

**Problem 1.**

Determine whether each of the following systems of equations has a unique solution, infinitely many solutions, or no solutions. Find the solutions, where appropriate.

$$(a) \begin{cases} a + 2b - 3c = -5 \\ -2a - 4b - 6c = 10 \\ 3a + 7b - 2c = -13 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} x - y + 3z = 3 \\ 4x - 8y + 32z = 24 \\ 2x - 3y + 11z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 13 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 23 \end{cases}$$

$$(d) \begin{cases} 1/p + 1/q + 1/r = 5 \\ 2/p - 3/q - 4/r = -11 \\ 3/p + 2/q - 1/r = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$(e) \begin{cases} 2 \sin \alpha - \cos \beta + 3 \tan \gamma = 3 \\ 4 \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \beta - 2 \tan \gamma = 2, \text{ where } 0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \beta \leq 2\pi, \text{ and } 0 \leq \gamma < \pi. \\ 6 \sin \alpha - 3 \cos \beta + \tan \gamma = 9 \end{cases}$$

**Solution****Part (a)**

Unique solution:  $a = -9, b = 2, c = 0$

**Part (b)**

No solution.

**Part (c)**

Infinitely many solutions:  $x_1 = 8 - t, x_2 = t - 3, x_3 = t$

**Part (d)**

$$\frac{1}{p} = 2, \frac{1}{q} = -3, \frac{1}{r} = 6$$

Unique solution:  $p = \frac{1}{2}, q = -\frac{1}{3}, r = \frac{1}{6}$

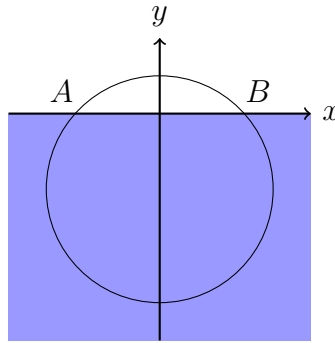
**Part (e)**

$$\sin \alpha = 1, \cos \beta = -1, \tan \gamma = 0$$

Unique solution: $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}, \beta = \pi, \gamma = 0$
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**Problem 2.**

The following figure shows the circular cross-section of a uniform log floating in a canal.



With respect to the axes shown, the circular outline of the log can be modelled by the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$A$  and  $B$  are points on the outline that lie on the water surface. Given that the highest point of the log is 1-cm above the water surface when  $AB$  is 40 cm apart horizontally, determine the values of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  by forming a system of linear equations.

**Solution**

Since  $AB = 40$ , we have  $A(-20, 0)$  and  $B(20, 0)$ . We also know  $(0, 10)$  lies on the circle. Substituting these points into Equation 2.1,

$$\begin{cases} -20a + c = -400 \\ 20a + c = -400 \\ 10b + c = -100 \end{cases}$$

Solving the system of equations,

$$\boxed{a = 0, b = 30, c = -400}$$

**Problem 3.**

Find the exact solution set of the following inequalities.

(a)  $x^2 - 2 \geq 0$

(b)  $4x^2 - 12x + 10 > 0$

(c)  $x^2 + 4x + 13 < 0$

(d)  $x^3 < 6x - x^2$

(e)  $x^2(x - 1)(x + 3) \geq 0$

**Solution****Part (a)**

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2 &\geq 0 \\ \implies x^2 &\geq 2 \\ \implies x &\leq -\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Solution set: $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq \sqrt{2}\}$
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**Part (b)**

$$\begin{aligned} 4x^2 - 12x + 10 &> 0 \\ \implies x^2 - 3x + \frac{5}{2} &> 0 \\ \implies x^2 - 3x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2} &> 0 \\ \implies \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{19}{4} &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \geq 0$ , all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfy the inequality.

Solution set: $\mathbb{R}$
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**Part (c)**

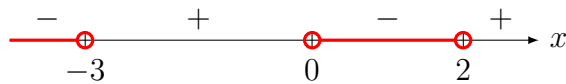
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 4x + 13 &< 0 \\ \implies x^2 + 4x + 4 + 9 &< 0 \\ \implies (x + 2)^2 + 9 &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $(x + 2)^2 \geq 0$ , there is no solution to the inequality.

Solution set: $\emptyset$
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**Part (d)**

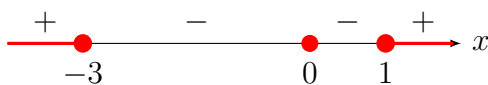
$$x^3 < 6x - x^2$$
$$\implies x(x+3)(x-2) < 0$$



Solution set:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < -3 \vee 0 < x < 2\}$

**Part (e)**

$$x^2(x-1)(x+3) \geq 0$$



Solution set:  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq -3 \vee x = 0 \vee x \geq 1\}$

**Problem 4.**

Find the exact solution set of the following inequalities.

(a)  $|3x + 5| < 4$

(b)  $|x - 2| < 2x$

**Solution****Part (a)**

**Case 1:**  $3x + 5 < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 5 &< 4 \\ \implies 3x &< -1 \\ \implies x &< -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

**Case 2:**  $-(3x + 5) < 4$

$$\begin{aligned} -(3x + 5) &< 4 \\ \implies -3x - 5 &< 4 \\ \implies -3x &< 9 \\ \implies x &> -3 \end{aligned}$$

Combining both inequalities, we have  $-3 < x < -\frac{1}{3}$ .

Solution set: $\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : -3 < x < -\frac{1}{3} \right\}$
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**Part (b)**

**Case 1:**  $x - 2 < 2x \implies x > -2$

**Case 2:**  $-(x - 2) < 2x \implies -x + 2 < 2x \implies 3x > 2 \implies x > \frac{2}{3}$

Combining both inequalities, we have  $x > \frac{2}{3}$ .

Solution set: $\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x > \frac{2}{3} \right\}$
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**Problem 5.**

It is given that  $p(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$  are constants. Given that the curve with equation  $y = p(x)$  is symmetrical about the  $y$ -axis, and that it passes through the points with coordinates  $(1, 2)$  and  $(2, 11)$ , find the values of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$ .

**Solution**

We know that  $(1, 2)$  and  $(2, 11)$  lie on the curve. Since  $y = p(x)$  is symmetrical about the  $y$ -axis, we have that  $(-1, 2)$  and  $(-2, 11)$  also lie on the curve. Substituting these points into  $y = p(x)$ , we obtain the following system of equations.

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c + d = 1 \\ a - b + c - d = -1 \\ 8a + 4b + 2c + d = -5 \\ 8a - 4b + 2c - d = 5 \end{cases}$$

Solving the system of equations,

$$\boxed{a = 0, b = -2, c = 0, d = 3}$$

**Problem 6.**

Mr Mok invested \$50,000 in three funds A, B and C. Each fund has a different risk level and offers a different rate of return.

In 2016, the rates of return for funds A, B and C were 6%, 8%, and 10% respectively and Mr Mok attained a total return of \$3,700. He invested twice as much money in Fund A as in Fund C. How much did he invest in each of the funds in 2016?

**Solution**

Let  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  be the amount of money Mr Mok invested in Funds A, B and C respectively, in dollars. We thus have the following system of equations.

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 50000 \\ \frac{6}{100}a + \frac{8}{100}b + \frac{10}{100}c = 3700 \\ a = 2c \end{cases}$$

Solving the system of equations, we have  $a = 30000$ ,  $b = 5000$  and  $c = 15000$ .

Mr Mok invested \$30,000, \$5,000 and \$15,000 in Funds A, B and C respectively.



**Problem 7.**

Solve the following inequalities with exact answers.

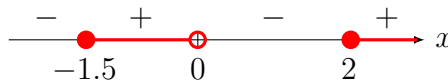
(a)  $2x - 1 \geq \frac{6}{x}$

(b)  $x - \frac{1}{x} < 1$

(c)  $-1 < \frac{2x+3}{x-1} < 1$

**Solution****Part (a)**

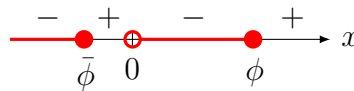
$$\begin{aligned}
& 2x - 1 \geq \frac{6}{x}, \quad x \neq 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x^2(2x - 1) \geq 6x \\
\Rightarrow & x^2(2x - 1) - 6x \geq 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x(x(2x - 1) - 6) \geq 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x(2x^2 - x - 6) \geq 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x(2x + 3)(x - 2) \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$



$$-\frac{3}{2} \leq x < 0 \vee x \geq 2$$

**Part (b)**

$$\begin{aligned}
& x - \frac{1}{x} < 1, \quad x \neq 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x^3 - x < x^2 \\
\Rightarrow & x^3 - x^2 - x < 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x(x^2 - x - 1) < 0 \\
\Rightarrow & x(x - \bar{\phi})(x - \phi) < 0
\end{aligned}$$



$$x \leq \bar{\phi} \vee 0 < x \leq \phi$$

**Part (c)**

$$\begin{aligned} & -1 < \frac{2x+3}{x-1} < 1 \\ \implies & -1 < \frac{(2x-2)+5}{x-1} < 1 \\ \implies & -1 < 2 + \frac{5}{x-1} < 1 \\ \implies & -3 < \frac{5}{x-1} < -1 \\ \implies & -\frac{3}{5} < \frac{1}{x-1} < -\frac{1}{5} \\ \implies & -5 < x-1 < -\frac{5}{3} \\ \implies & -4 < x < -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{-4 < x < -\frac{2}{3}}$$

**Problem 8.**

Without using a calculator, solve the inequality  $\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + x - 2} < 0$ .

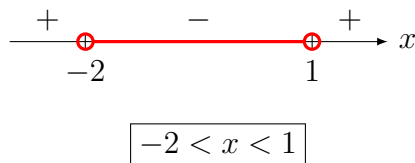
**Solution**

Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + x + 1 &= x^2 + x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1 \\&= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \\&> 0\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the inequality reduces to  $\frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} < 0$ .

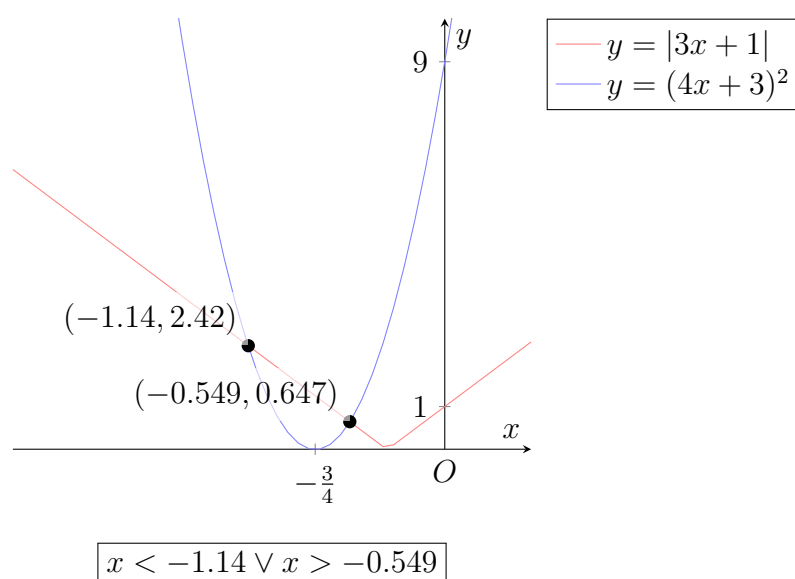
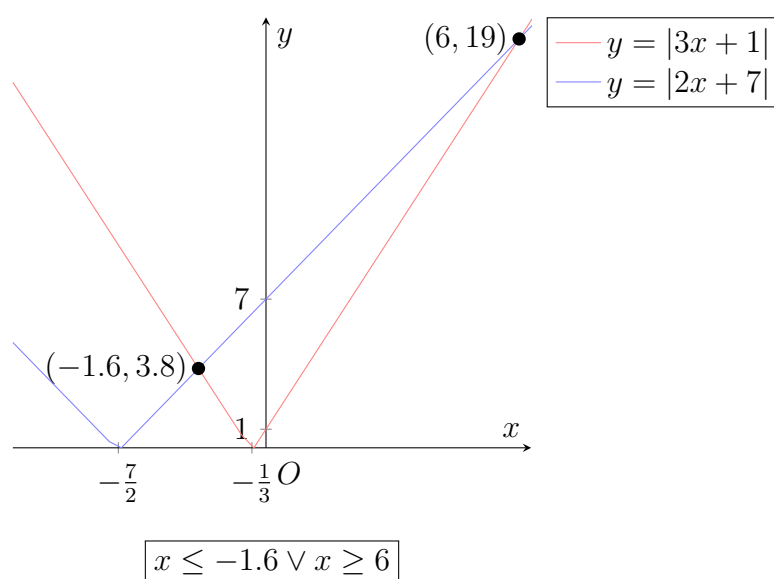
$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} < 0 \\ \implies &x^2 + x - 1 < 0 \\ \implies &(x - 1)(x + 2) < 0\end{aligned}$$

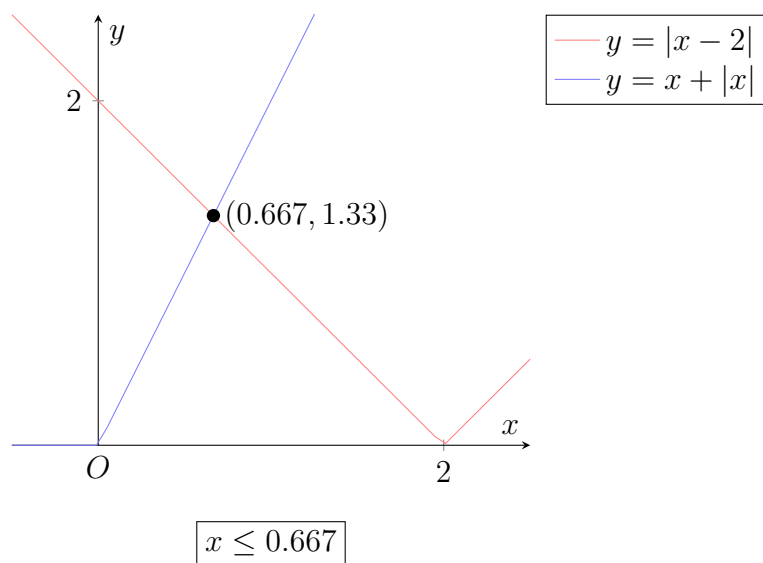
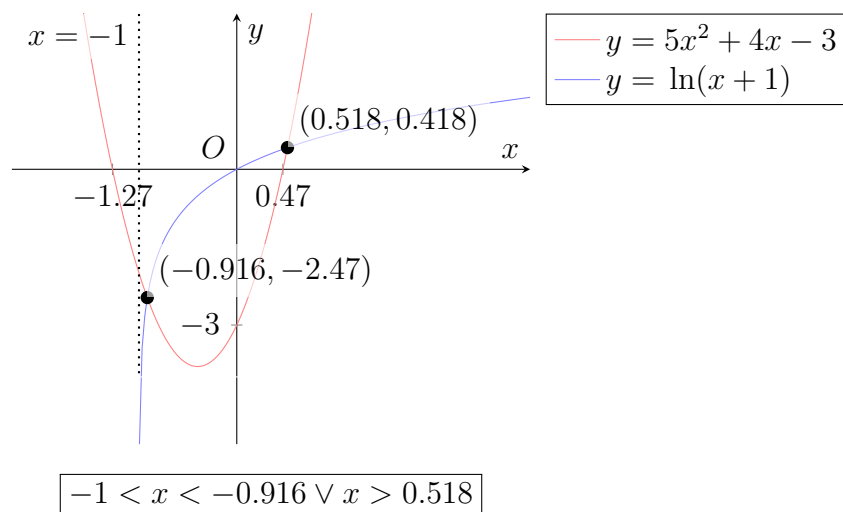


**Problem 9.**

Solve the following inequalities using a graphical method.

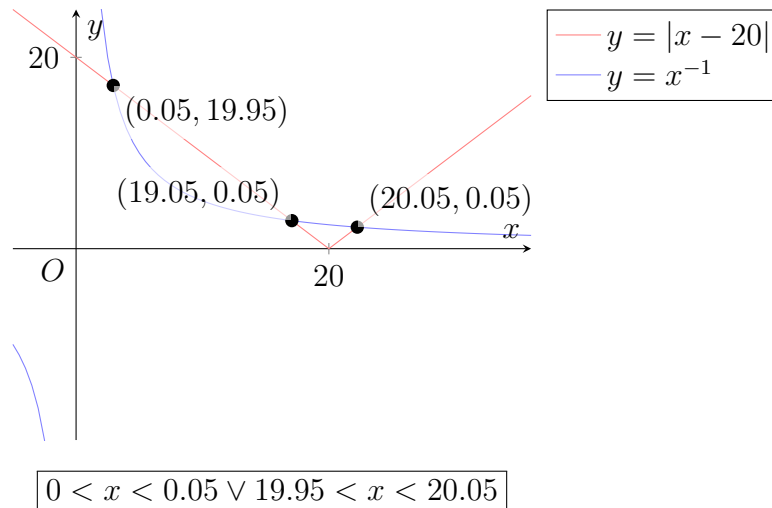
- (a)  $|3x + 1| < (4x + 3)^2$   
 (b)  $|3x + 1| \geq |2x + 7|$   
 (c)  $|x - 2| \geq x + |x|$   
 (d)  $5x^2 + 4x - 3 > \ln(x + 1)$

**Solution****Part (a)****Part (b)**

**Part (c)****Part (d)**

**Problem 10.**

Sketch the graphs of  $y = |x - 20|$  and  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  on the same diagram. Hence or otherwise, solve the inequality  $|x - 20| < \frac{1}{x}$ , leaving your answers correct to 2 decimal places.

**Solution**

**Problem 11.**

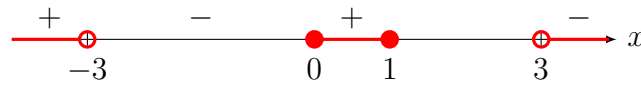
Solve the inequality  $\frac{x-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$ . Hence, solve the inequalities

(a)  $\frac{|x|-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$

(b)  $\frac{x+9}{x^2-9} \geq -1$

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1 \\ \implies & (x-9)(x^2-9) \leq (x^2-9)^2 \\ \implies & x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x + 81 \leq x^4 - 18x^2 + 81 \\ \implies & x^4 - x^3 - 9x^2 + 9x \geq 0 \\ \implies & (x+3)x(x-1)(x-3) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\boxed{x < -3 \vee 0 \leq x \leq 1 \vee x > 3}$$

**Part (a)**

Consider the substitution  $x \mapsto |x|$  on the inequality  $\frac{x-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$ . This yields our desired inequality  $\frac{|x|-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$ . Hence,

$$|x| < -3 \vee 0 \leq |x| \leq 1 \vee |x| > 3$$

**Case 1:**  $|x| < -3 \implies$  No solution.

**Case 2:**  $0 \leq |x| \leq 1 \implies -1 \leq x \leq 1$

**Case 3:**  $|x| > 3 \implies x < -3 \vee x > 3$

Combining all three cases, we finally have

$$\boxed{x < -3 \vee -1 \leq x \leq 1 \vee x > 3}$$

**Part (b)**

Consider the substitution  $x \mapsto -x$  on the inequality  $\frac{x-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$ . This yields  $\frac{-x-9}{x^2-9} \leq 1$ , which is equivalent to our desired inequality  $\frac{x+9}{x^2-9} \geq -1$ . Hence,

$$-x < -3 \vee 0 \leq -x \leq 1 \vee -x > 3$$

**Case 1:**  $-x < -3 \implies x > 3$

**Case 2:**  $0 \leq -x \leq 1 \implies -1 \leq x \leq 0$

**Case 3:**  $-x > 3 \implies x < -3$

Combining all three cases, we finally have

$$x < -3 \vee -1 \leq x \leq 0 \vee x > 3$$



**Problem 12.**

Solve the inequality  $\frac{x-5}{1-x} \geq 1$ . Hence, solve  $0 < \frac{1-\ln x}{\ln x-5} \leq 1$ .

**Solution**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x-5}{1-x} &\geq 1, & x &\neq 1 \\ \implies (x-5)(1-x) &\geq (1-x)^2 \\ \implies 2x^2 - 8x + 6 &\leq 0 \\ \implies 2(x-1)(x-3) &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\boxed{1 < x \leq 3}$$

Consider the substitution  $x \mapsto \ln x$  on the inequality  $\frac{x-5}{1-x} \geq 1$ . This yields our desired inequality  $0 < \frac{1-\ln x}{\ln x-5} \leq 1$ . Hence,

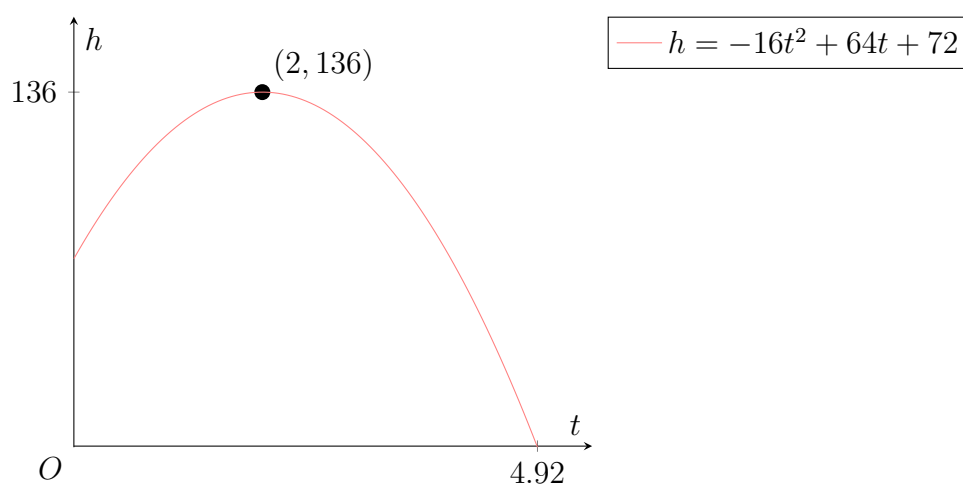
$$\begin{aligned} 1 &< \ln x \leq 3 \\ \implies e &< x \leq e^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{e < x \leq e^3}$$

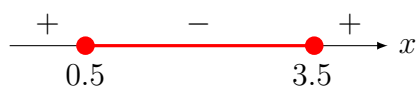
**Problem 13.**

A small rocket is launched from a height of 72 m from the ground. The height of the rocket in metres,  $h$ , is represented by the equation  $h = -16t^2 + 64t + 72$ , where  $t$  is the time in seconds after the launch.

- Sketch the graph of  $h$  against  $t$ .
- Determine the number of seconds that the rocket will remain at or above 100 m from the ground.

**Solution****Part (a)****Part (b)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &\geq 100 \\
 \implies -16t^2 + 64t + 72 &\geq 100 \\
 \implies -16t^2 + 64t - 28 &\geq 0 \\
 \implies 16t^2 - 64t + 28 &\geq 0 \\
 \implies 4(2t - 1)(2t - 7) &\leq 0
 \end{aligned}$$



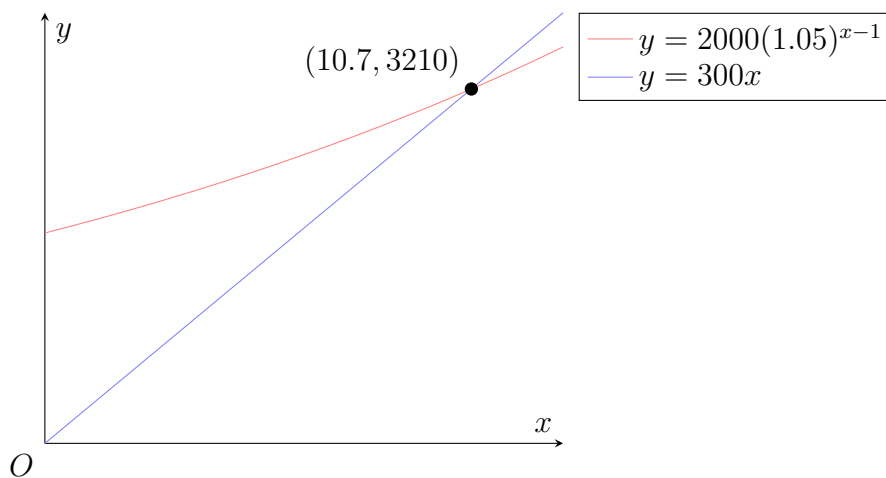
The rocket will remain at or above 100 m from the ground for 3 seconds.

**Problem 14.**

Xinxin, a new graduate, starts work at a company with an initial monthly pay of \$2,000. For every subsequent quarter that she works, she will get a pay increase of 5%, leading to a new monthly pay of  $2000(1.05)^{n-1}$  dollars in the  $n$ th quarter, where  $n$  is a positive integer. She also gives a regular donation of  $\$300n$  in the  $n$ th quarter that she works. However, she will stop the donation when her monthly pay falls below the donation amount. At which quarter will this first happen?

**Solution**

Consider the curves  $y = 2000(1.05)^{x-1}$  and  $y = 300x$ .



Xinxin will stop donating in the 11th quarter.