PROPOSED MARKING GUIDE FOR

UNEB PURE MATHEMATICS P425/1 2024

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SECTION A

Naww

No. 1 No. of ways $= {}^4C_2 \times {}^6C_5 + {}^4C_3 \times {}^6C_4 + {}^4C_4 \times {}^6C_3$ — M1 M1

$= 36 + 60 + 20$ — B1B1

$= 116$ ways. — A1

05

No. 2 $V = 1000\ cm^3 = \pi r^2 h.$

$h = \dfrac{1000}{\pi r^2}$ ---------- (1)

Total Surface area, $S = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$ ---- (2) — M1

Put (1) into (2)

$$S = \pi r^2 + 2\pi r\left(\frac{1000}{\pi r^2}\right)$$

$$S = \pi r^2 + \frac{2000}{r}$$ — M1

$$S = \pi r^2 + 2000 r^{-1}$$

for $r = x$ cm

$$S = \pi x^2 + 2000 x^{-1}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = 2\pi x - \frac{2000}{x^2}$$ — B1

for ~~Maximum~~ Minimum Area, $\dfrac{ds}{dx} = 0$

$$2\pi x - \frac{2000}{x^2} = 0$$ — B1

$$2\pi x^3 = 2000$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2000}{2\pi}}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1000}{\pi}}$$

$$x = \frac{10}{\pi^{1/3}}\ cm$$ — A1

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ALUTA CONTINUA
NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

No.3

$$4x^2+25y^2+8x-100y+4=0$$
$$4x^2+8x+25y^2-100y=-4$$
$$4(x^2+2x)+25(y^2-4y)=-4 \quad M_1$$
$$4[(x+1)^2-1]+25[(y-2)^2-4]=-4$$
$$4(x+1)^2+25(y-2)^2-4-100=-4$$
$$4(x+1)^2+25(y-2)^2=100 \quad M_1$$

Nawuy

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{25}+\frac{(y-2)^2}{4}=1$$

$$a^2=25 \Rightarrow a=5 \quad B_1$$
$$b^2=4 \Rightarrow b=2$$

(a) Center is $(-1,2)$

(b) eccentricity of the ellipse, $e=\sqrt{1-b^2/a^2}$

$$e=\sqrt{1-\frac{4}{25}}=\sqrt{\frac{21}{25}} \quad M_1$$

$$e=\frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \quad A_1$$

05

No.4 L.H.S $=\int_0^1\frac{1}{(9-x^2)}dx=\int_0^1\frac{1}{(3^2-x^2)}dx \quad B_1$

$$=\int_0^1\frac{1}{(3+x)(3-x)}dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(3+x)(3-x)}\equiv\frac{A}{(3+x)}+\frac{B}{(3-x)}=\frac{A(3-x)+B(3+x)}{(3+x)(3-x)} \quad M_1$$

$$A(3-x)+B(3+x)=1$$

for $x=-3$; $6A=1 \Rightarrow A=1/6$

for $x=3$; $6B=1 \Rightarrow B=1/6 \quad B_1$

Nawuy

$$\text{L.H.S}=\frac{1}{6}\int_0^1\frac{1}{3+x}+\frac{1}{(3-x)}dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{6}\Big[\ln(3+x)\div\ln(3-x)\Big]_0^1$$

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ALUTA CONTINUA

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$$L.H.S = \frac{1}{6}\left[\ln\left(\frac{3+x}{3-x}\right)\right]_0^1$$ M1

$$= \frac{1}{6}\left[\ln 2 - \ln 1\right]$$

$$L.H.S = \frac{1}{6}\ln 2 = R.H.S \ \#$$ A1

05

Nawwy

No. 5 $P = P_o\left(1 + \frac{2.75}{100}\right)^n$

$$P = P_o(1+0.0275)^n$$

$$P = P_o(1.0275)^n$$

$$P_n = P_o\left[1.0275^1 + 1.0275^2 + \dots + 1.0275^n\right]$$ M1

The series is a G.P whose

first term, $a = 1.0275$

Common ratio, $r = \frac{1.0275^2}{1.0275^1} = 1.0275 > 1$ B1

$$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r-1} \quad \text{for } r > 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{1.0275(1.0275^n - 1)}{1.0275 - 1}$$ B1

$$S_n = \frac{1.0275(1.0275^n - 1)}{0.0275}$$

$$P_n = P_o S_n.$$

At $n = ?$, $P_n = 2P_o$.

$$2\cancel{P_o} = \cancel{P_o} \times \frac{1.0275(1.0275^n - 1)}{0.0275}$$ M1

$$1.0275^n = 1.0535$$

$$n = \frac{\log 1.0535}{\log 1.0275} = 1.92$$

$n = 2$ Years. A1

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Nawwy

ALUTA CONTINUA

NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

No. 6

$$L.H.S = \frac{1-\cos 2x + 2\sin x\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x}$$

$$= \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 x) + 2\sin x\cos^2 x}{1+2\cos^2 x - 1}$$ B1

$$= \frac{1-1+2\sin^2 x + 2\sin x\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x}$$ B1

$$= \frac{2\sin^2 x + 2\sin x\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x}$$ M1

dividing throughout by $2\cos^2 x$ M1

$$L.H.S = \tan^2 x + \sin x$$

$$L.H.S = \sin x + \tan^2 x = R.H.S \;\#$$ A1

05

No. 7

λ : 3

$\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\3\end{pmatrix}$ $\quad \overrightarrow{OC} = \begin{pmatrix}a\\4\\5\end{pmatrix}$ $\quad \overrightarrow{OB} = \begin{pmatrix}6\\7\\8\end{pmatrix}$ M1

$$T.R = (\lambda + 3)$$

By ratio theorem ;

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{3\overrightarrow{OA} + \lambda\overrightarrow{OB}}{(\lambda+3)}$$ B1

$$\begin{pmatrix}a\\4\\5\end{pmatrix} = \frac{3\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\3\end{pmatrix} + \lambda\begin{pmatrix}6\\7\\8\end{pmatrix}}{(\lambda+3)}$$

$$(\lambda+3)\begin{pmatrix}a\\4\\5\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}3\\6\\9\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}6\lambda\\7\lambda\\8\lambda\end{pmatrix}$$ M1

$$4(\lambda+3) = 6+7\lambda$$

$$4\lambda + 12 = 6 + 7\lambda$$ B1

$$3\lambda = 6 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$a(\lambda+3) = 3+6\lambda$$

$$a(2+3) = 3+6(2) \Rightarrow a = \frac{15}{5} = 3$$

$$\therefore a = 3 \text{ and } \lambda = 2$$

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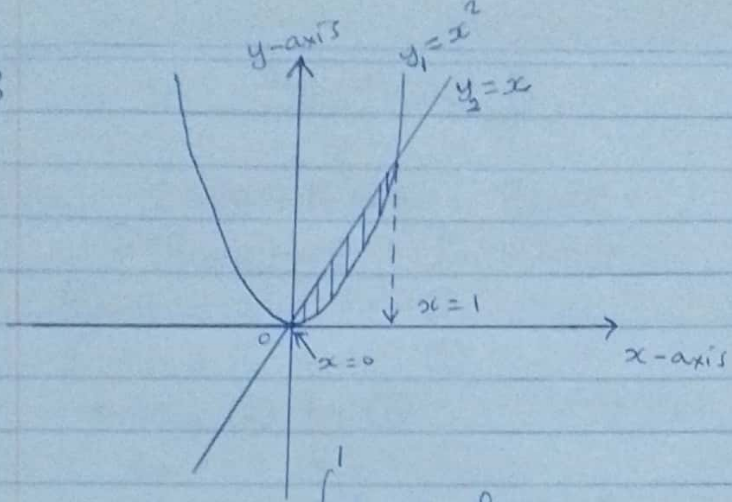
No. 8



B1

$$\text{Area} = \int_0^1 y_2 - y_1 \, dx$$ M1

$$= \int_0^1 x - x^2 \, dx$$

$$= \left[\tfrac{1}{2}x^2 - \tfrac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^1$$ B1

$$= \left(\tfrac{1}{2} - \tfrac{1}{3}\right) - (0 - 0)$$

$$\text{Area} = \tfrac{1}{6} \text{ square units.}$$ A1

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ALUTA CONTINUA
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SECTION B

No.9 (a) $12\cos\theta + 16\sin\theta = R\cos(\theta-\alpha)$

$= (R\cos\alpha)\cos\theta + (R\sin\alpha)\sin\theta$ B1

$R\cos\alpha = 12$ ----- ①

$R\sin\alpha = 16$ ----- ② B1

dividing ② by ①

$\tan\alpha = 16/12$ B1

$\alpha = \tan^{-1}(16/12) = 53.13°$ M1

squaring and adding ① and ②

$R^2 = 12^2 + 16^2 \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{400} = 20$ M1

$12\cos\theta + 16\sin\theta = 20\cos(\theta - 53.13°)$ A1

06

(b)(i) Hence part;

Min. Value $= 20\times -1 = -20$ A1

Max. value $= 20\times 1 = 20$ A1

02

(ii) $20\cos(\theta - 53.13°) = 15$

$\theta - 53.13° = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{15}{20}\right) = 41.41°, 318.59°$ B1B1

$\theta = 94.54°, 371.72°$ M1

$\therefore \theta = 94.54°$ A1

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ALUTA CONTINUA

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No.10

(a) $f(4) = (4)^3 - 13(4) + p = 0$ M1

$64 - 52 + p = 0$

$p = -12$ A1

02

Hence $f(x) = x^3 - 13x - 12$ M1

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ \hline x-4 & x^3 - 13x - 12 \\ & -(x^3 - 4x^2) \\ & \quad 4x^2 - 13x - 12 \\ & \quad -(4x^2 - 16x) \\ & \qquad 3x - 12 \\ & \qquad -(3x - 12) \\ & \qquad \quad - \quad - \end{array}$$

B1

$f(x) = x^3 - 13x - 12 = (x-4)(x^2 + 4x + 3)$ M1

$x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0$

factors $(1, 3)$

$(x+3)(x+1) = 0$

$x_1 = -3$ and $x_2 = -1$ A1

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(b) $\dfrac{x^2 - x - 18}{x+3} - \dfrac{x}{2} \geq 0$ M1

$\dfrac{2(x^2 - x - 18) - x(x+3)}{2(x+3)} \geq 0$ B1

$\dfrac{2x^2 - 2x - 36 - x^2 - 3x}{2(x+3)} \geq 0$ M1

$\dfrac{x^2 - 5x - 36}{2x + 6} \geq 0$

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$$\frac{x^2 - 9x + 4x - 36}{2x+6} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x(x-9) + 4(x-9)}{2x+6} \geq 0 \qquad M_1$$

$$\frac{(x+4)(x-9)}{(2x+6)} \geq 0$$

Critical values of x; -4, -3 and 9

	$x<-4$	$-4<x<-3$	$-3<x<9$	$x>9$
$x+4$	$-$	$+$	$+$	$+$
$x-9$	$-$	$-$	$-$	$+$
$2x+6$	$-$	$-$	$+$	$+$
$\frac{(x+4)(x-9)}{(2x+6)}$	$-$	$+$	$-$	$+$

B_1

$\therefore$ Solution set is $-4<x<3$ and $x>9$ A_1

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ALUTA CONTINUA
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No. 11 (a) $\int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$

Nakasa

$x = \sin\theta$

$dx = \cos\theta\,d\theta$

$\theta = \sin^{-1}(x)$

Change of limits

x	0	1
θ	0	$\pi/2$

B1

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\sin\theta}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2\theta}} \times \cos\theta\,d\theta$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\sin\theta}{\sqrt{\cos^2\theta}} \times \cos\theta\,d\theta$ M1

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \times \cos\theta\,d\theta$

$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 + \sin\theta\,d\theta$

$= \left[\theta - \cos\theta\right]_0^{\pi/2}$

$= \left(\pi/2 - \cos\pi/2\right) - \left(0 - \cos 0\right)$

$= \pi/2 + 1$

$= 2.5708$ A1

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Nakasa

ALUTA CONTINUA

NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

(b) $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$

$\sin y = \dfrac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}}$ M1

$\ln \sin y = \ln\left[\dfrac{x}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}}\right]$

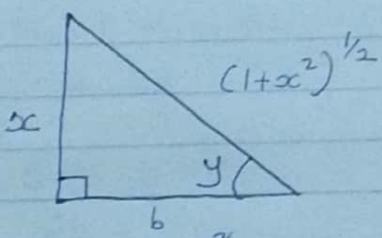
$\ln \sin y = \ln x - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2)$ M1

differentiating w.r.t. x

$\dfrac{\cos y}{\sin y}\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{x} - \dfrac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \dfrac{\cancel{2}x}{(1+x^2)}$ B1

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{x} \times \dfrac{\sin y}{\cos y} - \dfrac{x}{(1+x^2)} \times \dfrac{\sin y}{\cos y}$ B1

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{x}\tan y - \dfrac{x}{(1+x^2)}\tan y$



B1

$b^2 = \left(\left((1+x^2)^{1/\cancel{2}}\right)^{\cancel{2}}\right) - x^2$

$b^2 = 1 + \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{x^2}$

$b = 1$

$\therefore \tan y = \dfrac{O}{A} = \dfrac{x}{1} = x$ M1

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{x} \times x - \dfrac{x}{(1+x^2)} \times x$

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \dfrac{x^2}{1+x^2} = \dfrac{1+x^2-x^2}{1+x^2}$

$dy/dx = \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ A1

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ALUTA CONTINUA

NENI SINE PULVERE PALMA

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No. 12

(a) $x = -t^3 + t^2 + 1$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3t^2 + 2t$ M1

$y = t^2$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t$ M1

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx}$

$= 2\cancel{t} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{t}(2-3t)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{2-3t} = m_1$ B1

$3y - 2x - 1 = 0$

$y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}$

$m_2 = \frac{2}{3}$

for parallel lines; $m_1 = m_2$ B1

$\frac{2}{2-3t} = \frac{2}{3}$ M1

$6 = 4 - 6t$

$6t = -2$

$t = -\frac{1}{3}$ B1

$x = -\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 1 = +\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{9} + 1$ M1

$x = \frac{31}{27}$ B1 for the correct value of y.

A1

$y = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ $\therefore$ co-ordinates of $B\left(\frac{31}{27}, \frac{1}{9}\right)$ 09

(b) $y = mx + c$

$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{31}{27} + c$ M1

$\frac{1}{9} = \frac{62}{81} + c$

$c = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{62}{81} = \frac{-53}{81}$ B1

$\therefore y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{53}{81}$ as the equation of the tangent at B A1

03

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No.13 (a)

$f(x) = \ln(1-2x)$

$f(0) = \ln(1-2(0)) = 0$ B1

$f'(x) = \frac{-2}{1-2x}$

$f'(0) = -2$ M1

$f''(x) = -2(-1)(1-2x)^{-2}(-2)$

$f''(x) = \frac{-4}{(1-2x)^2}$

$f''(0) = \frac{-4}{(1-0)^2} = -4$ M1

$f'''(x) = -4(-2)(1-2x)^{-3}(-2)$

$= \frac{-16}{(1-2x)^3}$

$f'''(0) = -16$ B1

$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)x}{1!} + \frac{f''(0)x^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(0)x^3}{3!} + \cdots$ B1

$f(x) = 0 + -2x - \frac{4}{2}x^2 - \frac{16}{6}x^3 + \cdots$

$f(x) = -2x - 2x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \cdots$ A1

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(b) $Y = \tan x \quad x = 45°$

$\Delta x = 46° - 45° = \frac{1°}{180°} \times \pi = 0.0175$ M1

$x = \frac{45°}{180°} \times \pi = 0.7854$ M1

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$

$\Delta y = \sec^2 x\, \Delta x = (1+\tan^2 x)\Delta x$ B1

$\Delta y = [1 + (\tan \pi/4)^2] \times 0.0175$

$\Delta y = 0.035$ M1

$Y + \Delta y = \tan \pi/4 + 0.035$ M1

$= 1 + 0.035$ A1

$\simeq 1.035$

06

Nauny -!-

12

A LUTA CONTINUA
NON SINE PULVERE PALMA

No.14

(a) $3|z-2| = |z-6i|$

Let $z = x+yi$

$3|x+yi-2| = |x+yi-6i|$ B1

$3|(x-2)+yi| = |x+(y-6)i|$

$3\sqrt{(x-2)^2+y^2} = \sqrt{x^2+(y-6)^2}$ B1

$9[(x-2)^2+y^2] = x^2+y^2-12y+36$ M1

$9x^2-36x+36+9y^2 = x^2+y^2-12y+36$

$8x^2+8y^2-36x+12y=0$

$2x^2+2y^2-9x+3y=0$

$x^2+y^2-\frac{9}{2}x+\frac{3}{2}y=0.$ B1

Centre $(-g,-f) = \left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}\right)$

$r = \sqrt{g^2+f^2-c} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{4}+\frac{9}{4}-0} = \sqrt{\frac{90}{4}}$

$r = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10}$ units.

Hence the locus of c is a circle with centre $\left(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{-3}{2}\right)$ and radius of $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{10}$ units. A1

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Nawy-

(b) Let $z = -5+12i$

$r = |z| = \sqrt{(-5)^2+12^2} = 13$ M1

$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{-5}\right) = \pi - \frac{67.38^\circ}{180^\circ}\times\pi$ B1

$\theta = \pi - 0.3743\pi$ B1

$\theta = 0.6257\pi$ M1

$z = 13(\cos 0.6257\pi + i\sin 0.6257\pi)$

$\sqrt{z} = z^{1/2} = 13^{1/2}\left[\cos\left(\frac{0.6257\pi+2\pi k}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{0.6257\pi+2\pi k}{2}\right)\right]$ B1

for $k=0$; $z_1 = 1.9998+3.0001i$ A1

for $k=1$; $z_2 = -1.9998-3.0001i$ A1

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Nawy-

ALUTA CONTINUA

NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

No.15 (a) $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$

$\underset{\sim}{d} = \begin{pmatrix}2\\-2\\-1\end{pmatrix}$ = Normal vector, $\underset{\sim}{n}$ of the plane. M1

Nalwoga-1

$\underset{\sim}{a} = \begin{pmatrix}0\\2\\5\end{pmatrix} = \overrightarrow{OP}$

from $\underset{\sim}{r}\cdot\underset{\sim}{n} = \underset{\sim}{n}\cdot\underset{\sim}{a}$

$\begin{pmatrix}x\\y\\z\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}2\\-2\\-1\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}2\\-2\\-1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}0\\2\\5\end{pmatrix}$ B1

$2x-2y-z = -4-5$

$\therefore$ $2x-2y-z+9=0$ as the equation of the plane. A1

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(b) substitute $\overrightarrow{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix}-1\\3\\1\end{pmatrix}$ into

$L\cdot H\cdot S = 2x-2y-z+9$

$L\cdot H\cdot S = 2(-1)-2(3)-1+9$ B1 for substitution. (correct)

$L\cdot H\cdot S = -2-6+8$

$L\cdot H\cdot S = 0 = R\cdot H\cdot S$

Hence the point Q lies on the plane. A1

02

(c) $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{-1} = \lambda$

$\left.\begin{aligned} x &= 3+2\lambda \\ y &= 2-2\lambda \\ z &= 2-\lambda \end{aligned}\right\}$ ----(1) B1

Nalwoga-1

$2x-2y-z=-9$ ----(2)

Sub eq'ns (1) into eq'n (2)

$2(3+2\lambda)-2(2-2\lambda)-(2-\lambda) = -9$ M1 for correct substitution.

$6+4\lambda-4+4\lambda-2+\lambda = -9$

$9\lambda = -9 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$ M1

ALUTA CONTINUA
NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

Substitute $\lambda = -1$ into eq'ns ① ;

$x = 3 + 2(-1) = 1$

$y = 2 - 2(-1) = 4$

$z = 2 - {}^{-}1 = 3$

$\therefore$ The co-ordinates of R are $(1, 4, 3)$ A1

04

Nahwy

15(b)

$$\overrightarrow{PR} = \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OP} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\4\\3\end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix}0\\2\\5\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-2\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{QR} = \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\4\\3\end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix}-1\\3\\1\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}2\\1\\2\end{pmatrix}$$

B1 for obtaining correct position vectors i.e $\overrightarrow{PR}$ and $\overrightarrow{QR}$

for perpendicular vectors ; $\underset{\sim}{d_1} \cdot \underset{\sim}{d_2} = 0$.

$\overrightarrow{PR} \cdot \overrightarrow{QR} = 0$

L.H.S $= \overrightarrow{PR} \cdot \overrightarrow{QR}$

$$\text{L.H.S} = \begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-2\end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix}2\\1\\2\end{pmatrix} = 2 + 2 - 4$$
$$= 0 = \text{R.H.S}$$ M1

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$\therefore$ Since L.H.S = R.H.S = 0, then $\overrightarrow{PR}$ and $\overrightarrow{QR}$ are perpendicular. A1

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ALUTA CONTINUA

NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA

No.16 (a) $\frac{dM}{dt} \propto (10-M)$ — B1

$\frac{dM}{dt} = k(10-M)$ — A1

Nkuny-:-

02

(b) (i) separating variables;

$\frac{dM}{(10-M)} = k\,dt$, integrating gives

$\int \frac{dM}{(10-M)} = k\int dt$ — M1

$-\ln(10-M) = kt + c$ — B1

At $t = 0$ days, $M = 0$ tonnes;

$-\ln(10-0) = k(0)+c \Rightarrow c = -\ln 10$ — M1

$-\ln(10-M) = kt - \ln 10$

$\ln 10 - \ln(10-M) = kt$

$\ln\left(\frac{10}{10-M}\right) = kt$ — B1

At $t = 1$ day, $M = 2$ tonnes

$\ln\left(\frac{10}{10-2}\right) = k(1) \Rightarrow k = \ln(5/4)$ — M1

$\ln\left(\frac{10}{10-M}\right) = [\ln(5/4)]t$ as the solution — B1

of the D.E which is $\frac{dM}{dt} = \ln(5/4)(10-M)$ — A1 A1 → for the D-E and the solving equation/solution respectively

08

Courtesy of TR. NATEBARE YOWERI nayebareyoweri26@gmail.c 0704444177 0771273974

(ii) At $t = 5$ days, $M = ?$

$\ln\left(\frac{10}{10-M}\right) = [\ln(5/4)] \times 5$

$\ln\left(\frac{10}{10-M}\right) = 1.11572$ — M1

$10 = (10-M)e^{1.11572}$

$10 = (10-M) \times 3.05176$

$10 = 30.5176 - 3.05176M$

$\frac{\cancel{3.05176}M}{\cancel{3.05176}} = \frac{20.5176}{3.05176}$

Nkuny-:-

$M = 6.7232$ tonnes

$\therefore$ 6.7232 tonnes are sold at the end of 5 days. — A1

02

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← END →

← ALUTA CONTINUA →

← NONI SINE PULVERE PALMA →

P425/1
PURE MATHEMATICS
Paper 1
Nov./Dec. 2024
3 hours

UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

PURE MATHEMATICS

Paper 1

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This paper consists of **two** *Sections;* **A** *and* **B**.

Section **A** *is* **compulsory**.

Answer only **five** *questions from Section* **B**.

Any additional question(s) answered will **not** *be marked.*

All *necessary working* **must** *be shown clearly.*

Begin each answer on a fresh page.

Graph paper is provided.

Silent, non-programmable scientific calculators and mathematical tables with a list of formulae may be used.

Turn Over

SECTION A (40 MARKS)

Answer **all** *the questions in this section.*

1. A committee of seven people is to be selected from 4 men and 6 women. If the committee must have **at least** two men, determine the total possible number of ways of selecting the committee. *(05 marks)*

2. A cylindrical can of capacity 1000 cm^3 is made from a thin sheet of metal. The can is open at the top and closed at the bottom. The radius of the bottom is x cm. Find the value of x that will minimise the area of the sheet to be used. (Leave π in your answer) *(05 marks)*

3. The equation of an ellipse is $4x^2 + 25y^2 + 8x - 100y + 4 = 0$.

   Determine the;

   (a) coordinates of the centre of the ellipse. *(03 marks)*

   (b) eccentricity of the ellipse. *(02 marks)*

4. Show that $\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{9 - x^2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{6} ln\, 2.$ *(05 marks)*

5. The population of a country increases in a geometric progression (G.P.) by 2.75 % per annum. Calculate the number of years it will take for the population to double. *(05 marks)*

6. Show that $\dfrac{1 - \cos 2x + 2 \sin x \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos 2x} = \sin x + \tan^2 x.$ *(05 marks)*

7. The point $C\ (a, 4, 5)$ divides the line joining points $A\ (1, 2, 3)$ and $B\ (6, 7, 8)$ in the ratio $\lambda : 3$. Using vectors, find the values of a and λ. *(05 marks)*

8. Find the area enclosed by the curve $y = x^2$ and the line $y = x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. *(05 marks)*

SECTION B (60 MARKS)

Answer only **five** *questions from this section.*
All *questions carry equal marks.*

9. (a) Express $12\cos\theta + 16\sin\theta$ in the form $R\cos(\theta - \alpha)$ where R is a positive constant and α is an acute angle. *(06 marks)*

(b) Hence;
(i) find the maximum and minimum values of $12\cos\theta + 16\sin\theta$.
(ii) solve the equation $12\cos\theta + 16\sin\theta = 15$ for $0^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 180^{\circ}$.
(06 marks)

10. (a) Given that the polynomial $x^3 - 13x + p$ is exactly divisible by $x - 4$, find the value of p.
Hence solve the equation $x^3 - 13x + p = 0$. *(06 marks)*

(b) Solve the inequality $\dfrac{x^2 - x - 18}{x+3} \geq \dfrac{x}{2}$. *(06 marks)*

11. (a) Use the substitution $x = \sin\theta$ to evaluate

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx.$$ *(05 marks)*

(b) Given that $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of x. *(07 marks)*

12. A curve is defined by the equations $x = -t^3 + t^2 + 1$ and $y = t^2$. A tangent to the curve at a point $B(x, y)$ is parallel to the line $3y - 2x - 1 = 0$. Determine the;

(a) coordinates of B. *(09 marks)*

(b) equation of the tangent at B. *(03 marks)*

13. (a) Use Maclaurin's theorem to expand $ln(1 - 2x)$ in ascending powers of x as far as the term in x^3. *(06 marks)*

(b) Using small changes, find the approximate value of $\tan 46^{\circ}$ correct to **three** decimal places. *(06 marks)*

Turn Over

14. (a) The point C in the complex plane corresponds to the complex number z such that $3|z-2| = |z-6i|$. Show that the locus of C is a circle. *(05 marks)*

(b) Find the square root of $-5+12i$. *(07 marks)*

15. The coordinates of points P and Q are $(0, 2, 5)$ and $(-1, 3, 1)$ respectively.

Given that the equation of the line T is $\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{2-y}{2} = 2-z$;

(a) find the equation of a plane which contains the point P and is perpendicular to the line T. *(03 marks)*

(b) show that the point Q lies on the plane. *(02 marks)*

(c) determine the coordinates of the point R where the line T intersects with the plane. *(04 marks)*

(d) show that PR and QR are perpendicular. *(03 marks)*

16. The rate at which the quantity M of a commodity is sold is proportional to the difference between the amount initially present and the quantity sold at any time t. Initially 10 tonnes of the commodity were present. After one day, 2 tonnes were sold.

(a) Form a differential equation for the quantity of the commodity sold. *(02 marks)*

(b) (i) Determine the expression for M in terms of t. *(08 marks)*

(ii) Calculate the quantity sold at the end of 5 days. *(02 marks)*