0.31 = 31\%$  **A**

Q11  $\text{Gross annual salary} = \$45000 \times (1 + 0.06) + \$7500 = \$55200$

$\text{Gross monthly pay} = \frac{\$55200}{12} = \$4600.00$  **C**

Another interpretation:  
 $\text{Gross annual salary} = (\$45000 + \$7500) \times (1 + 0.06) = \$55650$

$\text{Gross monthly pay} = \frac{\$55650}{12} = \$4637.50$  **D**

Q12  $\text{Height of the pyramid} = 19 - 9 = 10$   
 $\text{Volume of solid} = \text{volume of cube} + \text{volume of pyramid}$   
 $= 9^3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 9^2 \times 10 = 999 \text{ cm}^3$  **B**

Q13  $\text{Interest} = \$12000 - \$11000 = \$1000$   
 $I = P \times r \times n$ ,  $\$1000 = \$11000 \times r \times 2$ ,  $r \approx 0.0455 = 4.55\%$  **B**

Q14 **C**

Q15  $\text{Mean} = \frac{3 \times 3 + 4 \times 7 + 5 \times 5 + 6 \times 1 + 8 \times 4}{20} = 5$  goals per game **C**

Q16  $\text{Area of shaded region} = \text{area of quadrant} - \text{area of rectangle}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 9^2 - 6 \times 2 \approx 52 \text{ cm}^2$  **B**

Q17  $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{15}{10}$ ,  $x = y \times \frac{15}{10}$  **C**

Q18  $\Pr(\text{sum} = 6) = \Pr((1,5), (5,1), (2,4), (4,2), (3,3)) = \frac{5}{36}$  **D**

Q19  $\text{Area of logo} = \text{area of large semicircle} - \text{area of small semicircle}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \pi 5^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi 2^2 \approx 33 \text{ cm}^2$  **B**

Q20  $\text{Score between 1 and 2 standard deviations above the mean}$   
 $= \frac{95\% - 68\%}{2} = 13.5\%$

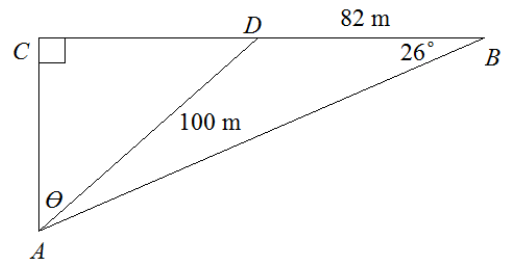
$\text{Number of students} = 60000 \times 0.135 = 8100$  **A**

Q21  $S = 800(1 - r)$ ,  $S = 800 - 800r$ ,  $800r = 800 - S$ ,  $r = \frac{800 - S}{800}$  **A**

Q22  $\text{Length} = 20 - 2x$ ,  $A = x(20 - 2x) = 20x - 2x^2 \text{ m}^2$  **D**

Q23  $\text{Interest rate} = \frac{3\%}{2} = 1.5\% = 0.015$  per 6 month period  
End of first 6 months,  $\text{amount} = \$1200$   
End of second 6 months,  $\text{amount} = \$1200 + \$1200 \times 1.015 = \$2418$   
End of third 6 months,  $\text{amount} = \$1200 + \$2418 \times 1.015 = \$3654.27$   
End of 4<sup>th</sup> 6 months,  $\text{amount} = \$1200 + \$3654.27 \times 1.015 = \$4909.08$  **A**

Q24



$\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{82} = \frac{\sin 26^\circ}{100}$ ,  $\sin \angle BAD = \frac{82 \times \sin 26^\circ}{100}$ ,  $\angle BAD \approx 21^\circ$   
 $\therefore \angle ADC \approx 26^\circ + 21^\circ = 47^\circ$ ,  $\therefore \theta \approx 90^\circ - 47^\circ = 43^\circ$  **C**

Q25 The solid is a prism with the trapezium as its cross-section.  
 $\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{2} \times (5 + 11) \times 8 \times 9 = 576 \text{ cm}^3$  **D**

## Section II

Q26a  $98^2 = 53^2 + 66^2 - 2(53)(66)\cos Q$

$$Q = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{53^2 + 66^2 - 98^2}{2(53)(66)}\right) \approx 110^\circ$$

Q26b 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 24

Q26ci The commentator is incorrect because  $\frac{9}{40}$  is the probability that Michael will score **less than or equal to** 100 points.

Q26cii  $\Pr(SS) = \frac{31}{40} \times \frac{31}{40} = \frac{961}{1600} \approx 0.6$

Q26di  $A = 560.9 + 523.5 = 1084.4$

Q26dii  $\text{Amount saved} = \$(0.477700 - 0.096000) \times 154 = \$58.78$

Q26e  $\text{Compounded value} = \$3500 \times 1.172 = \$4102$

Q26fi 52 minutes

Q26fii  $\text{Median} = \frac{50 + 51}{2} = 50.5$  minutes

Q26fiii  
With tolls: The set of data has a greater spread and it is positively skewed.  
Without tolls: The set of data has a smaller spread and it is almost symmetric.

Q27ai  $\text{Total distance} = 35 + 35 = 70$  km

Q27aai  $\text{Riding time} = 2 + 1.5 + 2 + 1 = 6.5$  hours

Q27b  $\text{Taxable income} = \$84000 - \$1000 - \$500 = \$82500.00$

$\text{Medicare levy} = \$82500 \times 0.015 = \$1237.50$

$\text{Tax payable} = \$17547 + \$0.37 \times (82500 - 80000) = \$18472.00$

$\text{Already paid} = \$18500.00$

$\text{Amount owed} = \$1237.50 + \$18472.00 - \$18500.00 = \$1209.50$

Q27ci  $Q_1 = 190$ ,  $Q_3 = 470$ ,  $\text{interquartile range} = 470 - 190 = 280$

Q27cii Yes, Oscar is correct, generally speaking.  $28 - 22 = 6$  weeks for the class centred at 300.

Alternative answer: No, Oscar is incorrect, strictly speaking. In the 6 weeks, the number of televisions sold each week was in the range of 250 to 350.

Q27di  $\text{Length} = 25.0 \pm 0.5$  cm,  $\% \text{error} = \frac{0.5}{25.0} = 2\%$

Q27dii  $\text{Lower limit} = 16.5 \times 24.5 = 404.25$  cm<sup>2</sup>

$\text{Upper limit} = 17.5 \times 25.5 = 446.25$  cm<sup>2</sup>

The actual area lies between 404.25 and 446.25 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Q27ei Athens is 7 hours ahead of New York.

$\therefore$  10 pm Tuesday Athens time is 3 pm Tuesday New York time.

Q27eii 9 am Wednesday New York time is 4 pm Wednesday Athens time. 11 hours later it will be 3 am Thursday Athens time.

Q28a  $\angle AOB = 50^\circ + 21^\circ = 71^\circ$

$\text{Area of } \triangle AOB = \frac{1}{2}(75)(60)\sin 71^\circ \approx 2127$  m<sup>2</sup>

Q28bi  $\text{Gradient} = \frac{176 - 146}{16 - 11} = \frac{30}{5} = 6$

Q28bii The height of males aged 11-16 years increases by 6 cm on average every year.

Q28biii  $h = 6a + \text{constant}$ , and  $a = 11$ ,  $h = 146$

$\therefore \text{constant} = 146 - 6 \times 11 = 80$

$\therefore h = 6a + 80$

Q28biv At  $a = 17$ ,  $h = 6 \times 17 + 80 = 182$  cm

Q28bv Growth rate of adults is different from that of teenagers.

Q28c  $\Delta\theta = 47^\circ - 13^\circ = 34^\circ$ ,  $\text{distance} = \frac{34}{360} \times 2\pi(6400) \approx 3798$  km

Q28di  $\text{Current value} = \$1.50 \times 2000 = \$3000.00$

Q28dii  $\text{Dividend yield} = \frac{0.30}{1.50} = 0.2 = 20\%$

Q28e Method 1:  $\text{Depreciation} = \$1250 \times 2 = \$2500$

Method 2:  $\text{Depreciated value} = \$5000 \times (1 - 0.35)^2 = \$2112.50$

$\text{Depreciation} = \$5000.00 - \$2112.50 = \$2887.50$

$\therefore$  Method 2 gives the greatest depreciation over the two years.

Q29a

$$\frac{W + 4}{3} - \frac{2W - 1}{5} = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Line 1}$$

$$5W + 20 - 6W + 3 = 15 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Line 2}$$

$$23 - W = 15 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Line 3}$$

$$W = 8 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Line 4}$$

Q29bi First test:  $\text{mean} = 68.5$ ,  $sd \approx 5.5$

Q29bii Second test:  $\text{mean} = 74.4$ ,  $sd = 12.4$

For the score 62 on the first test,  $z \approx \frac{62 - 68.5}{5.5} \approx -1.1818$

Let  $x$  be the mark required in the second test.

$$z = \frac{x - 74.4}{12.4} \approx -1.1818, \therefore x \approx 60$$

Q29c  $26^2 \times 10^n \geq 3000000$ ,  $n \geq 3.6$ ,  $\therefore \text{minimum } n = 4$

Q29d Expected win/loss =  $\$6 \times \frac{1}{4} + \$1 \times \frac{1}{2} + \$2 \times \frac{1}{4} - \$4 = -\$1.50$

Jane will expect a loss of \$1.50.

Q29e

$P = \$300000$ ,  $r = \frac{0.06}{12} = 0.005$ ,  $M = \$1798.65 + \$250 = \$2048.65$

Let  $P(1+r)^n - M\left(\frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r}\right) = 0$

$\therefore 300000(1.005)^n - 2048.65\left(\frac{1.005^n - 1}{0.005}\right) = 0$ ,  $1.005^n \approx 3.7340$

$\therefore n > 264$ , i.e. more than 22 years

$\therefore$  Jack will not be able to pay off the loan in 20 years.

Q30ai  $T = 20000w^3$

When  $w = 7.3$  m/s,  $T = 20000(7.3)^3 = 7780340 \approx 7.780 \times 10^6$  watts

Q30aaii  $A = 40\%T$ ,  $A = 0.40 \times 20000w^3$ ,  $A = 0.40 \times 20000w^3$

$\therefore A = 8000w^3$

Q30aiii When  $w = 9$  m/s, difference

$= T - A = (20000 - 8000)w^3 = 12000 \times 9^3 = 8.748 \times 10^6$  watts

Q30aiv  $A \geq 4.4 \times 10^6$  watts,  $\therefore 8000w^3 \geq 4.4 \times 10^6$ ,  $w^3 \geq 550$

$\therefore w \geq 8.2$  m/s approximately

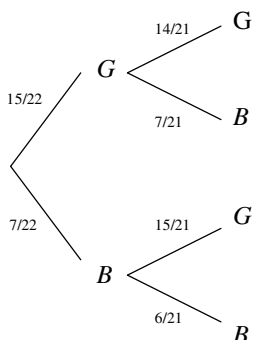
Q30av  $P = 0.61 \times \pi \times r^2 \times w^3$  where  $r = 43$

When  $w = 8$ ,  $P \approx 1814206$ ; when  $w = 8.8$ ,  $P \approx 2414708$

$\therefore \Delta P \approx 2414708 - 1814206 = 600502$

$\therefore$  percentage increase  $\approx \frac{600502}{1814206} \approx 0.33 = 33\%$

Q30bi



Q30bii  $\Pr(\text{same gender}) = \Pr(GG) + \Pr(BB)$

$= \frac{15}{22} \times \frac{14}{21} + \frac{7}{22} \times \frac{6}{21} = \frac{6}{11}$

Q30ci For the leaf blower, petrol : oil = 40 : 1

$\therefore \frac{5}{oil} = \frac{40}{1}$ ,  $oil = \frac{1}{8} = 0.125$  L, i.e. 125 mL

Q30cii For the leaf blower, 4.1 litres of fuel contain  $4.1 \times \frac{40}{41} = 4$  L

of petrol and 0.1 L of oil.

For the lawnmower, petrol : oil = 25 : 1

$\therefore \frac{4}{oil} = \frac{25}{1}$ ,  $oil = \frac{4}{25} = 0.16$  L

$\therefore 0.06$  L, i.e. 60 mL of oil must be added.

Please inform [mathline@itute.com](mailto:mathline@itute.com) re conceptual, mathematical and/or typing errors.