

Section A: Driving Safely

Q1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) BAC (male)} &= \frac{10N - 7.5H}{6.8M} \\ &= \frac{(10 \times 6) - (7.5 \times 3)}{(6.8 \times 60)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{60 - 22.5}{408}$$

$$= \frac{37.5}{408}$$

$$= 0.09191176471$$

$$\approx 0.092$$

$$\text{b) BAC (female)} = \frac{10N - 7.5H}{5.5M}$$

$$= \frac{(10 \times 6) - (7.5 \times 3)}{(5.5 \times 60)}$$

$$= \frac{60 - 22.5}{330}$$

$$= \frac{37.5}{330}$$

$$= 0.1136363636$$

$$\approx 0.114$$

Q1) (continued)

$$c) \frac{0.114}{0.015}$$

$$= 7.6$$

= 7 hours and 36 minutes

Q2)

a)

Time after drinking (H)	0	1	2	3	4
Blood alcohol Content (B)	0.085	0.068	0.051	0.034	0.017

$$1 \text{ hour: } B = 0.085 - 0.017H$$

$$= 0.085 - (0.017 \times 1)$$

$$= 0.085 - 0.017$$

$$= 0.068$$

$$3 \text{ hours: } B = 0.085 - 0.017H$$

$$= 0.085 - (0.017 \times 3)$$

$$= 0.085 - 0.051$$

$$= 0.034$$

$$4 \text{ hours: } B = 0.085 - 0.017H$$

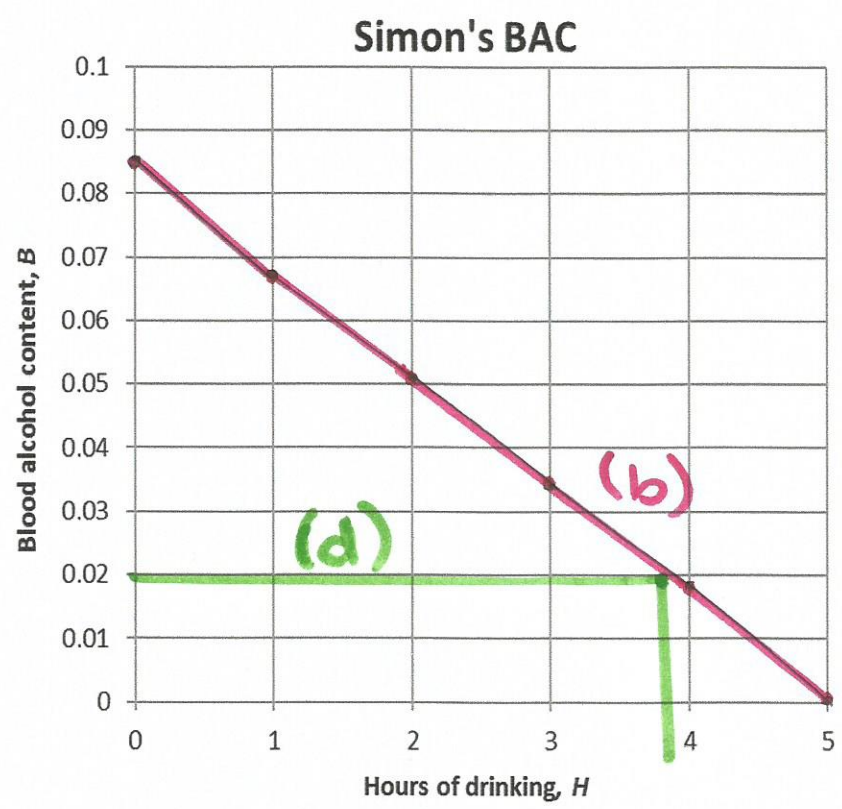
$$= 0.085 - (0.017 \times 4)$$

$$= 0.085 - 0.068$$

$$= 0.017$$

Grid for question 2b) / Section A (ATTACH TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET) Name: RACHEL LOVEDAY

Q2) b)



Q2) (continued)

c) $(0, 0.085) \quad (4, 0.017)$

$$\frac{0.085 - 0.017}{4 - 0}$$

$$= \frac{0.068}{4}$$

$$= 0.017$$

The gradient is the rate at which Simon's BAC is decreasing per hour.

d) 3.8

≈ 3 hours and 48 minutes

(Also see graph)

e) When $B = 0$

$$0 = 0.085 - 0.017H$$

$$+0.017H$$

$$+0.017H$$

~~$$0.017H = 0.085$$~~

$$\frac{0.017H}{0.017} = \frac{0.085}{0.017}$$

$$H = \frac{0.085}{0.017}$$

$$H = 5$$

Q2) (continued)

e) Simon's BAC will reach zero after 5 hours.

Q3)

a) 2010

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } 97/364 \times 100 &= 26.64835165 \\ &= 26.6\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } 283/380 \times 100 &= 74.47368421 \\ &= 74.5\% \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\text{i) } \frac{296 + 267 + 267 + 243 + 211 + 242 + 283}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1809}{7}$$

$$= 258.4285714$$

$$= 258.43$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{109 + 97 + 102 + 90 + 96 + 108 + 97}{7}$$

$$= \frac{699}{7}$$

Q3) (continued)

c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii)} &= 99.85714286 \\ &= 99.86 \end{aligned}$$

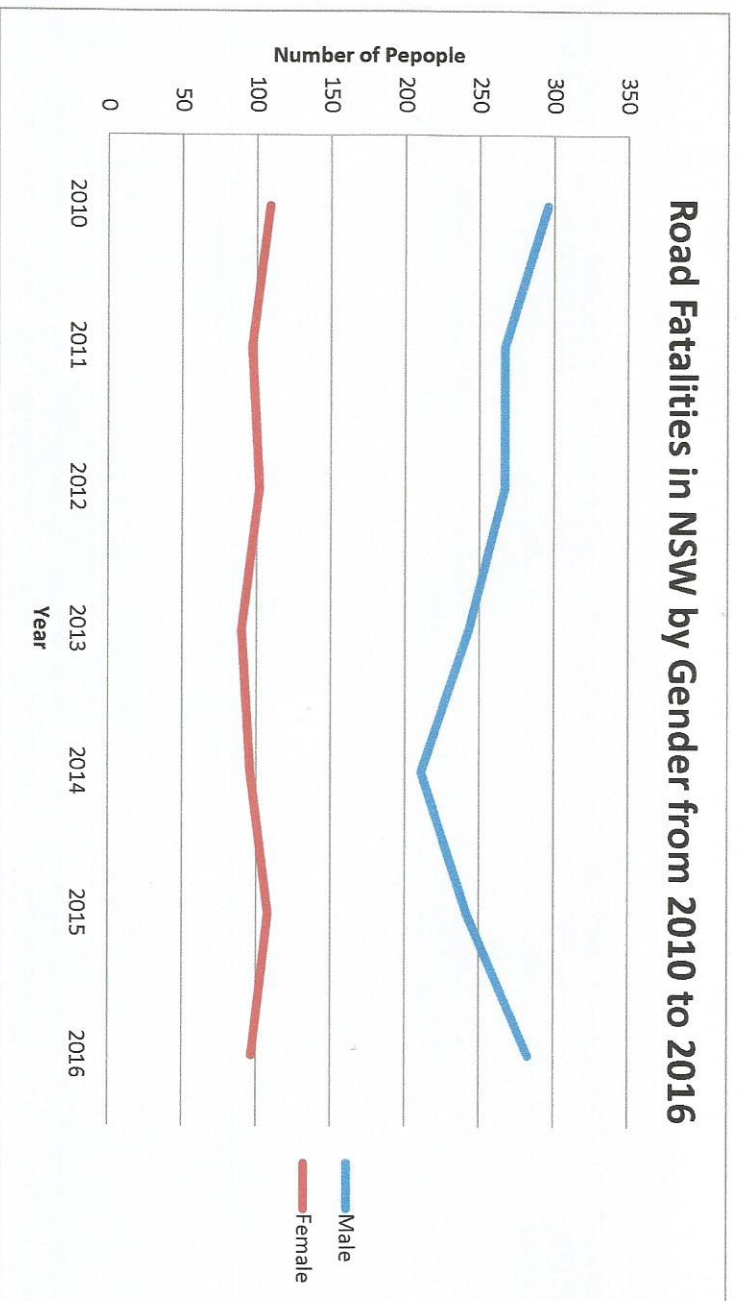
d) Males generally drive more than females and are also known to be more aggressive and risk taking than female drivers.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e)} &405 - 307 \\ &= 98 \end{aligned}$$

Q3F

7

Year	Male	Female
2010	296	109
2011	267	97
2012	267	102
2013	243	90
2014	211	96
2015	242	108
2016	283	97



I completed this graph / Question (3F) in Excel as the question stated I could use a spreadsheet to draw the graph

Q4) $D = ST$

$S = 72 \text{ km/h}, T = 40 \text{ mins}$

$T = 40 \text{ mins} = \frac{40}{60} \text{ h} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ h}$

$D = S \times T$

$D = 72 \times \frac{2}{3}$

$D = 48 \text{ km}$

Q5)

a) 81.4 m

b) 52.7 m

c) $81.4 - 52.7$
 $= 28.7 \text{ m}$

Q6)

a)

i) Reaction distance is the distance the car travels in 1.6 seconds at 75 km/h .

Convert 75 km/h to m/s .

$75 \text{ km/h} = 75,000 \text{ m/h}$

seconds in one hour $= 60 \text{ secs} \times 60 \text{ mins}$

$= 60 \times 60$

$= 3600$

(See ~~the~~ next page for my answer to ~~Q6 ai~~ Q6 ai). →

Q6) (continued)

a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 75,000 \\ \hline 3,600 \end{array}$$

$$= 20.83333333$$

~~20.83333333~~

~~20.83333333~~

$$= 20.833 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = s \times t$$

$$d = 1.6 \times 20.833$$

$$d = 33.33$$

$$\approx 33.3$$

Troy's reaction distance is 33.3m.

~~ii)~~

ii) Stopping distance = reaction distance +
braking distance

$$= 33.3 + 23$$

$$= 56.3 \text{ m}$$

Q6)

b)

i) $d = kv^2$

$$d = 23, v = 75 \text{ km/h}$$

$$23 = k \times 75^2$$

$$\frac{23}{5625} = \frac{5625k}{5625}$$

$$k = \frac{23}{5625}$$

$$k = 0.004088888888$$

$$k = 0.004$$

ii) $d = kv^2$

$$d = 0.004 \times 89^2$$

$$d = 0.004 \times 7921$$

$$d = 31.684$$

$$d = 31.7 \text{ m}$$

Section B: Revision

Q1) Data collected on income level (low, medium or high) is classified as ordinal.

Q2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } 7m(m+2) &= 7 \times m + 7 \times 2 \\
 &= 7m + 14
 \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } m(3m+2) - 4m(m-2) &= m \times 3m + m \times 2 - 4m \times m - 4m \times 2 \\
 &= 3m^2 + 2m - 4m^2 - 8m \\
 &= 3m^2 + 4m^2 = 7m^2 \\
 &= 2m - 8m = -6m \\
 &= 7m^2 - 6m
 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } m(3m+2) - 4m(m-2) &= m \times 3m + m \times 2 - 4m \times m - 4m \times 2 \\
 &= 3m^2 + 2m - 4m^2 - 8m \\
 &= 3m^2 + 4m^2 = 7m^2 \\
 &= 2m - 8m = -6m \\
 &= 7m^2 - 6m
 \end{aligned}$$

Q3)

$$\text{a) } 12$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } 9/12 \times 100 &= 75\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Q3) (Continued)

c)

i) 3, 7, 15, 22, 22, 23, 29, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Median} &= \frac{23 + 29}{2} \\ &= \frac{52}{2} \\ &= 26\end{aligned}$$

ii) 3, 7, 15, 22, 22, 23, ^{26 (Q2)} ↓ 29, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42

$$Q2 = 26$$

$$Q1 = \frac{15 + 22}{2}$$

$$= \frac{37}{2}$$

$$= 18.5$$

~~Q3 =~~

$$Q3 = \frac{36 + 37}{2}$$

$$= \frac{73}{2}$$

$$= 36.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{IQR} &= Q3 - Q1 \\ &= 36.5 - 18.5 \end{aligned} \quad \rightarrow = 18$$

Q4) Percentage error = $\frac{\text{absolute error}}{\text{measurement}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{\pm 0.5}{15.3} \times 100$$

$$= 3.267973856$$

$$= 3.27$$

$$\approx 3.3\%$$

Q5) Area of roof = 49 m^2

Volume of rainfall = $49 \text{ m}^2 \times 12 \text{ mm}$

↓
change 12mm to m

↓
 $= 49 \text{ m}^2 \times 0.12 \text{ m}$

$$= 5.88 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 5.88 \times 1000 \text{ L} \quad (1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ L})$$

$$= 5880 \text{ L}$$

Q6) Surface area of a sphere: $A = 4\pi r^2$

$$\text{Diameter} = 30.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Radius} = \frac{30.4}{2}$$

$$= 15.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

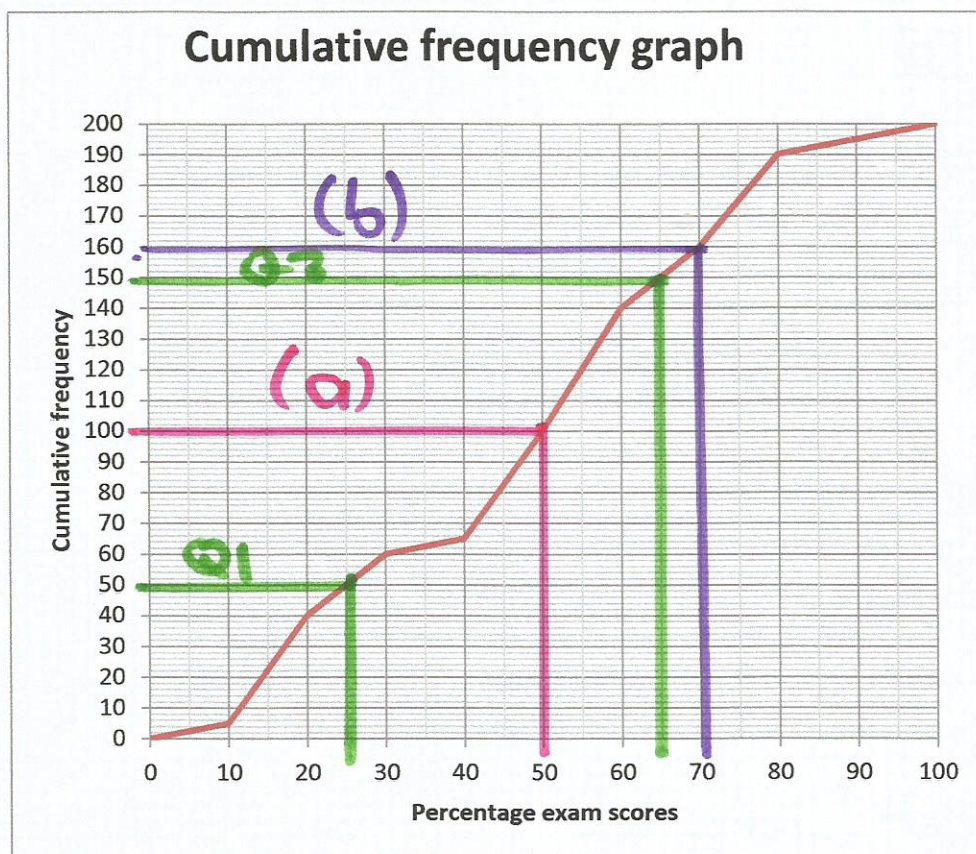
$$= 4 \times \pi \times 15.2^2$$

$$= 4 \times \pi \times 231.04$$

$$= 2903.334267$$

$$= 2903 \text{ cm}^2$$

- 7 The cumulative frequency graph shown below is for the percentage scores obtained by 200 students in a particular exam.



Q1 & Q3
8th decile
Median

Q7) (Continued)

a) Median is the halfway point on the cumulative frequency axis = 100
Median = 50

b) The 8th decile is the 80% point on the cumulative frequency axis.

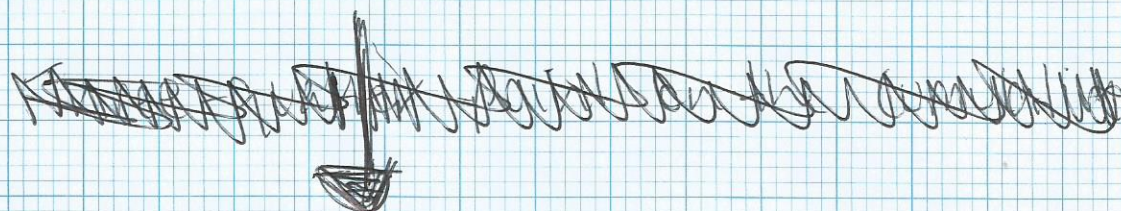
$$= 0.8 \times 200$$

$$= 160$$

The 8th decile = 70

c) Quarter point on the cumulative frequency axis = $\frac{1}{4} \times 200$

$$= 50$$



$$Q1 = 25$$

Three-quarter point on the cumulative frequency axis = $\frac{3}{4} \times 200$

$$= 150$$

$$Q3 = 65$$

$$IQR = Q3 - Q1$$

$$= 65 - 25$$

$$= 40$$

Q8)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } 1 \text{ calorie (cal)} &= 4.184 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 74 \times 4.184 \\ &= 309.616 \\ &= 309.62 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 30 \text{ minutes} &= 530 \text{ kJ} \\ 1 \text{ minute} &= \frac{530}{30} \\ &= 17.66666667 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 309.62 \\ \hline 17.66666667 \end{array}$$

$$= 17.52566037$$

$$= 17 \text{ mins, } 32-38 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 18 \text{ minutes}$$

Q9)

a) -2020 Abarth 595 (\$30,787)

-2020 Abarth 695 (70th Anniversary)
(\$49,327)

b) We chosen the 2020 Abarth 595

$$\text{Total Cost} = \$30,787$$

$$\text{Deposit} = \$5,000$$

$$30,787 - 5,000$$

$$= \$25,787$$

$$= \$26,000$$

c)

$$\text{i) } \$22.24$$

$$\text{ii) } 22.24 \times 60 \times 26$$

↑
60 months
in 5
years

↖
26 \$1000s in
\$26,000

$$= \$34,694.40$$

$$\text{iii) } \$34,694.40 - \$26,000$$

$$= \$8,694.40$$