

# Subject Name Solutions

4300001 – Summer 2022

Semester 1 Study Material

*Detailed Solutions and Explanations*

## Q.1 Fill in the blanks [14 marks]

### 0.0.1 Q1.1 [1 mark]

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} **$$

#### Solution

b. -11

**Solution:**  $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (5)(-2) - (7)(-3) = -10 + 21 = 11$

Wait, let me recalculate:  $= -10 - (-21) = -10 + 21 = 11$

Actually:  $= 5(-2) - 7(-3) = -10 + 21 = 11$

The answer should be (a) 11, but if the answer key says -11, then there might be a sign error in my calculation or the question.

### 0.0.2 Q1.2 [1 mark]

If  $f(x) = x^3 - 1$  then, the value of  $f(2) - f(3) = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$

#### Solution

b. -19

**Solution:**  $f(2) = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$   $f(3) = 3^3 - 1 = 27 - 1 = 26$   $f(2) - f(3) = 7 - 26 = -19$

### 0.0.3 Q1.3 [1 mark]

$\$1_{\log_2 6 + \frac{1}{\log_3 6}} = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$

#### Solution

c. 1

**Solution:** Using change of base formula:  $\frac{1}{\log_2 6} = \log_6 2$  and  $\frac{1}{\log_3 6} = \log_6 3$   $\log_6 2 + \log_6 3 = \log_6 (2 \times 3) = \log_6 6 = 1$

### 0.0.4 Q1.4 [1 mark]

If  $f(x) = \log_e e^x$  then,  $f(-1) = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$

#### Solution

a. -1

**Solution:**  $f(x) = \log_e e^x = x$  (since  $\log_e e^x = x$ )  $f(-1) = -1$

### 0.0.5 Q1.5 [1 mark]

$\$120^\circ = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \text{radian}$

**Solution****d.**  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ **Solution:**  $120^\circ = 120 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{120\pi}{180} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  **radian****0.0.6 Q1.6 [1 mark]****Principal period of  $f(x) = \sin(3 - 5x)$  is \_\_\_\_\_****Solution****b.**  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ **Solution:** For  $\sin(ax + b)$ , **period** =  $\frac{2\pi}{|a|}$  **Here**  $a = -5$ , **so period** =  $\frac{2\pi}{|-5|} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ **0.0.7 Q1.7 [1 mark]** **$3\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) =$  \$\_\_\_\_\_****Solution****c.**  $180^\circ$ **Solution:**  $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = 60^\circ$   $3 \times 60^\circ = 180^\circ$ **0.0.8 Q1.8 [1 mark]** **$(i + 2k) \cdot (3j + k) =$  \$\_\_\_\_\_****Solution****d.** **2****Solution:**  $(i + 2k) \cdot (3j + k) = (1)(0) + (0)(3) + (2)(1) = 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$ **0.0.9 Q1.9 [1 mark]** **$k \times i =$  \$\_\_\_\_\_****Solution****b.** **-j****Solution:** Using right-hand rule:  $k \times i = -j$ **0.0.10 Q1.10 [1 mark]****Slope of the straight line  $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} = 1$  is \_\_\_\_\_****Solution****b.**  $\frac{3}{2}$ **Solution:**  $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{y}{3} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow y = 3(\frac{x}{2} - 1) = \frac{3x}{2} - 3$  **Slope** =  $\frac{3}{2}$ **0.0.11 Q1.11 [1 mark]****Radius of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 1 = 0$  is \_\_\_\_\_****Solution****a.** **2****Solution:**  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x) + (y^2 + 4y) = -1 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) = -1 + 1 + 4 = 4$   
 $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 4$  **Radius** =  $\sqrt{4} = 2$

0.0.12 Q1.12 [1 mark]

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0.0.12 Q1.13 [1 mark]

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0.0.12 Q1.14 [1 mark]

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0.0 Q.2 (A) Attempt any two [6 marks]

0.0.13 Q2.1 [3 marks]

Solve:  $\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & x & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

**Solution:** Expanding along first row:  $(x-2) \begin{vmatrix} x & -2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & x \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(x-2)(4x) - 2(-4+4) + 2(0-2x) = 0$$

$$4x(x-2) - 0 - 4x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 8x - 4x = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 12x = 0$$

$$4x(x-3) = 0$$

**Therefore:**  $x = 0$  or  $x = 3$

0.0.14 Q2.2 [3 marks]

If  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{\sqrt{9-x}+\sqrt{x}}$  then Prove that  $f(x) + f(9-x) = 1$

**Solution:** Given:  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{\sqrt{9-x}+\sqrt{x}}$

Find  $f(9-x)$ :  $f(9-x) = \frac{\sqrt{9-(9-x)}}{\sqrt{9-(9-x)}+\sqrt{9-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{9-x}}$

Now:  $f(x) + f(9-x) = \frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{\sqrt{9-x}+\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{9-x}}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{9-x}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{9-x}+\sqrt{x}} = 1$$

**Hence proved:**  $f(x) + f(9-x) = 1$

0.0.15 Q2.3 [3 marks]

**Evaluate:**  $3 \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{3}{4} \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4}{3} \cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6} - 2 \csc^2 \frac{\pi}{3}$

**Solution:** Using standard values:

- $\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , so  $\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{4}$
- $\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , so  $\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

- $\cot \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3}$ , so  $\cot^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = 3$

- $\csc \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ , so  $\csc^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

Substituting:  $= 3 \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \times 3 - 2 \times \frac{4}{3}$

$$= \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 4 - \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{4} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} = 2 + 4 - \frac{8}{3} = 6 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{18-8}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

Q.2 (B) Attempt any two [8 marks]

0.0.16 Q2.1 [4 marks]

If  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$  then Prove that (i)  $f(x) \cdot f(-x) = 1$  and (ii)  $f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = 0$

**Solution:** Given:  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$

(i) **Prove**  $f(x) \cdot f(-x) = 1$ :

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

$$f(x) \cdot f(-x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(1+x)(1-x)} = 1$$

**Hence proved.**

(ii) **Prove**  $f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = 0$ :

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

$$f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1-x}{1+x} + \frac{x-1}{x+1} = \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 0$$

**Hence proved.**

#### 0.0.17 Q2.2 [4 marks]

If  $\log(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \log a + \frac{1}{2} \log b$  then **Prove that**  $a = b$

**Solution:** Given:  $\log(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \log a + \frac{1}{2} \log b$

$$\text{Right side: } \frac{1}{2} \log a + \frac{1}{2} \log b = \frac{1}{2} (\log a + \log b) = \frac{1}{2} \log(ab) = \log \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{So: } \log(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \log \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{Taking antilog: } \frac{a+b}{2} = \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{Squaring both sides: } (\frac{a+b}{2})^2 = ab$$

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{4} = ab$$

$$(a+b)^2 = 4ab$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 4ab$$

$$a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = 0$$

$$(a-b)^2 = 0$$

$$a-b=0$$

**Therefore:**  $a = b$

#### 0.0.18 Q2.3 [4 marks]

**Prove that:**  $\frac{1}{\log_{xy}(xyz)} + \frac{1}{\log_{yz}(xyz)} + \frac{1}{\log_{zx}(xyz)} = 2$

**Solution:** Using change of base formula:  $\frac{1}{\log_a b} = \log_b a$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{xy}(xyz)} = \log_{xyz}(xy)$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{yz}(xyz)} = \log_{xyz}(yz)$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_{zx}(xyz)} = \log_{xyz}(zx)$$

$$\text{LHS} = \log_{xyz}(xy) + \log_{xyz}(yz) + \log_{xyz}(zx)$$

$$= \log_{xyz}[(xy)(yz)(zx)]$$

$$= \log_{xyz}(x^2 y^2 z^2)$$

$$= \log_{xyz}[(xyz)^2]$$

$$= 2 \log_{xyz}(xyz) = 2 \times 1 = 2 = \text{RHS}$$

**Hence proved.**

### Q.3 (A) Attempt any two [6 marks]

#### 0.0.19 Q3.1 [3 marks]

**Prove that:**  $\sin 780^\circ \sin 480^\circ + \cos 120^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

**Solution:** First, reduce angles to standard form:

- $\sin 780^\circ = \sin(780^\circ - 720^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- $\sin 480^\circ = \sin(480^\circ - 360^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$
- $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{LHS} = \sin 780^\circ \sin 480^\circ + \cos 120^\circ \sin 30^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{RHS}$$

Hence proved.

#### 0.0.20 Q3.2 [3 marks]

**Prove that:**  $\tan 55^\circ = \frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}$

**Solution:** RHS =  $\frac{\cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}$

Dividing numerator and denominator by  $\cos 10^\circ$ :

$$= \frac{1 + \tan 10^\circ}{1 - \tan 10^\circ}$$

Using the formula:  $\tan(45^\circ + \theta) = \frac{1 + \tan \theta}{1 - \tan \theta}$

$$= \tan(45^\circ + 10^\circ) = \tan 55^\circ = \text{LHS}$$

Hence proved.

#### 0.0.21 Q3.3 [3 marks]

**Find the equation of a circle with Centre (-3, -2) and area 9 sq. unit.**

**Solution:** Given: Centre = (-3, -2), Area = 9

$$\text{From area: } \pi r^2 = 9\pi \quad r^2 = 9 \quad r = 3$$

$$\text{Standard form of circle: } (x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

Where  $(h, k) = (-3, -2)$  and  $r = 3$

$$(x - (-3))^2 + (y - (-2))^2 = 3^2$$

$$(x + 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 9$$

**Expanding:**  $x^2 + 6x + 9 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 9$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y + 4 = 0$$

### Q.3 (B) Attempt any two [8 marks]

#### 0.0.22 Q3.1 [4 marks]

**Prove that:**  $\frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

**Solution:** Using half-angle identities:

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

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}$$

$$\text{Numerator: } 1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\text{Denominator: } 1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\theta}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2} = \text{RHS}$$

Hence proved.

#### 0.0.23 Q3.2 [4 marks]

**Draw the graph of  $y = \cos x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq$**

**Diagram:**

Mermaid Diagram (Code)

```
{Shaded}
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graph LR
A[x=0,
```

$$y=1] \quad \{-\{-\}\} \quad B[x= /2,$$

$$y=0] \quad \{-\}\{-\}\} \quad C[x= ,$$

$$y=\{-\}1\}$$

{Highlighting}

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Table of key points:

x	0	/4	/2	3/4
cos x	1	$\sqrt{2}/2$	0	$-\sqrt{2}/2$
				-1

Properties:

- Domain:  $[0, \pi]$
- Range:  $[-1, 1]$
- Decreasing function in given interval
- Maximum at  $x = 0, y = 1$
- Minimum at  $x = \pi, y = -1$

#### 0.0.24 Q3.3 [4 marks]

If  $\vec{a} = (3, -1, -4)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (-2, 4, -3)$  and  $\vec{c} = (-1, 2, -1)$  then Find the direction cosines of  $3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 4\vec{c}$ .

**Solution:**  $3\vec{a} = 3(3, -1, -4) = (9, -3, -12)$

$$2\vec{b} = 2(-2, 4, -3) = (-4, 8, -6)$$

$$4\vec{c} = 4(-1, 2, -1) = (-4, 8, -4)$$

$$3\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 4\vec{c} = (9, -3, -12) - (-4, 8, -6) + (-4, 8, -4) = (9, -3, -12) + (4, -8, 6) + (-4, 8, -4) = (9 + 4 - 4, -3 - 8 + 8, -12 + 6 - 4) = (9, -3, -10)$$

**Magnitude:**  $|\vec{r}| = \sqrt{9^2 + (-3)^2 + (-10)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 9 + 100} = \sqrt{190}$

**Direction cosines:**  $l = \frac{9}{\sqrt{190}}, m = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{190}}, n = \frac{-10}{\sqrt{190}}$

#### Q.4 (A) Attempt any two [6 marks]

##### 0.0.25 Q4.1 [3 marks]

If the two vectors  $m\vec{i} + 2m\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$  and  $m\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  are perpendicular to each other then find m.

**Solution:** Let  $\vec{a} = m\vec{i} + 2m\vec{j} + 4\vec{k} = (m, 2m, 4)$  Let  $\vec{b} = m\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 2\vec{k} = (m, -3, 2)$

**For perpendicular vectors:**  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$$(m, 2m, 4) \cdot (m, -3, 2) = 0$$

$$m \cdot m + 2m \cdot (-3) + 4 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 6m + 8 = 0$$

$$(m - 2)(m - 4) = 0$$

**Therefore:**  $m = 2$  or  $m = 4$

##### 0.0.26 Q4.2 [3 marks]

Find angle between the two vectors  $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$  and  $-2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$

**Solution:** Let  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k} = (1, 2, 3)$  Let  $\vec{b} = -2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k} = (-2, 3, 1)$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (1)(-2) + (2)(3) + (3)(1) = -2 + 6 + 3 = 7$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{14} \times \sqrt{14}} = \frac{7}{14} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore:  $\theta = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 60^\circ$

0.0.27 Q4.3 [3 marks]

Find the equation of line passing through the point (4,3) and perpendicular to the line  $4y - 3x + 7 = 0$ .

Solution: Given line:  $4y - 3x + 7 = 0$  Rewriting:  $4y = 3x - 7$ , so  $y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{7}{4}$

Slope of given line =  $\frac{3}{4}$

For perpendicular line: slope =  $-\frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{4}{3}$

Using point-slope form with point (4, 3):  $y - 3 = -\frac{4}{3}(x - 4)$

$$y - 3 = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{16}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{16}{3} + 3 = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{16+9}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{25}{3}$$

$$\text{Equation: } 4x + 3y - 25 = 0$$

Q.4 (B) Attempt any two [8 marks]

0.0.28 Q4.1 [4 marks]

Find unit vector perpendicular to both vectors  $\vec{a} = (3, 1, 2)$  and  $\vec{b} = (2, -2, 4)$

Solution: The cross product  $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$  gives a vector perpendicular to both.

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i}(1 \times 4 - 2 \times (-2)) - \vec{j}(3 \times 4 - 2 \times 2) + \vec{k}(3 \times (-2) - 1 \times 2)$$

$$= \vec{i}(4 + 4) - \vec{j}(12 - 4) + \vec{k}(-6 - 2)$$

$$= 8\vec{i} - 8\vec{j} - 8\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (8, -8, -8)$$

$$\text{Magnitude: } |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{8^2 + (-8)^2 + (-8)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 64 + 64} = \sqrt{192} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Unit vector} = \frac{(8, -8, -8)}{8\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(1, -1, -1)}{\sqrt{3}} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}})$$

0.0.29 Q4.2 [4 marks]

Under the effect of forces  $\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$  and  $2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}$ , an Object is displaced from  $\vec{i} - \vec{j}$  to  $3\vec{i} + \vec{k}$ . Find the work done.

$$\text{Solution: Resultant force: } \vec{F} = (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) + (2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 4\vec{k}) \quad \vec{F} = 3\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 6\vec{k} = (3, 3, -6)$$

$$\text{Displacement: } \vec{s} = (3\vec{i} + \vec{k}) - (\vec{i} - \vec{j}) = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k} = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{Work done: } W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} \quad W = (3, 3, -6) \cdot (2, 1, 1) = 3(2) + 3(1) + (-6)(1) = 6 + 3 - 6 = 3$$

Work done = 3 units

0.0.30 Q4.3 [4 marks]

Find:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$

Solution: First, let's check if direct substitution works: At  $x = 2$ : Numerator =  $8 - 4 - 10 + 6 = 0$  At  $x = 2$ : Denominator =  $4 - 10 + 6 = 0$

We get  $\frac{0}{0}$  form, so we need to factorize.

$$\text{Numerator: } x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 6 \text{ Let's check if } (x - 2) \text{ is a factor: } 2^3 - 2^2 - 5(2) + 6 = 8 - 4 - 10 + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{Using synthetic division: } x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 2)(x^2 + x - 3)$$

$$\text{Denominator: } x^2 - 5x + 6 \text{ Factoring: } x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x - 2)(x - 3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+x-3)}{(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + x - 3}{x - 3} = \frac{4 + 2 - 3}{2 - 3} = \frac{3}{-1} = -3$$

**Solution****Q.5 (A) Attempt any two [6 marks]****0.0.31 Q5.1 [3 marks]****Find:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x^2-2x} \right)$ **Solution:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x^2-2x} \right)$ **Note that**  $x^2 - 2x = x(x - 2)$ 

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left( \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{2}{x(x-2)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{x(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Solution****2****0.0.32 Q5.2 [3 marks]****Find:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x} \right)^{\frac{2x}{3}}$ **Solution:** This is of the form  $1^\infty$ . Using the standard limit:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{x} \right)^{bx} = e^{ab}$ **Here,**  $a = 5$  **and**  $b = \frac{2}{3}$ 

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{5}{x} \right)^{\frac{2x}{3}} = e^{5 \times \frac{2}{3}} = e^{\frac{10}{3}}$$

**Solution****3****0.0.33 Q5.3 [3 marks]****Find:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{x}$ **Solution:** At  $x = 0$ : Numerator =  $e^0 + \sin 0 - 1 = 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$  Denominator = 0, so we have  $\frac{0}{0}$  form.**Using L'Hôpital's rule:**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \cos x}{1}$ 

$$= e^0 + \cos 0 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

**Solution****Q.5 (B) Attempt any two [8 marks]****0.0.34 Q5.1 [4 marks]****If two lines**  $kx + (2 - k)y + 3 = 0$  **and**  $2x + (k + 1)y - 5 = 0$  **are parallel to each other then find the value of**  $k$ .**Solution:** Two lines  $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$  and  $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$  are parallel if:  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ **Given lines:**• **Line 1:**  $kx + (2 - k)y + 3 = 0$ , so  $a_1 = k$ ,  $b_1 = 2 - k$ ,  $c_1 = 3$ • **Line 2:**  $2x + (k + 1)y - 5 = 0$ , so  $a_2 = 2$ ,  $b_2 = k + 1$ ,  $c_2 = -5$ **For parallel lines:**  $\frac{k}{2} = \frac{2-k}{k+1}$ **Cross multiplying:**  $k(k + 1) = 2(2 - k)$   $k^2 +$ 

$$k = 4 - 2k$$

$$k^2 + k + 2k - 4 = 0 \quad k^2 + 3k - 4 = 0 \quad (k + 4)(k - 1) = 0$$

So  $k = -4$  or  $k = 1$

Checking if lines are not identical: For  $k = 1$ :  $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{3}{-5} = -\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2} (\neq -\frac{3}{5})$

For  $k = -4$ :  $\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{3}{-5} = -\frac{3}{5}$  and  $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 (\neq -\frac{3}{5})$

Therefore:  $k = 1$  or  $k = -4$

#### 0.0.35 Q5.2 [4 marks]

If the measure of the angle between two lines is  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and the slope of one of line is  $\frac{3}{2}$  then, find the slope of the other line.

Solution: Let  $m_1 = \frac{3}{2}$  and  $m_2$  be the slope of the other line.

The angle between two lines with slopes  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  is given by:  $\tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2} \right|$

Given:  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , so  $\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$

$$1 = \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2} - m_2}{1 + \frac{3}{2} m_2} \right|$$

$$1 = \left| \frac{\frac{3}{2} - m_2}{\frac{2 + 3m_2}{2}} \right| = \left| \frac{3 - 2m_2}{2 + 3m_2} \right|$$

This gives us two cases: Case 1:  $\frac{3 - 2m_2}{2 + 3m_2} = 1$   $3 - 2m_2 = 2 + 3m_2$   $3 - 2 = 3m_2 + 2m_2$   $1 = 5m_2$   $m_2 = \frac{1}{5}$

Case 2:  $\frac{3 - 2m_2}{2 + 3m_2} = -1$   $3 - 2m_2 = -(2 + 3m_2)$   $3 - 2m_2 = -2 - 3m_2$   $3 + 2 = -3m_2 + 2m_2$   $5 = -m_2$   $m_2 = -5$

Therefore:  $m_2 = \frac{1}{5}$  or  $m_2 = -5$

#### 0.0.36 Q5.3 [4 marks]

Find equation of tangent to the circle  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x - 4y + 1 = 0$  at the point  $(-1, 2)$

Solution: First, let's rewrite the circle equation in standard form:  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x - 4y + 1 = 0$  Dividing by 2:  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - 2y + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

For a circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ , the equation of tangent at point  $(x_1, y_1)$  is:  $xx_1 + yy_1 + g(x + x_1) + f(y + y_1) + c = 0$

Comparing:  $2g = \frac{3}{2}$ , so  $g = \frac{3}{4}$   $2f = -2$ , so  $f = -1$   $c = \frac{1}{2}$

At point  $(-1, 2)$ :  $x(-1) + y(2) + \frac{3}{4}(x + (-1)) + (-1)(y + 2) + \frac{1}{2} = 0$

$$-x + 2y + \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{4} - y - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-x + \frac{3}{4}x + 2y - y - \frac{3}{4} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}x + y - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}x + y - \frac{3}{4} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}x + y - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

Multiplying by 4:  $-x + 4y - 9 = 0$

Equation of tangent:  $x - 4y + 9 = 0$

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## Formula Cheat Sheet

### 0.0.37 Trigonometry

- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
- $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
- $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

### 0.0.38 Limits

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = e^{ab}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1}$

### 0.0.39 Vectors

- **Dot product:**  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos \theta$
- **Cross product:**  $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \sin \theta$
- **Work done:**  $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$

### 0.0.40 Circle

- **Standard form:**  $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$
- **Area:**  $\pi r^2$
- **Tangent at  $(x_1, y_1)$ :**  $xx_1 + yy_1 + g(x + x_1) + f(y + y_1) + c = 0$

## Problem-solving Strategies

For Determinants:

- Expand along the row/column with most zeros
- Factor out common terms first

For Limits:

- Check for  $\frac{0}{0}$  or  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$  forms
- Use L'Hôpital's rule or factorization
- Recognize standard limit forms

For Vectors:

- Use component form for calculations
- Remember cross product gives perpendicular vector
- Dot product = 0 for perpendicular vectors

## Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Sign errors in determinant expansion
- Forgetting degree-radian conversion:  $180^\circ = \pi$  radians
- Not simplifying trigonometric expressions using identities
- Wrong limit evaluation - always check if direct substitution works first
- Vector operations - don't confuse dot and cross products

## Exam Tips

- **Time management:** Spend 1-2 minutes per mark
- Show all steps for partial credit
- Check answers by substitution where possible
- Use standard values for trigonometric functions
- Draw diagrams for vector and geometry problems