

## Entrance Exam “Wiskunde A”

Date: 16 January 2014

Time: 14.00 – 17.00

**Please read the instructions below carefully before answering the questions.**

- This exam consists of 7 questions, with in total 22 sub-questions.
- Points that can be scored:

question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a	4	4	5	2	3	2	6
b	4	4	6	5	3	5	6
c		2		3	6	2	7
d				2			
e				5			
f				4			
total	8	10	11	21	12	9	19

You will pass the exam if you score a total of at least 45 points out of a possible 90 points.

- Make sure your name is clearly written on every answer sheet.
- Show all your calculations clearly. Illegible answers and answers without a calculation or an explanation of the use of your (graphing) calculator are invalid.
- Write your answers in ink. Do not use a pencil, except when drawing graphs.
- You can use a (graphing) calculator. The use of hand-held computers is not allowed. If there is doubt about the status of your equipment, the exam monitor will decide whether it is allowed for use during the exam.
- On page 5 you will find a list of formulas that you may use during this exam. On the last pages of this exam you will find tables of the binomial and standard normal distributions. The use of other formula sheets or books (like BINAS) is not allowed.
- You can use a dictionary if it is approved by the exam monitor.
- Please switch off your mobile telephone.
- Please check [www.ccvx.nl](http://www.ccvx.nl) for further information on this exam (unfortunately in Dutch only). Answers to the questions will be published on this website next week. Do not call the Open Universiteit, since they do not have any further information about this exam.

- 1** From an arithmetic sequence the third and the 30st term are given by  $u_3 = 15$  and  $u_{30} = 123$ .

4 pt **a** Is 69 a term in this sequence?

If so, compute the number of this term. In not, explain.

From a geometric sequence the first and the fourth term are given by  $u_1 = 1024$  and  $u_4 = 3456$ .

4 pt **b** Is 59049 a term in this sequence?

If so, compute the number of this term. In not, explain.

- 2** The total production costs of a certain good are given by the formula

$$C = 27,000 \cdot P^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

( $C$  in euro's;  $P$  the yearly production in tonnes)

In a given year, the total costs are 432,000 euro.

4 pt **a** Compute the yearly production algebraically.

De derivative function of  $C$  is called the marginal cost function ( $C'$ ).

4 pt **b** Find a formula for the marginal cost function and write the answer without negative or broken exponents.

2 pt **c** Use the derivative to compute the marginal costs at a yearly production of 216 tonnes.

- 3** A window is constructed from a type of glass with the property that a plate of this glass with a thickness of 10 mm absorbs 13% of the light which passes trough. The thickness of the glass in the window is 24 mm.

5 pt **a** Compute the percentage of the light which is absorbed by the glass plate in this window.

At the design of a building, is is important to know the thickness which is required to get a certain transparency of the windows. Therefore a formula is required which gives the thickness of the plate as a function of the percentage light that passes through the window.

6 pt **b** Find a formula which gives the thickness of the glass plate as a function of the percentage of light which passes trough the plate and use this formula to find the thickness of the plate is 40% of the light is absorbed.

- 4 The Dutch Soccer League consists of 18 clubs, Each club plays a home and an away game against the other 17 clubs. A father bets with his son that his favorite club Ajanoord scores more goals in the 17 home games than in the 17 away games. They decide to compare the home and away games against the same opponent. For example: Ajanoord won the home game against SVP by 3 – 1 and they won the away game against SVP by 1 – 0. Such a comparison results in a plus. If Ajanoord scores less goals home than away against a certain club, a minus is scored and if the same number of goals are scored by Ajanoord in the home and away game against some club, a zero is scored. In the 34 games of the season in which this bet is decided, Ajanoord scores 8 pluses, 2 minuses and 7 zeros.

2 pt **a** State the hypothesis that father and son will test and state the alternative.

5 pt **b** What is the conclusion of this sign test if  $\alpha = 0.05$ ?

This year, the total length of a soccer game, including stoppage time, is normally distributed with an average of 93 minutes and a standard deviation of 1 minute.

3 pt **c** Compute the probability that a random home game of Ajanoord has a length between 92.5 and 94 minutes.

2 pt **d** What is the probability that the home game against SVP had a longer length than the away game against SVP?

The Sports Channel wants to broadcast four randomly selected games from this year's competition.

5 pt **e** Compute the probability that the total length of these four games is less than 6 hours and 7 minutes.

Last year, the length of a soccer game also was 93 minutes. 34% of the games had a length of more than 93.5 minutes. Like this year, the length of the games was normally distributed.

4 pt **f** Compute the standard deviation of the length of a soccer game for last year. Give the answer rounded off to one digit behind the decimal dot.

- 5 On 1 November 2013, the Dutch newspaper “De Volkskrant” reported about the good fortune of the 67-year-old mr. James Bozeman from Florida, who won the jackpot of the Lotto for the second time. Both times he selected six random numbers. The newspaper further states that the probability of winning the Lotto is 1 in 14 million. The probability of winning the Lotto for a second time is 1 in 195 billion (U.K.) [= 195 trillion (USA)].

We assume that the Lotto in Florida is played by randomly drawing six balls from a vase containing 49 balls, numbered from 1 to 49. A participant chooses six from these 49 numbers and wins the jackpot if these six numbers are drawn.

3 pt **a** Use a computation to check that the probability of winning the jackpot is indeed approximately 1 in 14 million.

3 pt **b** What do you think of the statement in the last sentence of the newspaper report?

In the Lotto of Miniland, four numbers are drawn from the numbers 1 to 25. The participant chooses four of these 25 numbers. He wins a price if more than two of his four numbers are drawn.

6 pt **c** Compute the probability that a participant who plays with one ticket, wins no price.

- 6 In a tidal harbour the height of the water on a certain day is given by the formula

$$H = 350 + 180 \sin(0.5(t - 6.3))$$

In this formula  $H$  is the height in cm (from the bottom) and  $t$  is the time in hours after midnight.

2 pt **a** Compute algebraically the minimal and the maximal height in cm.

5 pt **b** Compute algebraically the times at which the height of the water is minimal. Give your answer rounded off to minutes.

2 pt **c** Determine the period of  $H$  rounded off to minutes.

- 7 Given the functions  $f(x) = \frac{10x}{5 + x^2}$ ,  $g(x) = 3 + \sqrt{3 - x}$  and  $h(x) = 3 + 2x$ .

6 pt **a** Compute the minimal and the maximal value of  $f$  algebraically.

6 pt **b** Solve algebraically:  $g(x) = h(x)$ .

$A$  is the point on the graph of  $g$  for which  $x_A = 2$ .

7 pt **c** Use the derivative to determine an equation for the tangent to the graph of  $g$  in point  $A$ .

# List of formulas for the exam Wiskunde A

## Probability

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are any random variables, then:  $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$   
 If furthermore  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, then:  $\sigma(X + Y) = \sqrt{\sigma^2(X) + \sigma^2(Y)}$

$\sqrt{n}$ -law:

For  $n$  independent repetitions of the same experiment where the result of each experiment is a random variable  $X$ , the sum of the results is a random variable  $S$  and the mean of the results is a random variable  $\bar{X}$ .

$$E(S) = n \cdot E(X) \qquad \sigma(S) = \sqrt{n} \cdot \sigma(X)$$

$$E(\bar{X}) = E(X) \qquad \sigma(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma(X)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

## Binomial Distribution

If  $X$  has a binomial distribution with parameters  $n$  (number of experiments) and  $p$  (probability of succes at each experiment), then:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} \cdot p^k \cdot (1 - p)^{n-k} \quad \text{with } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Expectation:  $E(X) = n \cdot p$       Standard deviation:  $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{n \cdot p \cdot (1 - p)}$

## Normal Distribution

If  $X$  is a normally distributed random variable with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$ , then:

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \text{ has the standard normal distribution and } P(X < g) = P\left(Z < \frac{g - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

## Differentiation

rule	function	derivative function
Sum rule	$s(x) = f(x) + g(x)$	$s'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$
Product rule	$p(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$	$p'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$
Quotient rule	$q(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$	$q'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$
Chain rule	$k(x) = f(g(x))$	$k'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ or $\frac{dk}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$

## Logarithms

rule	conditions
$\log_g a + \log_g b = \log_g ab$	$g > 0, g \neq 1, a > 0, b > 0$
$\log_g a - \log_g b = \log_g \frac{a}{b}$	$g > 0, g \neq 1, a > 0, b > 0$
$\log_g a^p = p \cdot \log_g a$	$g > 0, g \neq 1, a > 0$
$\log_g a = \frac{\log_p a}{\log_p g}$	$g > 0, g \neq 1, a > 0, p > 0, p \neq 1$

## Arithmetic and geometric sequences

Arithmetic sequence:	Sum = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{number of terms} \cdot (u_e + u_l)$
Geometric sequence:	Sum = $\frac{u_{l+1} - u_e}{r - 1}$ ( $r \neq 1$ )
In both formulas	$e$ = number first term of the sum; $l$ = number last term of the sum.

**CUMULATIEVE BINOMIALE VERDELINGEN (vervolg)**

Verdelingsfunctie  $B_{n,p}(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^{x} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

n	x	0,0500	0,1000	0,1500	0,2000	0,2500	0,3000	0,3500	0,4000	0,4500	0,5000
10	0	0,5987	0,3487	0,1969	0,1074	0,0563	0,0282	0,0135	0,0060	0,0025	0,0010
	1	0,9139	0,7361	0,5443	0,3758	0,2440	0,1493	0,0860	0,0464	0,0233	0,0107
	2	0,9885	0,9298	0,8202	0,6778	0,5256	0,3828	0,2616	0,1673	0,0996	0,0547
	3	0,9990	0,9872	0,9500	0,8791	0,7759	0,6496	0,5138	0,3823	0,2660	0,1719
	4	0,9999	0,9984	0,9901	0,9672	0,9219	0,8497	0,7515	0,6331	0,5044	0,3770
	5	1,0000	0,9999	0,9986	0,9936	0,9803	0,9527	0,9051	0,8338	0,7384	0,6230
	6	1,0000	1,0000	0,9999	0,9991	0,9965	0,9894	0,9740	0,9452	0,8980	0,8281
	7	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9999	0,9996	0,9984	0,9952	0,9877	0,9726	0,9453
	8	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9999	0,9995	0,9983	0,9955	0,9893
	9	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9999	0,9999	0,9997	0,9990
	10	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

**CUMULATIEVE BINOMIALE VERDELINGEN (vervolg)**

n	x	0,5500	0,6000	0,6500	0,7000	0,7500	0,8000	0,8500	0,9000	0,9500
	0	0,0003	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	1	0,0045	0,0017	0,0005	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	2	0,0274	0,0123	0,0048	0,0016	0,0004	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	3	0,1020	0,0548	0,0260	0,0106	0,0035	0,0009	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000
	4	0,2616	0,1662	0,0949	0,0473	0,0197	0,0064	0,0014	0,0001	0,0000
	5	0,4956	0,3669	0,2485	0,1503	0,0781	0,0328	0,0099	0,0016	0,0001
	6	0,7340	0,6177	0,4862	0,3504	0,2241	0,1209	0,0500	0,0128	0,0010
	7	0,9004	0,8327	0,7384	0,6172	0,4744	0,3222	0,1798	0,0702	0,0115
	8	0,9767	0,9536	0,9140	0,8507	0,7560	0,6242	0,4557	0,2639	0,0861
	9	0,9975	0,9940	0,9865	0,9718	0,9437	0,8926	0,8031	0,6513	0,4013
	10	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

**CUMULATIEVE BINOMIALE VERDELINGEN (vervolg)**

Verdelingsfunctie  $B_{n,p}(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{k=0}^{x} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$

n	x	0,0500	0,1000	0,1500	0,2000	0,2500	0,3000	0,3500	0,4000	0,4500	0,5000
20	0	0,3585	0,1216	0,0388	0,0115	0,0032	0,0008	0,0002	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	1	0,7358	0,3917	0,1756	0,0692	0,0243	0,0076	0,0021	0,0005	0,0001	0,0000
	2	0,9245	0,6769	0,4049	0,2061	0,0913	0,0355	0,0121	0,0036	0,0009	0,0002
	3	0,9841	0,8670	0,6477	0,4114	0,2252	0,1071	0,0444	0,0160	0,0049	0,0013
	4	0,9974	0,9568	0,8298	0,6296	0,4148	0,2375	0,1182	0,0510	0,0189	0,0059
	5	0,9997	0,9887	0,9327	0,8042	0,6172	0,4164	0,2454	0,1256	0,0553	0,0207
	6	1,0000	0,9976	0,9781	0,9133	0,7858	0,6080	0,4166	0,2500	0,1299	0,0577
	7	1,0000	0,9996	0,9941	0,9679	0,8982	0,7723	0,6010	0,4159	0,2520	0,1316
	8	1,0000	0,9998	0,9987	0,9900	0,9591	0,8867	0,7624	0,5956	0,4143	0,2517
	9	1,0000	1,0000	0,9998	0,9974	0,9861	0,9520	0,8782	0,7553	0,5914	0,4119
	10	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9994	0,9961	0,9829	0,9468	0,8725	0,7507	0,5881
	11	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9999	0,9991	0,9949	0,9604	0,9435	0,8692	0,7483
	12	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9998	0,9987	0,9940	0,9790	0,9420	0,8684
	13	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9997	0,9985	0,9935	0,9786	0,9423
	14	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9997	0,9984	0,9936	0,9793
	15	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9997	0,9985	0,9941
	16	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9997	0,9987
	17	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	0,9998
	18	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
	19	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
	20	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

**CUMULATIEVE BINOMIALE VERDELINGEN (vervolg)**

n	x	0,5500	0,6000	0,6500	0,7000	0,7500	0,8000	0,8500	0,9000	0,9500
	0	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	1	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	2	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	3	0,0003	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	4	0,0015	0,0003	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	5	0,0064	0,0016	0,0003	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	6	0,0214	0,0065	0,0015	0,0003	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	7	0,0580	0,0210	0,0060	0,0013	0,0002	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	8	0,1308	0,0565	0,0196	0,0051	0,0009	0,0001	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	9	0,2493	0,1275	0,0532	0,0171	0,0039	0,0006	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	10	0,4086	0,2447	0,1218	0,0480	0,0139	0,0026	0,0002	0,0000	0,0000
	11	0,5857	0,4044	0,2376	0,1133	0,0409	0,0100	0,0013	0,0001	0,0000
	12	0,7480	0,5841	0,3990	0,2277	0,1018	0,0321	0,0059	0,0004	0,0000
	13	0,8701	0,7500	0,5834	0,3920	0,2142	0,0867	0,0219	0,0024	0,0000
	14	0,9447	0,8744	0,7546	0,5836	0,3828	0,1958	0,0673	0,0113	0,0003
	15	0,9811	0,9490	0,8818	0,7625	0,5852	0,3704	0,1702	0,0432	0,0026
	16	0,9951	0,9840	0,9556	0,8929	0,7748	0,5886	0,3523	0,1330	0,0159
	17	0,9991	0,9964	0,9879	0,9645	0,9087	0,7939	0,5951	0,3231	0,0755
	18	0,9999	0,9995	0,9979	0,9924	0,9757	0,9308	0,8244	0,6083	0,2642
	19	1,0000	1,0000	0,9998	0,9992	0,9968	0,9885	0,9612	0,8784	0,6415
	20	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000



DE STANDAARD-NORMALE VERDELING (vervolg)

DE STANDAARD-NORMALE VERDELING

$$\text{Verdelingsfunctie } \Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^z e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt$$

z	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0303	0.0301	0.0294
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019	0.0019
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
-3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005
-3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
-3.5	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
-3.6	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Overschrijdingskanssen (één-, resp. tweezijdig)

z	0.675	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	3.090
$P(Z > z)$	0.25	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001
$P( Z  > z)$	0.50	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.002