

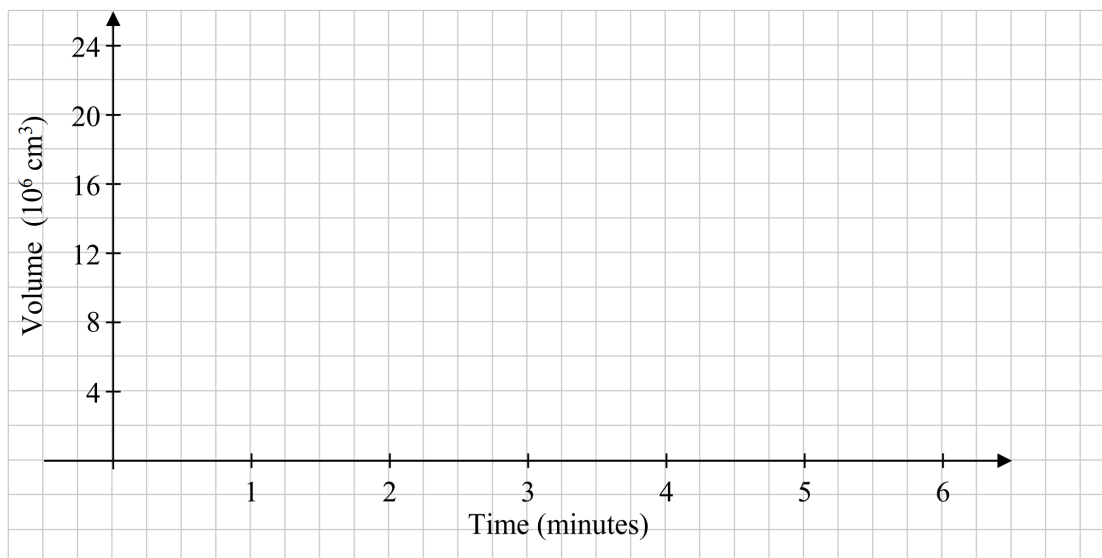
Question 8**(50 marks)**

An oil-spill occurs off-shore in an area of calm water with no currents. The oil is spilling at a rate of $4 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$ per minute. The oil floats on top of the water.

- (a) (i) Complete the table below to show the total volume of oil on the water after each of the first 6 minutes of the oil-spill.

Time (minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Volume (10^6 cm^3)		8				

- (ii) Draw a graph to show the total volume of oil on the water over the first 6 minutes.



- (iii) Write an equation for $V(t)$, the volume of oil on the water, in cm^3 , after t minutes.
- (b) The spilled oil forms a circular oil slick **1 millimetre** thick.
- (i) Write an equation for the volume of oil in the slick, in cm^3 , when the radius is r cm.
- (ii) Find the rate, in cm per minute, at which the radius of the oil slick is increasing when the radius is 50 m.
- (c) Show that the area of water covered by the oil slick is increasing at a constant rate of $4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2$ per minute.
- (d) The nearest land is 1 km from the point at which the oil-spill began. Find how long it will take for the oil slick to reach land. Give your answer correct to the nearest hour.

Question 8

(50 marks)

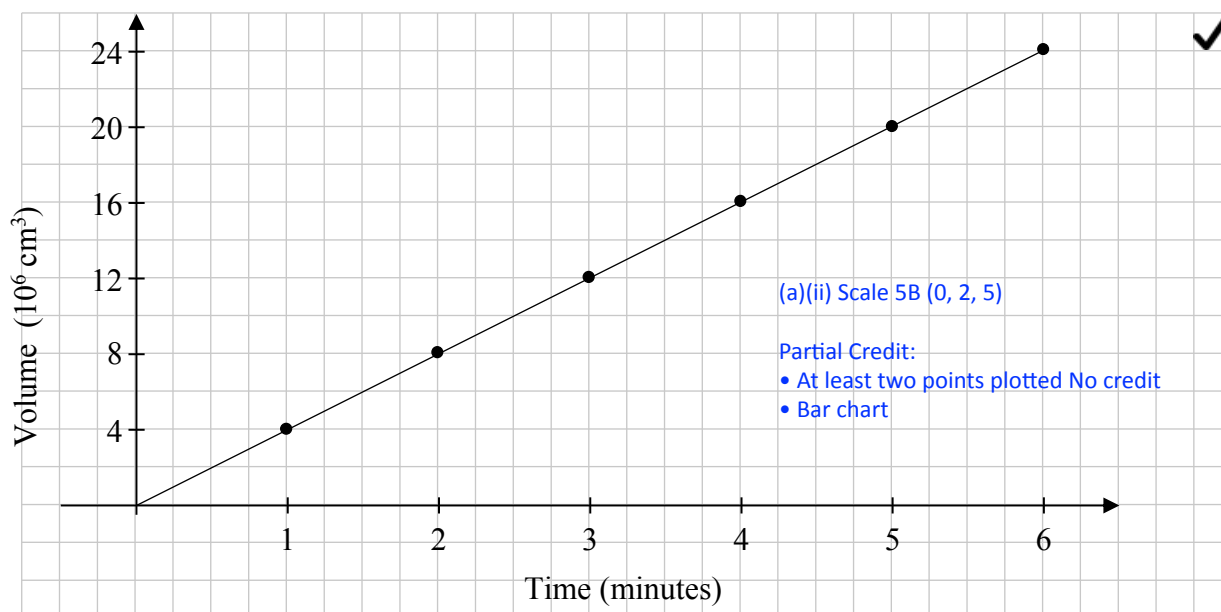
An oil-spill occurs off-shore in an area of calm water with no currents. The oil is spilling at a rate of $4 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3$ per minute. The oil floats on top of the water.

- (a) (i) Complete the table below to show the total volume of oil on the water after each of the first 6 minutes of the oil-spill.

(a)(i) Scale 5B (0, 2, 5) Partial Credit: • One correct box

Time (minutes)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Volume (10^6 cm^3)	4	8	12	16	20	24

- (ii) Draw a graph to show the total volume of oil on the water over the first 6 minutes.



- (iii) Write an equation for $V(t)$, the volume of oil on the water, in cm^3 , after t minutes.

Line, slope 4×10^6 , passing through (0, 0).

$$V(t) = (4 \times 10^6) t$$

(a)(iii) Scale 5B (0, 2, 5)

Partial Credit:

- Incomplete equation for volume • any function of t

- (b) The spilled oil forms a circular oil slick **1 millimetre** thick.

- (i) Write an equation for the volume of oil in the slick, in cm^3 , when the radius is r cm.

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$= \pi r^2 (0.1)$$

$$= 0.1 \pi r^2 \text{ cm}^3$$

(b)(i) Scale 5B (0, 2, 5)

Partial Credit:

- Correct volume formula
- Converting mm to cm

- (ii) Find the rate, in cm per minute, at which the radius of the oil slick is increasing when the radius is 50 m.

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 4 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ per minute}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h \text{ where } h = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 2\pi r h$$

$$\frac{dV}{dr} = 0.2\pi r$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dV} \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{1}{0.2\pi r} \times 4 \times 10^6$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 10^6}{0.2\pi(5000)} = 1273.3 \text{ cm per minute}$$

(b)(ii) Scale 10D (0, 2, 5, 8, 10)

Low Partial Credit:

- Mentions a relevant rate of change.

Mid Partial Credit:

- Gets dr/dt from dV/dr and dV/dt
- Writing down chain rule.

High Partial Credit:

- Substitution of values

- (c) Show that the area of water covered by the oil slick is increasing at a constant rate of $4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2$ per minute.

$$A = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dr} = 2\pi r$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{dA}{dr} \frac{dr}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{4 \times 10^6}{0.2\pi r} = 4 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ per minute}$$

(c) Scale 10C (0, 4, 8, 10) –

NOTE: two solutions 1st solution

Low Partial Credit:

- Mentions relevant rate of change.

High Partial Credit: states chain rule

or

$$(0.1)\pi r^2 = (4 \times 10^6)t$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \pi r^2 = (4 \times 10^7)t$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 4 \times 10^7$$

(c) Scale 10C (0, 4, 8, 10) – 2nd solution

Low Partial Credit:

- Effort to establish value of A

High Partial Credit:

- A in terms of t

Note: Must use calculus to get any credit.

- (d) The nearest land is 1 km from the point at which the oil-spill began. Find how long it will take for the oil slick to reach land. Give your answer correct to the nearest hour.

$$A = \pi r^2 = \pi(10^5)^2 = \pi 10^{10} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$t = \frac{\pi 10^{10}}{4 \times 10^7} = \frac{\pi 10^3}{4} = 785.398 \text{ minutes}$$

$$= 13.09 = 13 \text{ hours}$$

(d) Scale 10C (0, 4, 8, 10)

Low Partial Credit:

- r in centimetres
- Effort at expression of area

High Partial Credit:

- Correct expression for time