

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]

$$\begin{array}{r} **\$| \\ 5 \quad 7 \\ -3 \quad -2 \\ \hline | = \$\text{_____} * * \end{array}$$

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 $f(2) - f(3)$ = \$_____

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]

$$\$1 \frac{1}{\log_2 6 + \frac{1}{\log_3 6}} = \$\text{_____}$$

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, $f(-1) = \$\text{_____}$

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]

$\$120^\circ = \$\text{_____} \text{ radian}$

Solutiond. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ **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]** $\$3\tan^{-1}(-1)(\sqrt{3}) = \$$ _____**Solution**c. 180° **Solution:** $\tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = 60^\circ$ $3 \times 60^\circ = 180^\circ$ **0.0.8 Q1.8 [1 mark]** $\$(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = \$$ _____**Solution**

d. 2

Solution: $(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = (1)(0) + (0)(3) + (2)(1) = 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$ **0.0.9 Q1.9 [1 mark]** $\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{i} = \$$ _____**Solution**b. $-\mathbf{j}$ **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: $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x) + (y^2 + 4y) = -1 \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) = -1 + 1 + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 4$ Radius = $\sqrt{4} = 2$

0.0.12 Q1.12 [1 mark]

\$lim

0.0.12 Q1.13 [1 mark]

\$lim

0.0.12 Q1.14 [1 mark]

\$lim

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

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

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

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

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 $\csc^2 \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hence proved.

0.0.17 Q2.2 [4 marks]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a - b = 0$$

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: $\frac{1}{\log_a b} = \log_b a$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

- $\sin 780^\circ = \sin(780^\circ - 720^\circ) = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

- $\sin 480^\circ = \sin(480^\circ - 360^\circ) = \sin 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

- $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$

- $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2}) \times \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{RHS}$$

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

From area: $\pi r^2 = 9\pi$ $r^2 = 9$ $r = 3$

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:

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

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

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

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}
{Highlighting}[]
graph LR
A[x=0,
```

```

y=1] {-{-}{}} B[x= /2,
y=0] {-{-}{}} C[x= ,
y={-}1]
{Highlighting}
{Shaded}

```

Table of key points:

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

Properties:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Work done = 3 units

0.0.30 Q4.3 [4 marks]

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

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.

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

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

Denominator: $x^2 - 5x + 6$ 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^∞ . 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: $k(k+1) = 2(2-k)$

$k = 4 - 2k$

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

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: $x - 4y + 9 = 0$

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: πr^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