

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{-i(9+6i)}{(2-i)} \times \frac{2+i}{2+i}$$

$$= \frac{(-9i+6)(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \overbrace{(3-1)(3+1)}^{(3^2-1)} (3^2+1) (3^4+1) (3^8+1) - \dots (3^{64}+1)$$

Diagram illustrating the telescoping product:

$(3-1)$  is circled in red.  
 $3^2-1$  is circled in red.  
 $3^4-1$  is circled in red.  
 Red arrows show the cancellation of terms: from  $(3-1)$  to  $3^2-1$ , from  $3^2-1$  to  $3^4-1$ , and from  $3^4-1$  to  $3^8-1$ .

The final result is shown as:

$$\frac{3^{128} - 1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (\sqrt{13} - \sqrt{12}) \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{12}}, \quad (\sqrt{14} - \sqrt{13}) \frac{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{13}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{12}}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{13}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{49} \quad (ii) \quad \left( \frac{4i^3 - i}{2i + 1} \right)^2 &= \left( \frac{4(-i) - i}{2i + 1} \right)^2 = \frac{(-5i)^2}{(2i + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-25}{4i^2 + 1 + 4i} = \frac{-25}{4i - 3} \end{aligned}$$

B1-2

(10)

$$\underline{x^2 + 3x = t}$$

$$(t+1)(t-3) \geq 5$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 3 \geq 5$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 \geq 0$$

$$(t-4)(t+2) \geq 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 + 3x - 4)} \underbrace{(x^2 + 3x + 2)} \geq 0$$

(2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3a^2 + 27b^2 - 18ab \\ \hline + 5c^2 - 30c + 237 \end{array}$$

$$= 3(a^2 + 9b^2 - 6ab) + 5(c^2 - 6c + 9)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad - 5(9) + 237$$

$$= \underbrace{3(a-3b)^2 + 5(c-3)^2}_{+} + 192$$

↓  
(=0)

final  
an

③

Dividend = div.  $q$  +  $r$ .

$$p(x) = \underbrace{(x-2)(x-3) q(x)} + \underbrace{ax+b}$$

put  $x=2$

$$p(2) = 2a+b \Rightarrow 3 = 2a+b$$

put  $x=3$

$$\underline{2 = 3a+b}$$

$$\underline{5} \rightarrow 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$x^2 \rightarrow 0, \text{ const, } \\ \text{linear}$$

⑤

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P(x) (x+1) = 1$$

$$\underbrace{(x+1)P(x)} - 1 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(x+1)P(x)} - 1 = a(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)$$

put  $x = -1$

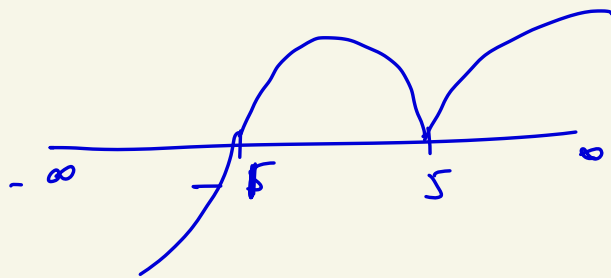
$$-1 = a(-2)(-3)(-4)(-5)$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{120} \quad \checkmark$$

put  $x = 5$

⑦

$$\frac{x-5}{(\cancel{x^2+x-5})(x-5)(x+1)} > 0$$



⑥

$$P(7) = a(\cancel{7^7}) + b(\cancel{7^5}) + c(\cancel{7^3}) + 3$$

$$P(-7) = \cancel{a(-7)^7} + \cancel{b(-7)^5} + \cancel{c(-7)^3} + 3$$

add

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$$P(7) + P(-7) = 6$$

②

$$x |x| + 7x - 8 = 0$$

$$x < 0$$

$$\underline{-x^2 + 7x - 8 = 0}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\underline{x(+x) + 7x - 8 = 0}$$

⑦

$$x^2 - |x| + 4 = 2x^2 - 3|x| + 1$$

$$|x| \rightarrow \pm x$$

$$|x|^2 \Rightarrow x^2$$

Q

$$||x-1| - 2| = |x-3|$$

$$(|x-1| - 2)^2 = (x-3)^2$$

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$$\underline{|x-1|} \quad -3 < \quad < 3$$

$$-3 < \frac{x^2 - 3x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad \cap \quad \frac{x^2 - 3x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} > 3$$



BB-4

⑩

$$\underbrace{1 + 1 + ( )^2}_{-1} \neq 0$$

$$x=1 \quad ; \quad y=2 \quad z=3$$

⑨

$$\underbrace{-1 \leq \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^2 - 4} \leq 1}$$

⑪

⑤ (ii)

$$(2^{-1})^{\log_2 5}$$

$$= \boxed{2^{\log_2 (5^{-1})}}$$

$$= 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad E = \frac{\sin^2 70^\circ + \cos^2 70^\circ}{\sin^2 70^\circ + \cos^2 70^\circ} + \frac{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ}{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\log_{0.5} E = \log_{0.5} (2) = \log_{1/2} (2) = \log_{2^{-1}} (2) = (-1) \log_2 2 = (-1)$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \log_3 5 = x \quad \log_{25} 11 = y$$

$$\log_3 \left( \frac{11}{3} \right) = \log_3 11 - \log_3 3$$

$$= \log_3 11 - 1$$

$$= 2xy - 1$$

$$x = \frac{\log 5}{\log 3}$$

$$y = \frac{\log 11}{2 \log 5} \Rightarrow$$

$$2y = \frac{\log 11}{\log 5}$$

$$\underline{x \cdot (2y)} = \frac{\log 5}{\log 3} \cdot \frac{\log 11}{\log 5} = \log_3 11$$

⑧  $a = (3^{-2})^{-2 \log_3 7} = 3^{4 \log_3 7} = 3^{\log_3 (7^4)} = 7^4$

$b = 2^{-\log_2 -1 7} = 7$

⑨

(14)

$$K =$$

$$\log_e K = \overbrace{(\ln y - \ln z)(\ln x)} + (\ln z - \ln x) \ln y + ( \quad ) \ln z$$

$$\ln K = 0$$

$$K = e^0 = 1$$



$$\left| x - \underbrace{|4-x|} \right| = 4+2x$$

$$x - \underbrace{|4-x|} = +4+2x$$

$$\underline{4-x \geq 0} \Rightarrow x \leq 4$$

$$x - (4-x) = 4+2x$$

$$\underline{|x| < a}$$

$$-a < x < a$$

$$x - |4-x| = -4-2x$$

$$4-x \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 4$$

$$x + (4-x) = -4-2x$$

$$\log_{(1-x)} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1-x)^{1/2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$1-x = \frac{9}{4}$$