

1. Find two unit vectors perpendicular to
- $5\vec{i} - 12\vec{j}$
- .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{5a - 12b}{13 + 1} = 0$$

$$5a = 12b$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{12}{5}b$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore b = \pm \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{12}{13}, \frac{5}{13} \right), \left(-\frac{12}{13}, -\frac{5}{13} \right)$$

2. Let
- $\vec{v} = 3\vec{i} + 4\vec{j}$
- and
- $\vec{w} = 8\vec{i} - 15\vec{j}$
- . Find
- $(\vec{v} - \vec{w}) \cdot (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$
- .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -55 - 209$$

$$= -264$$

3. Let
- $f(x) = e^x$
- . Solve
- $f^{-1} \circ f^{-1} \circ f^{-1}(x) = 1$
- giving your value of
- x
- to three significant figures.

$$f^{-1}(x) = \ln x$$

$$\ln(\ln(\ln x)) = 1$$

$$\therefore \ln(\ln x) = e$$

$$\therefore \ln x = e^e$$

$$\therefore x = e^{e^e} = 3.81 \times 10^6 \text{ (3 s.f.)}$$

100%

Excellent!!

✓

4. The range of the function $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ is $]-\infty, k]$. Find the *exact* value of k .

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{x^2}{x} - 2x \cdot \ln x}{x^4} = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3} = 0 \quad ; \quad f''(x) = -3x^{-4} - \frac{2 - 6 \ln x}{x^4}$$

$$\ln x = \frac{1}{2}$$

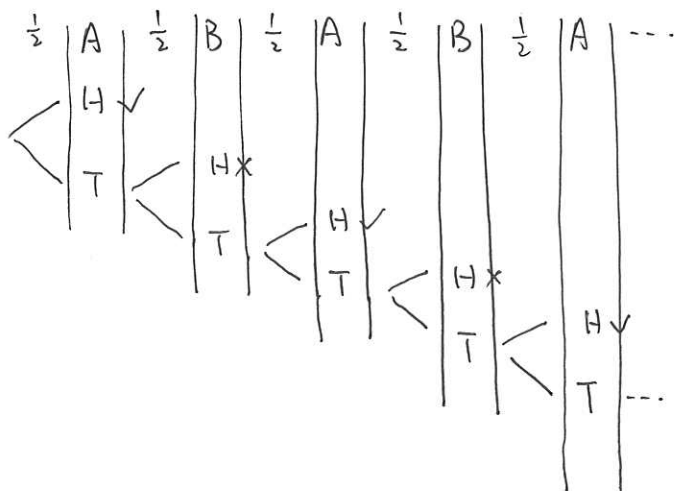
$$x = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f''(e^{\frac{1}{2}}) < 0,$$

maximum.

$$\therefore f(e^{\frac{1}{2}}) = k = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{e} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

5. Alice and Bob take turns tossing a fair coin. The winner is the first person to toss a head. If Alice goes first, what is the probability she wins?



$$P = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^\infty}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}}$$

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

6. Write down the gradients $m(\vec{v})$ and $m(\vec{w})$ of the non-vertical vectors $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$. Show that $m(\vec{v}) \times m(\vec{w}) = -1$ is equivalent to $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$.

$$m(\vec{v}) = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$m(\vec{w}) = \frac{w_2}{w_1}$$

$$m(\vec{v}) \cdot m(\vec{w}) = \frac{v_2 \cdot w_2}{v_1 \cdot w_1} = -1$$

$$\therefore v_2 \cdot w_2 + v_1 \cdot w_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2$$

$$= 0$$

7. Find the point of intersection, if any, for the lines

$$\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} ① & 1+t = -u \\ ② & 2+2t = -6+u \end{cases}$$

$$3+3t = -6$$

$$\begin{cases} t = -3 \\ u = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$③ \quad 1+2t = -3-t$$

satisfied

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

8. A miniature car moves in a straight line so that its position at time t seconds is given by the vector equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

At the same time the car leaves the point $(2, 0)$, a miniature motorcycle leaves the point $(0, 2)$ travelling at constant speed on the line $y = x + 2$. If the two vehicles collide, what is the speed of the motorcycle?

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot v$$

$$\begin{cases} 2+t = t \cdot v \\ 3t = 2+t \cdot v \end{cases}$$

$$3t = 2+2+t$$

$$2t = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 2 \\ v = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore v_{\text{motorcycle}} = 2 \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \quad \checkmark$$

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9. Express the vector $7\vec{i} + 2\vec{k}$ as the sum of two vectors, one parallel to $\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ and one perpendicular to it.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \\ a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -b-c \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ a+c=2 \\ a-b-c=7 \end{cases}$$

$$3a=9$$

$$\begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=-3 \\ c=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

10. Let $f(x) = x^2 \ln(x+1)$. Find $f^{(2019)}(0)$ leaving your answer in factorial form.

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1} + 2x \ln(x+1)$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2} + 2 \ln(x+1) + \frac{2x}{x+1}$$

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

$$= 2 \left[(x+1)^{-3} + (x+1)^{-2} + (x+1)^{-1} \right]$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 2 \left[(-3)(x+1)^{-4} + (-2)(x+1)^{-3} + (-1)(x+1)^{-2} \right]$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 2 \left[(-3) \cdot (-4) \cdots (-n+1) (x+1)^{-n} + (-2) \cdots (-n+2) (x+1)^{-n+1} + (-1) \cdots (-n+3) (x+1)^{-n+2} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2 \left[\frac{(n-1)!}{2} (x+1)^{-n} + (n-2)! (x+1)^{-n+1} + (n-3)! (x+1)^{-n+2} \right]$$

$$f^{(2019)}(0) = 2 \left(\frac{2018!}{2} + 2017! + 2016! \right) \quad \checkmark$$

Solutions to HL1 Assignment #23

1. Notice $\vec{v} = 12\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$ is perpendicular to $5\vec{i} - 12\vec{j}$ and that $|\vec{v}| = 13$. So the unit vectors are $\pm \frac{1}{13}\vec{v}$.
2. We have $(\vec{v} - \vec{w}) \cdot (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = |\vec{v}|^2 - |\vec{w}|^2 = 5^2 - 13^2 = -264$.
3. We have $x = e^{e^e}$, whence $x = 3.81 \times 10^6$ (3 s.f.).
4. By the quotient rule $f'(x) = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x^3}$. So f has a maximum at $x = \sqrt{e}$. We conclude $k = \frac{1}{2e}$.
5. Let A be the event that Alice wins. Then $P(A) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots$, which is an infinite geometric series with first term $\frac{1}{2}$ and common ratio $\frac{1}{4}$, whence $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$.
6. Here $m(\vec{v}) = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$ and $m(\vec{w}) = \frac{w_2}{w_1}$. Hence $m(\vec{v}) \times m(\vec{w}) = -1 \Leftrightarrow v_2 w_2 = -v_1 w_1 \Leftrightarrow v_1 w_1 + v_2 w_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = 0$.
7. Solving simultaneously and remembering to use different parameters gives $t = -3$ and $u = 2$. Hence the point of intersection is $(-2, -4, -5)$.
8. Let the time of collision be t and the point of collision be (x, y) . Then $x = 2 + t, y = 3t$ and $y = x + 2$. Solving simultaneously gives $t = 2$ and the point of collision as $(4, 6)$. So the motorcycle travelled from $(0, 2)$ to $(4, 6)$ in 2 seconds. Hence the speed of the motorcycle is $2\sqrt{2}$ u/s.
9. Let

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^\perp$$

where m and n are constants to be determined. Taking the scalar product of both sides of this equation with the vector $\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$ gives $9 = 3m$, whence $m = 3$. So the required sum is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. After differentiating three times we find

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

from which we foresee that

$$f^{(2019)}(x) = 2 \cdot 2016! \cdot (x+1)^{-2017} + 2 \cdot 2017! \cdot (x+1)^{-2018} + 2018! \cdot (x+1)^{-2019},$$

whence $f^{(2019)}(0) = 2 \cdot 2016! + 2 \cdot 2017! + 2018!$.