Problem Of The Day 2022

1. **(27 Jun)** If y varies inversely as x and can be represented by the equation $y = (m-1)x^{m^2-2}$, find the value of constant m.

Solution:

$$y = (m-1)x^{m^2-2} = \frac{k}{x}$$
$$k = (m-1)x^{m^2-1}$$
$$= (m-1)x^{(m+1)(m-1)} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

By definition, $y \neq 0$ as well, hence

$$(m-1)x^{(m+1)(m-1)} \neq 0$$
$$\therefore m \neq 1$$

2. **(28 Jun)** Which of the following is a possible plot of $y = x + m$ and $y = \dfrac{m}{x}$ on the same axes? (The graphs are not drawn to scale.)

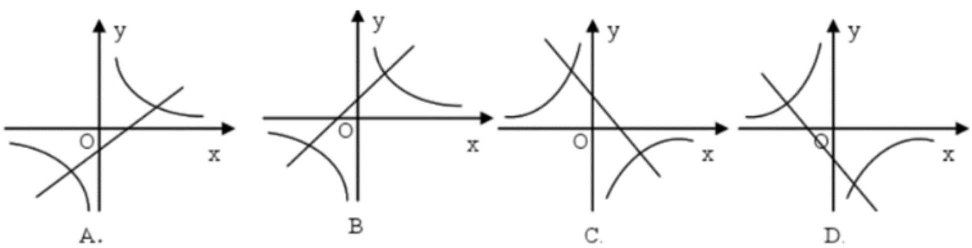

Figure 1: $y = x + m$ and $y = \dfrac{m}{x}$.

Solution: B.

- The straight line should be increasing, since the coefficient of x is positive. **C** and **D** are eliminated.
- If $m > 0$, the y-intercept of the straight line could not be negative. **A** is eliminated, since the hyperbola in the same graph shows that $m > 0$.

3. (**29 Jun**) Given that points $A\left(-2, y_1\right)$, $B\left(-1, y_2\right)$, $C\left(1, y_3\right)$ are all on the graph of $y = -\frac{1}{x}$, arrange y_1, y_2 and y_3 in ascending order.

Solution: $y_3 < y_1 < y_2$.

Subst. $x = -2$ into $y = -\frac{1}{x}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= -\frac{1}{-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Subst. $x = -1$ into $y = -\frac{1}{x}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= -\frac{1}{-1} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Subst $x = 1$ into $y = -\frac{1}{x}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_3 &= -\frac{1}{1} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

4. (**30 Jun**) Given that points $\left(x_1, y_1\right)$, $\left(x_2, y_2\right)$ and $\left(x_3, y_3\right)$ are all on the graph of $y = \frac{3}{x}$, also $x_1 < x_2 < 0 < x_3$, arrange y_1, y_2 and y_3 in ascending order.

Solution: $y_2 < y_1 < y_3$.

- $y_3 > 0$ since $x_3 > 0$. Hence, y_3 is the greatest.
- $0 > x_2 > x_1$, hence $y_2 < y_1 < 0$.

5. **(1 Jul)** Given that y varies inversely as x such that $y = (a-2)x^{a^2-5}$, also when $x > 0$, as x increases, y increases. Find the equation of the hyperbola.

Solution:

$$\frac{k}{x} = (a-2)x^{a^2-5}$$
$$k = (a-2)x^{a^2-4}$$
$$= (a-2)x^{(a+2)(a-2)}$$
$$\because y = \frac{(a-2)x^{(a+2)(a-2)}}{x}$$
$$\therefore (a-2)x^{(a+2)(a-2)} < 0$$
$$\because a-2 < 0 \text{ and } (a+2)(a-2) \geq 0$$
$$\therefore a+2 = 0$$
$$\therefore a = -2$$
$$\therefore y = -\frac{(-2-2)\times x^{(-2+2)\times(-2-2)}}{x}$$
$$= -\frac{4}{x}$$

6. **(5 Jul)** If a straight line $y = (2m-1)x$ and a hyperbola $y = \dfrac{3-m}{x}$ has an intersection point each in Quadrant 1 and 3, what is the range of values of the constant m?

Solution:

$$\because y = \frac{3-m}{x}$$

$$\therefore m < 3$$

$$\because y = x(2m-1)$$

$$\therefore 2m - 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore 0.5 < m < 3$$

7. **(6 Jul)** Points A and B are on the hyperbola $y = \frac{k}{x}$. Right $\triangle AOC$ and $\triangle BOD$ are drawn by perpendicular lines drawn from the two points and connecting the points with the origin. Compare the sizes of the areas of the two triangles.

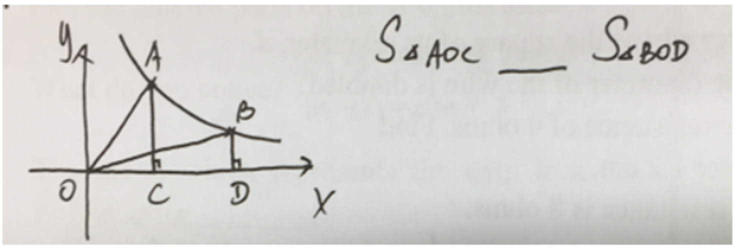

Figure 2: $\triangle AOC$ and $\triangle BOD$.

Solution: $S_{\triangle AOC} < S_{\triangle BOD}$. As Point B's y-coordinate approaches 0, its x-coordinate approaches infinity, resulting in a triangle which approaches an infinite area. Point A is further from $(\infty, 0)$ than Point B, so $S_{\triangle AOC} < S_{\triangle BOD}$.

8. **(7 Jul)** Points A and B are on the hyperbola $y = \frac{3}{x}$. Rectangles are drawn from the two points as shown. The areas bounded by the two rectangles are labelled S_1 and S_2. If the shaded area is 1 sq. unit, find the sum $S_1 + S_2$.

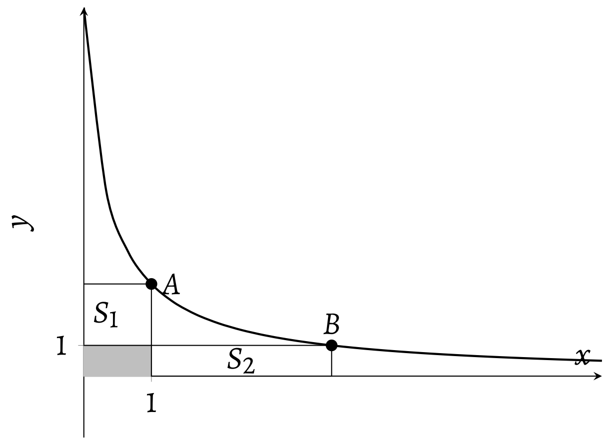

Figure 3: The shaded areas, S_1 and S_2.

Solution:

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= (1-0) \times \left(\frac{3}{1} - 1\right) \\
&= 2 \text{ sq. units} \\
S_2 &= \left(\frac{3}{3} - 0\right) \times (3-1) \\
&= 2 \text{ sq. units} \\
S_1 + S_2 &= 2 + 2 \\
&= 4 \text{ sq. units}
\end{aligned}
$$

9. **(8 Jul)** If a hyperbola $y = -\frac{3m}{x}$ and a straight line $y = kx - 1$ both pass through the point $P(m, -3m)$,

   (a) find the coordinates of P and the equations of the hyperbola and the straight line.

Solution:

$$y = -\frac{3m}{x} \tag{1}$$

$$y = kx - 1 \tag{2}$$

Subst. $x = m, y = -3m$ into (**??**):

$$-3m = -\frac{3m}{m}$$
$$\therefore m = 1$$
$$\therefore P(1, -3) \tag{3}$$

We can substitute the values obtained in (**??**) into (**??**):

$$-3 = k - 1$$
$$\therefore k = -2$$

The equations of the hyperbola and the straight line, are, thus:

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

(b) If the points $M(a, y_1)$ and $N(a+1, y_2)$ are both on the straight line, explain clearly why $y_1 > y_2$.

Solution: Substitute the x- and y-coordinates of both points into the equation of the line.

$$y_1 = -2a - 1$$
$$y_2 = -2(a+1) - 1$$
$$= -2a - 3$$
$$\because -2a - 1 > -2a - 3, \text{ where } a \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$\therefore y_1 > y_2$$

10. (**12 Jul**) The line $y = x$ meets the hyperbola $y = \frac{1}{x}$ at points A and C. Vertical lines from A and C meet the x-axis at points B and D respectively. Find the area of the quadrilateral $ABCD$. (The diagram is not drawn to scale.)

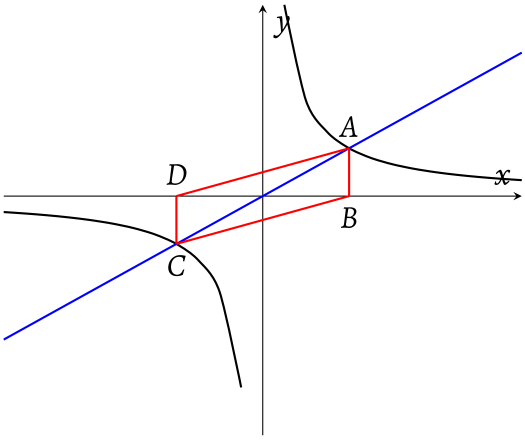

Figure 4: Quadrilateral $ABCD$.

Solution:

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

$$\therefore x = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore A(1, 1) \text{ and } C(-1, -1)$$

$$S_{ABCD} = 1 \times [1 - (-1)]$$

$$= 2 \text{ sq. units}$$

11. (**13 Jul**) A ladder AB of length 2.5 m has its foot B 1.5 m away from a wall. The ladder is then moved to a new position ED. The foot of the ladder is moved 0.5 m from the original position B. Find the distance the top of the ladder drops, the length of AE.

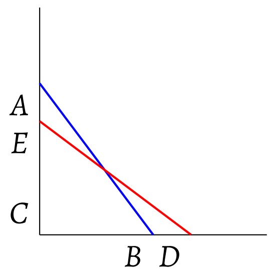

Figure 5: The ladder, before and after.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{2.5^2 - 1.5^2} \\ &= 2\,\text{m} \\ EC &= \sqrt{2.5^2 - (1.5 + 0.5)^2} \\ &= 1.5\,\text{m} \\ \text{height dropped} &= 2 - 1.5 \\ &= 0.5\,\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

12. **(14 Jul)** In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle B = 22.5^\circ$. The perpendicular bisector of AB intersects BC at point D and $BD^2 = 72$. $AE \perp BC$. Find AE.

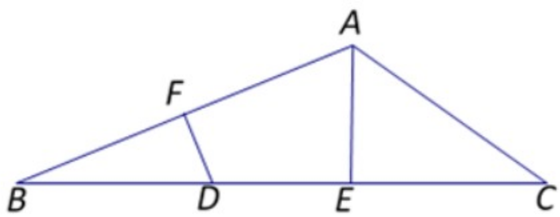

Figure 6: Triangle $\triangle ABC$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\angle FAD &= \angle B \\
&= 22.5^\circ \\
BD &= AD \\
&= \sqrt{72} \\
\angle FDA &= 90 - 22.5 \\
&= 67.5^\circ \\
\angle FDB &= \angle FDA = 67.5^\circ \\
\therefore \angle ADE &= 180 - 67.5 \times 2 \\
&= 45^\circ \\
\sin \angle ADE &= \frac{AE}{\sqrt{72}} \\
AE &= \sqrt{72} \times \sin 45^\circ \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{72}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
&= 6
\end{aligned}$$

13. **(15 Jul)** In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 90^\circ$. The point P is the midpoint of AC. $PD \perp BC$, $BC = 9$ and $DC = 3$. Find AB.

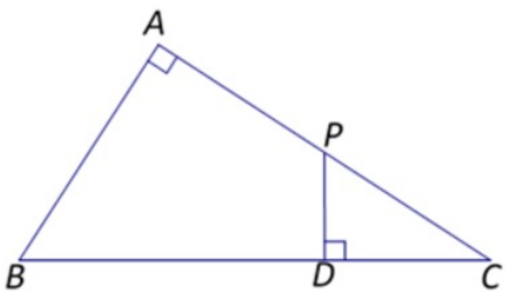

Figure 7: Triangle $\triangle ABC$.

Solution:

$$\sqrt{3^2 + PD^2} = \sqrt{6^2 + PD^2 - AB^2}$$

$$PD^2 + 9 = PD^2 + 36 - AB^2$$

$$27 - AB^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{27}$$