

(*1 (a) *)

$$\prod_{i=2}^{100} \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{j} // N$$

$$2.47832 \times 10^{61}$$

Sum[1 / j, {i, 1, 100}, {j, 1, i}]

$$\frac{1182248763312705558524238086612268061991611}{2788815009188499086581352357412492142272}$$

(*1 (b) i *)

$$\text{Sum}\left[\frac{r^2}{(r+1) * (r+2)} * 4^r, \{r, 100\}\right] // N$$

$$2.07957 \times 10^{60}$$

(*1 (b) ii *)

$$\text{Sum}\left[\text{ArcTan}\left[\frac{2^{(r-1)}}{1 + 2^{(r-1)} * 2^r}\right], \{r, 1, \text{Infinity}\}\right] // N$$

$$0.785398$$

```

(*2 (a) *)
p = 2 x^4 - 15 x^3 + 39 x^2 - 40 x + 12;
q = 4 x^4 - 24 x^3 + 45 x^2 - 29 x + 6;
gcd = PolynomialGCD[p, q]
lcm = PolynomialLCM[p, q]
Expand[gcd * lcm] = Expand[p * q]

```

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-6 + 17 x - 11 x^2 + 2 x^3

```

```

(-2 + x) (6 - 29 x + 45 x^2 - 24 x^3 + 4 x^4)

```

```

True

```

```

(*2 (b) *)
x1 = 3; y1 = 8; z1 = 3; x2 = -3; y2 = -7; z2 = 6;
a1 = 3; b1 = -1; c1 = -1; a2 = -3; b2 = 2; c2 = 4;
θ = ArcSin[√((a1 * b2 - a2 * b1) ^ 2 + (b1 * c2 - b2 * c1) ^ 2 + (c1 * a2 - c2 * a1) ^ 2)];
l = (b1 * c2 - b2 * c1) / Sin[θ];
m = (c1 * a2 - c2 * a1) / Sin[θ];
n = (a1 * b2 - a2 * b1) / Sin[θ];
sd = l (x2 - x1) + m (y2 - y1) + n (z2 - z1) // Simplify

```

```

78 √(2/47)

```

(*3 (a) i *)

$f[x_, y_] = x^2 * y + y^2 * x + x^3 + y^3;$

$D[f[x, y], x]$

$3 x^2 + 2 x y + y^2$

$D[f[x, y], y]$

$x^2 + 2 x y + 3 y^2$

$D[f[x, y], \{x, 2\}]$

$6 x + 2 y$

$D[f[x, y], \{y, 2\}]$

$2 x + 6 y$

$D[f[x, y], x, y]$

$2 x + 2 y$

(* 3 (a) ii *)

$f[x_] := \text{Abs}[x + 1] + \text{Abs}[x];$

$\text{lhs} = \text{Limit}[f[x], x \rightarrow -1, \text{Direction} \rightarrow -1]$

$\text{rhs} = \text{Limit}[f[x], x \rightarrow -1, \text{Direction} \rightarrow 1]$

$f1 = f[-1]$

$\text{If}[\text{lhs} == \text{rhs} == f1, \text{Print}["f(x) \text{ is continous at the point } -1"], \text{Print}["f(x) \text{ is not continous at the point } -1"]]$

1

1

1

$f(x)$ is continous at the point -1

(*3 (b) *)

```
list1 = Range[99];
```

```
list2 = Range[7, 99, 7];
```

```
list3 = Complement[list1, list2];
```

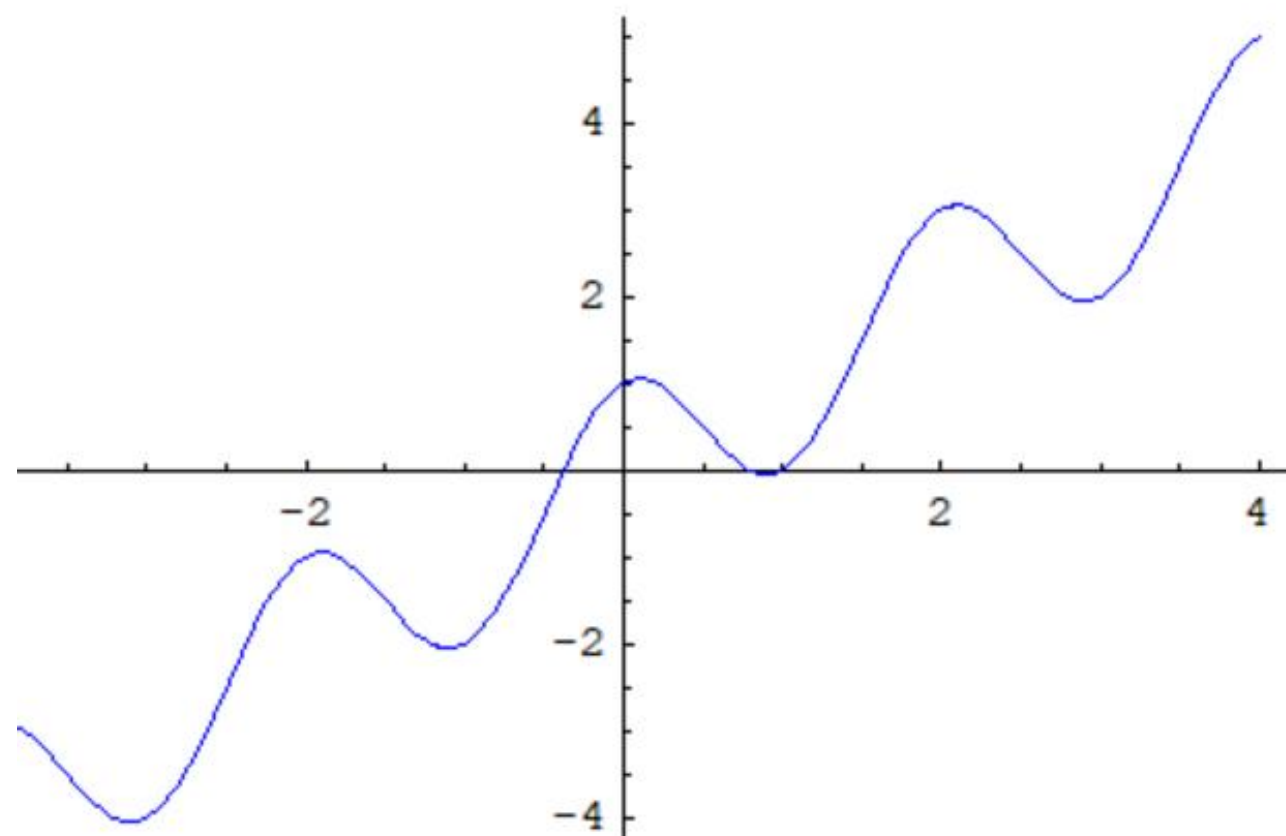
```
TableForm[Partition[list3, 5]]
```

TableForm=

1	2	3	4	5
6	8	9	10	11
12	13	15	16	17
18	19	20	22	23
24	25	26	27	29
30	31	32	33	34
36	37	38	39	40
41	43	44	45	46
47	48	50	51	52
53	54	55	57	58
59	60	61	62	64
65	66	67	68	69
71	72	73	74	75
76	78	79	80	81
82	83	85	86	87
88	89	90	92	93
94	95	96	97	99

```
(* 4 (a) i *)  
Timing[Prime[10000]]  
  
{0. Second, 104729}
```

```
(* 4 (a) ii *)  
g[x_] = Cos[ $\pi$ *x] + x;  
Plot[g[x], {x, -4, 4}, PlotStyle -> {RGBColor[0, 0, 1]}]
```



(* 4 (b) *)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{Ax} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{Ay} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \mathbf{Az} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$x = \frac{\text{Det}[\mathbf{Ax}]}{\text{Det}[\mathbf{A}]}$$

$$y = \frac{\text{Det}[\mathbf{Ay}]}{\text{Det}[\mathbf{A}]}$$

$$z = \frac{\text{Det}[\mathbf{Az}]}{\text{Det}[\mathbf{A}]}$$

1

2

4

```
(* 5 (a) *)
```

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

```
Eigenvalues[a] // N
```

```
= {5.30278, 3., 1.69722}
```

```
= Eigenvectors[a] // N
```

```
= {{1.43426, 2.86852, 1.}, {-1., 1., 0.}, {0.232408, 0.464816, 1.}}
```

```
= CharacteristicPolynomial[a,  $\lambda$ ]
```

```
=  $27 - 30\lambda + 10\lambda^2 - \lambda^3$ 
```

```
ch = 27 IdentityMatrix[3] - 30 a + 10 MatrixPower[a, 2] - MatrixPower[a, 3];
```

```
If[ch == {{0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 0}}, Print["Cayley-Hamilton Theorem is verified"]]
```

```
Cayley-Hamilton Theorem is verified
```

(* 5 (b) i *)

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x \int_0^{xy} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

4

(* 5 (b) ii *)

$$\int_{-5}^5 \int_{-\sqrt{25-x^2}}^{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dy \, dx$$

25 π

(* 6 (a) *)

$f[x_, y_] := 5 x^2 + 5 y^2;$

$g[x_, y_] := 6 - 7 x^2 - y^2;$

$\text{sol1} = \text{Solve}[f[x, y] = g[x, y], y]$

$\left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow -\sqrt{1 - 2 x^2} \right\}, \left\{ y \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - 2 x^2} \right\} \right\}$

$\text{sol2} = \text{Solve}[1 - 2 x^2 = 0]$

$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \right\}$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} \int_{f[x,y]}^{g[x,y]} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\frac{3 \pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(* 6 (a) *)

$f[x_, y_] := 5 x^2 + 5 y^2;$

$g[x_, y_] := 6 - 7 x^2 - y^2;$

$\text{sol1} = \text{Solve}[f[x, y] = g[x, y], y]$

$\left\{ \left\{ y \rightarrow -\sqrt{1 - 2 x^2} \right\}, \left\{ y \rightarrow \sqrt{1 - 2 x^2} \right\} \right\}$

$\text{sol2} = \text{Solve}[1 - 2 x^2 = 0]$

$\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\} \right\}$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-2x^2}} \int_{f[x,y]}^{g[x,y]} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\frac{3 \pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(* 6 (b) *)

$a = \{2, -1, 1\}; b = \{1, -3, -5\}; c = \{3, -4, -4\};$

$\text{If}[a.b = 0 \ \&\& \ \text{Norm}[c]^2 = \text{Norm}[a]^2 + \text{Norm}[b]^2, \text{Print}["\text{formed a right angle triangle}"]]$

formed a right angle triangle

(★7 (a) ★)

$$f[y_] := \frac{1}{8} y^2;$$

$$x1 = 2; y1 = 4;$$

$$d = D[f[y], y] /. \{x \rightarrow x1, y \rightarrow y1\}$$

1

$$\text{tangent} = (y - y1) == d (x - x1) // \text{Simplify}$$

$$2 + x = y$$

$$\text{normal} = (y - y1) d + (x - x1) == 0 // \text{Simplify}$$

$$x + y = 6$$

(★7 (b) ★)

$$u = \text{ArcSin}\left[\frac{x + y}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}}\right];$$

$$\text{lhs} = x D[u, x] + y D[u, y]$$

$$\frac{x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} - \frac{x+y}{2 \sqrt{x} (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x+y)^2}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2}}} + \frac{y \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}} - \frac{x+y}{2 (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2 \sqrt{y}} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x+y)^2}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2}}}$$

$$\text{rhs} = 1 / 2 \text{ Tan}[u]$$

$$\frac{x + y}{2 (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}) \sqrt{1 - \frac{(x+y)^2}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y})^2}}}$$

$$\text{lhs} == \text{rhs} // \text{Simplify}$$

True

(*8 (a) *)

$$\text{volume} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-3\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{3\sqrt{1-y^2}} (x+3) \, dx \, dy$$

9π

(* 8 (b) *)

$a = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\};$

$b = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\};$

$c = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\};$

$\text{lhs} = \text{Cross}[a, b] \cdot \text{Cross}[\text{Cross}[b, c], \text{Cross}[c, a]] // \text{Expand};$

$\text{rhs} = (\text{a} \cdot \text{Cross}[b, c])^2 // \text{Expand};$

$\text{If}[\text{lhs} == \text{rhs}, \text{Print}["\text{The expression is true}"], \text{Print}["\text{The expression is not true}"]]$

The expression is true