

2023 NSW ESA Mathematics Standard 1 Solutions

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Section I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	A	D	D	A	C	D	C	B

Q2 $2500 \times 0.03 \times 2 = 150$

Q3 $5 \times 100000 = 500000 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ km}$

Q5 New charges = $85.97 + 4.64 = 90.61$

Q6 $65000 - 0.22 \times 132600 = 35828$

Q7 Price x without GST, $1.1x = 880 \therefore x = 800$, GST = 80

Q9 Old ratio $2:3 = 60:90$; new ratio $50:80 = 5:8$

Q10 1 year = $60 \times 24 \times 365 \text{ min}$ $4 \text{ mL} = \frac{4}{1000} \text{ L}$

Section II

Q11a $A = 65000 \times 15 = 975000$, $B = 3010000$

Q11b Mean = $\frac{3010000}{50} = 60200$

Q12a $5.200 \text{ m} \times 5.940 \text{ m}$

Q12b $\frac{320 \times 360}{40 \times 40} = 72$

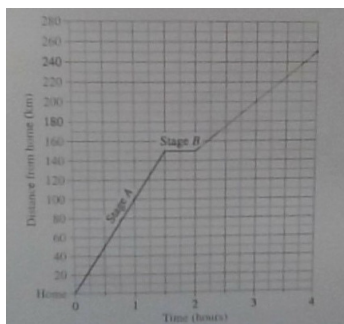
Q12c $\frac{72}{10} = 7.2 \therefore 8 \text{ boxes}$

Q13a Mode is 9

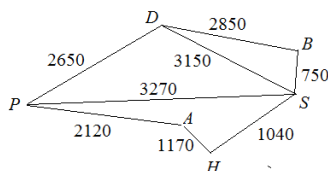
Q13b Negatively skewed, one outlier

Q14a $\frac{150}{1.5} = 100 \text{ km h}^{-1}$

Q14b 0.5 of an hour



Q15a



Q15b $1040 + 3150 = 4190 \text{ km}$

Q16 $\frac{120}{x} = \tan 18^\circ$, $x \approx 369 \text{ m}$

Q17 $P = \frac{10 \times 6 - 7.5 \times 2}{9} = 5$

Q18a $ABFGD$

Q18b No, not a minimum spanning tree. Disconnecting BC and then joining DC will provide a lower total edge weight.

Q19a $23 = 0.936x - 8.929$, $x \approx 34^\circ$

Q19b Extrapolation, the number of ice-creams, 23, and the predicted temperature, 34, are outside the recorded ranges.

Q20 $Q_1 = 29$, $Q_3 = 45$, $IQR = 45 - 29 = 16$

Upper fence = $45 + 1.5 \times 16 = 69 \therefore 58$ is not an outlier.

Q21 Amount = $12000(1 + 0.01)^{20} \approx 14642.28$ dollars

Q22 $(4 \times 5 + 2.5 \times 1.5 + 3 \times 2) \times 24.05 \approx 715.49$ dollars

Q23 EC: $\frac{35000}{100} \times 18 \times 0.25 = 1575$, PC: $\frac{35000}{100} \times 8.6 \times 1.87 = 5628.70$

Saving $5628.70 - 1575 = \$4053.70$

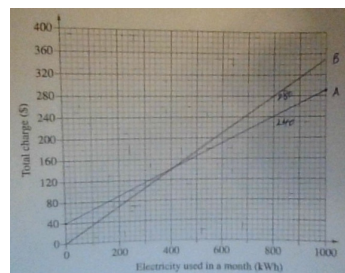
Q24a $A = 5090.54 \times 0.006 = 30.54324 \approx 30.54$,
 $B \approx 5090.54 + 30.54 \approx 5121.08$

Q24b $5000 \times 0.0062 \times 4 = 124$ dollars

Q25 $15000 \times 1.053^8 \neq 22673.48$ dollars

Q26a $40 + 400 \times 0.25 = 140$

Q26b



Q26c At intersection of the two lines, usage = 400 kwh per month

Q26d At 800 kwh per month, A charges \$240 and B \$280
 $\therefore A$ is cheaper by \$40

Q27 When the game finishes at Town B 1:30 pm, Town A time is 9:30 am.

Q28 $\frac{19.1}{0.06} \approx 318 \text{ g}$

Q29a $XP = 15 \cos(180^\circ - 120^\circ) = 7.5 \text{ km}$

Q29b $\cos \angle CXP = \frac{7.5}{40}$, $\angle CXP \approx 79^\circ$

Bearing of C from $X \approx 180 + 79 = 259^\circ$

Q30 Declining-balance method would give a lower salvage value.

Straight-line method: Salvage value = $60000 - 3500 \times 3 = 49500$

Declining-balance method:

Salvage value = $60000(1 - 0.12)^3 \approx 40888.32$

Q31 Drawing: $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 2^2 + 15 \approx 25.28318 \text{ cm}^2$

$1 \text{ cm} \equiv 2 \text{ m}$, $1 \text{ cm}^2 \equiv 4 \text{ m}^2 \therefore$ actual area $\approx 25.28318 \times 4 \approx 101.133 \text{ m}^2$
Volume $\approx 101.133 \times 0.10 \approx 10.11 \text{ m}^3$

Please inform mathline@itute.com re conceptual and/or mathematical errors.