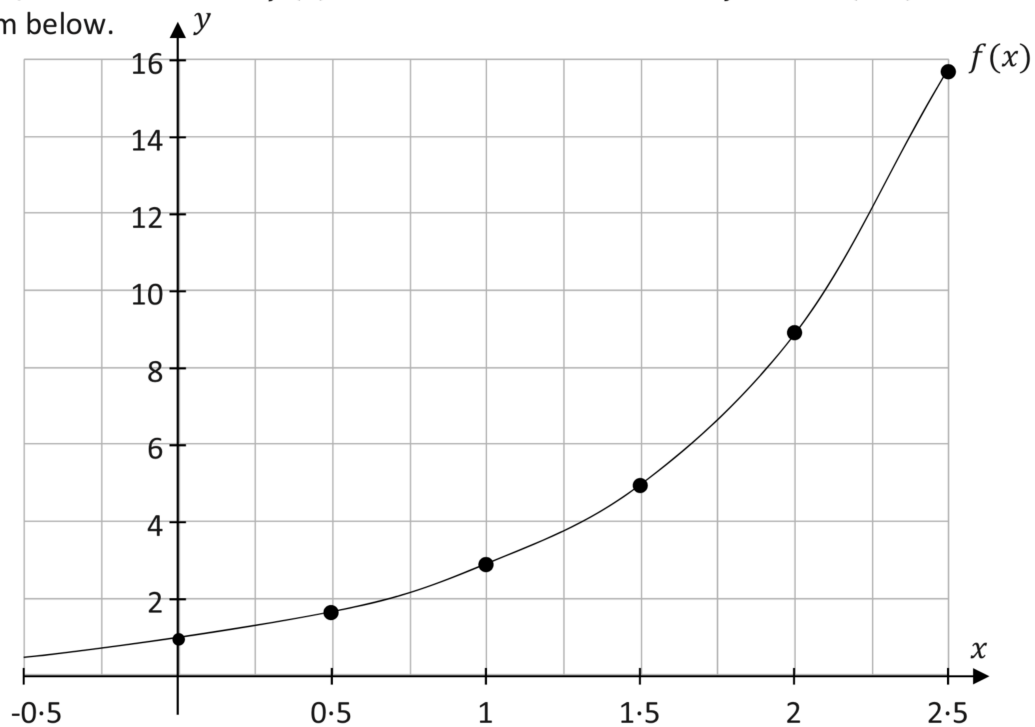



Question 2**(25 marks)**

The graph of the function $f(x) = 3^x$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}$, cuts the y -axis at $(0, 1)$ as shown in the diagram below.



- (a) (i) Draw the graph of the function $g(x) = 4x + 1$ on the diagram.
- (ii) Use substitution to verify that $f(x) < g(x)$, for $x = 1.9$.
- (b) Prove, using induction, that $f(n) \geq g(n)$, where $n \geq 2$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Q2	Model Solution – 25 Marks	Marking Notes
<p>(a)</p> <p>(i)</p>	<p>(0, 1) (2, 9)</p> 	<p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 point on line found <p><i>High Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 points on line found - 1 point found and plotted (apart from (0, 1) and (2, 9)) <p><i>Full Credit –1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freehand graph drawn
<p>(a)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	$g(1.9) = 4(1.9) + 1 = 8.6$ $f(1.9) = 3^{1.9} = 8.06$ $f(x) < g(x)$	<p>Scale 5C (0, 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $g(1.9)$ written or found - $f(1.9)$ written or found <p><i>High Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $g(1.9)$ and $f(1.9)$ found

<p>(b)</p>	<p>To Prove: $3^n \geq 4n + 1$ for $n \geq 2$</p> <p>$P(2): 3^2 \geq 4(2) + 1$</p> <p>$9 \geq 9$, True</p> <p>Assume $P(n)$ is true for $n = k$,</p> <p>Now prove $P(n)$ is true for $n = k + 1$</p> <p>$P(k): 3^k \geq 4k + 1$ for $k \geq 2$</p> <p>$P(k + 1): 3^{k+1} \geq 4(k + 1) + 1$</p> <p>$3^{k+1} \geq 4k + 5$</p> <p><i>Proof:</i> $P(k) \times 3: 3^{k+1} \geq 3(4k + 1)$</p> <p>$= 12k + 3$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow 3^{k+1} \geq 4k + 5$</p> <p>since $4k + 5 < 12k + 3$ for $k \geq 2$</p> <p>True for $n = k + 1$ provided true for $n = k$ but true for $n = 2$ \therefore True for all $n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}$.</p>	<p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 7, 11, 15)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step $P(2)$ - $P(k)$ or $P(k + 1)$ with incorrect inequality sign <p><i>Mid Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any two of $P(2)$, $P(k)$ or $P(k + 1)$ <p><i>High Partial Credit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uses Step $P(k)$ to prove Step $P(k + 1)$ <p><i>Full Credit –1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omits conclusion but otherwise correct <p><u>Note:</u> Accept Step $P(2)$, Step $P(k)$, Step $P(k + 1)$ in any order</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Accept $f(k) \geq g(k)$, $k \geq 2$ for Step $P(k)$</p>
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