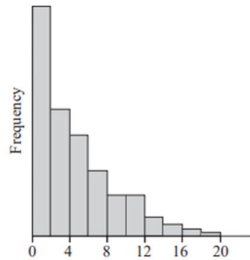


### Question 1

#### QUESTION 10

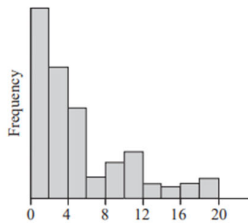
A random variable is drawn from a population with the distribution shown in the histogram.

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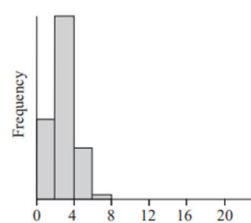


A number of samples of size 10 were randomly selected from this distribution and the sample means,  $\bar{x}$ , were recorded. The histogram that most likely represents the distribution of the sample means is

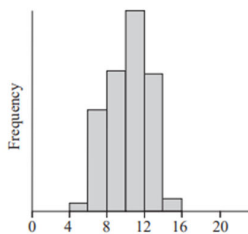
(A)



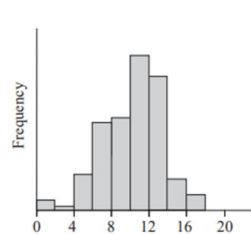
(B)



(C)



(D)



### Question 2

#### QUESTION 5

A confidence interval for a parameter is a range of values within which the

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- (A) sample estimate of the parameter always lies.
- (B) sample estimate of the parameter never lies.
- (C) parameter always lies.
- (D) parameter never lies.

### Question 3

#### QUESTION 12 (5 marks)

Given  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , determine  $X$  in the matrix equation  $XA - XC = B$ .

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### Question 4

#### QUESTION 15 (5 marks)

The sum of a geometric progression with  $n$  terms, where the first term is 1 and the common ratio is  $r$ , is given by

$$1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{n-1} = \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \quad (\text{for } r \neq 1).$$

Prove that this rule is true  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  using mathematical induction by completing the steps of the proof as indicated.

- a) Initial statement: [1 mark]

Assuming the rule is true for  $n = k$ ,

$$1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^{k-1} = \frac{r^k - 1}{r - 1} \quad (r \neq 1).$$

- b) Inductive step: [3 marks]

- c) Conclusion: [1 mark]

### Question 5

#### QUESTION 18 (6 marks)

A particular solution to the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)\tan(y)}$ , where  $x \geq 0$  and  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < y \leq 0$ , passes through the origin.

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Determine this solution in the form  $x = f(y)$ . Leave your answer in simplified form.

### Question 6

#### QUESTION 19 (7 marks)

The function  $f(x)$  passes through the origin.

The gradient function of  $f(x)$  is defined as  $g(x) = e^x \sin^{-1}(e^x)$ .

Determine  $f(x)$ .

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