Mathematics-I Solutions

DI01000021 – Winter 2024

Semester 1 Study Material

Detailed Solutions and Explanations

Q.1 [14 marks]

Fill in the blanks/MCQs using appropriate choice from the given options.

0.0.1 Q1.1 [1 mark]

**$

$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \$$ __________**

Solution

b. 13

Solution: For $2\times2 determinant \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (5 \times 3) - (1 \times 2) = 15 - 2 = 13$

0.0.2 Q1.2 [1 mark]

If $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ **then $x = $ ___________**

Solution

b. 2

Solution: $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \times 1 - 1 \times 2 = x - 2 = 0$

Therefore, $x = 2$

0.0.3 Q1.3 [1 mark]

If $f(x) = x^2$ **then $f(-1) = $ ___________**

Solution

a. 1

Solution: $f(x) = x^2$ $f(-1) = (-1)^2 = 1$

0.0.4 Q1.4 [1 mark]

$\log$ ***{10} 1 = $*** __________

Solution

b. 0

Solution: By logarithm property: $\log_a 1 = 0$ **for any base** $a > 0$ **Therefore,** $\log_{10} 1 = 0$

0.0.5 Q1.5 [1 mark]

**$**$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \$$___________

Solution

c. 1
Solution: $\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$ **and** $\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ **Therefore,** $\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + \cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + 0 = 1$

0.0.6 Q1.6 [1 mark]

$\tan\hat{~}\{-1\}(1) = \$$____________

Solution

a. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
Solution: $\tan\frac{\pi}{4} = 1$ **Therefore,** $\tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

0.0.7 Q1.7 [1 mark]

$\frac{2\pi}{3}$ **radian =** ____________ **degree**

Solution

d. 120
Solution: To convert radians to degrees: degrees = radians $\times\ \frac{180}{\pi}\ \frac{2\pi}{3} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{2\times180}{3} = \frac{360}{3} = 120°$

0.0.8 Q1.8 [1 mark]

\$ $\times \hat{j} = \$$____________

Solution

c. $\hat{k}$
Solution: By right-hand rule for cross product: $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$

0.0.9 Q1.9 [1 mark]

\$$| + \ + | =$ **\$** ____________

Solution

d. $\sqrt{3}$
Solution: $|\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$

0.0.10 Q1.10 [1 mark]

Slope of line $2x + y - 3 = 0$ **is** ____________

Solution

a. -2
Solution: Convert to slope-intercept form: $y = -2x + 3$ **Slope = coefficient of** $x = -2$

0.0.11 Q1.11 [1 mark]

Radius of circle $x^2 + y^2 = 81$ **is** ____________

Solution

b. 9
Solution: Standard form: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ **Here,** $r^2 = 81$**, so** $r = 9$

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) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.13 Q2.1 [3 marks]

Find the value of $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

Solution

Solution: Using expansion along second row (has zero): $= -2\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 0$
$= -2(15+2) - 1(5-4) = -2(17) - 1(1) = -34 - 1 = -35$

Step	Calculation	Result
Minor 1	$(3 \times 5) - (1 \times -2)$	17
Minor 2	$(1 \times 5) - (1 \times 4)$	1
Final	$-2(17) - 1(1)$	-35

0.0.14 Q2.2 [3 marks]

If $f(x) = x^3 + 5$ **then find** $f(0)$**,** $f(1)$ **and** $f(-1)$

Solution

Solution: Given: $f(x) = x^3 + 5$
$f(0) = (0)^3 + 5 = 0 + 5 = 5$ $f(1) = (1)^3 + 5 = 1 + 5 = 6$ $f(-1) = (-1)^3 + 5 = -1 + 5 = 4$

Input	Calculation	Output
$f(0)$	$0^3 + 5$	5
$f(1)$	$1^3 + 5$	6
$f(-1)$	$(-1)^3 + 5$	4

0.0.15 Q2.3 [3 marks]

Prove that $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Solution

Solution: Using formula: $\tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a+b}{1-ab}\right)$
Let $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$
$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{3}}\right)$
$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1-\frac{1}{6}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}}\right) = \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$
Hence proved.

Q.2 (B) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.16 Q2.1 [4 marks]

If $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ **then prove that** $f(x) \cdot f(-x) = 1$

Solution

Solution: Given: $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$
First find $f(-x)$: $f(-x) = \frac{(-x)-1}{(-x)+1} = \frac{-x-1}{-x+1} = \frac{-(x+1)}{-(x-1)} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$
Now calculate $f(x) \cdot f(-x)$: $f(x) \cdot f(-x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = 1$
Hence proved.

0.0.17 Q2.2 [4 marks]

If $\log\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y)$ **then prove that** $x = y$

Solution

Solution: Given: $\log\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y)$
Using logarithm properties: $\frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y) = \frac{1}{2}\log(xy) = \log\sqrt{xy}$
So: $\log\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \log\sqrt{xy}$
Taking antilog: $\frac{x+y}{2} = \sqrt{xy}$
Squaring both sides: $\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 = xy$
$\frac{(x+y)^2}{4} = xy$
$(x+y)^2 = 4xy$
$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 4xy$
$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 0$
$(x-y)^2 = 0$
Therefore, $x = y$. Hence proved.

0.0.18 Q2.3 [4 marks]

Solve $\log(x+3) + \log(x-3) = \log 27$

Solution

Solution: Given: $\log(x+3) + \log(x-3) = \log 27$
Using logarithm property: $\log a + \log b = \log(ab)$ $\log[(x+3)(x-3)] = \log 27$
Taking antilog: $(x+3)(x-3) = 27$
$x^2 - 9 = 27$
$x^2 = 36$
$x = \pm 6$
Check validity:

- For $x = 6$: $x + 3 = 9 > 0$ and $x - 3 = 3 > 0$
- For $x = -6$: $x + 3 = -3 < 0$ (invalid for logarithm)

Therefore, $x = 6$

Q.3 (A) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.19 Q3.1 [3 marks]

Prove that $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right)}{\cos(\pi-\theta)} + \frac{\tan(\pi-\theta)}{\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta\right)} + \frac{\textbf{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right)}{\sec(\pi+\theta)} = -3$

Solution

Solution: Using trigonometric identities:
$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\theta\right) = \cos\theta$ $\cos(\pi-\theta) = -\cos\theta$ $\tan(\pi-\theta) = -\tan\theta$ $\cot\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}-\theta\right) = \tan\theta$ $\operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta\right) = \sec\theta$ $\sec(\pi+\theta) = -\sec\theta$
Substituting: $\frac{\cos\theta}{-\cos\theta} + \frac{-\tan\theta}{\tan\theta} + \frac{\sec\theta}{-\sec\theta}$
$= -1 + (-1) + (-1) = -3$
Hence proved.

0.0.20 Q3.2 [3 marks]

Prove that $\tan 55° = \frac{\cos 10° + \sin 10°}{\cos 10° - \sin 10°}$

Solution

Solution: We know that $\tan 55° = \tan(45° + 10°)$
Using formula: $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$
$\tan 55° = \frac{\tan 45° + \tan 10°}{1 - \tan 45° \tan 10°} = \frac{1+\tan 10°}{1-\tan 10°}$
Now, $\tan 10° = \frac{\sin 10°}{\cos 10°}$
$\tan 55° = \frac{1+\frac{\sin 10°}{\cos 10°}}{1-\frac{\sin 10°}{\cos 10°}} = \frac{\cos 10° + \sin 10°}{\cos 10° - \sin 10°}$
Hence proved.

0.0.21 Q3.3 [3 marks]

If $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ **and** $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ **then find** $2\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c}$

Solution

Solution: Given: $\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ $\vec{c} = 3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$
$2\vec{a} = 2(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}) = 4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$
$2\vec{a} + \vec{b} - \vec{c} = (4\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) + (\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}) - (3\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k})$
$= (4+1-3)\hat{i} + (6+1-1)\hat{j} + (2+1-1)\hat{k}$
$= 2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Q.3 (B) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.22 Q3.1 [4 marks]

Prove that $\frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y} + \frac{\sin(y-z)}{\cos y \cos z} + \frac{\sin(z-x)}{\cos z \cos x} = 0$

Solution

Solution: Using identity: $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$
$\frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y} = \frac{\sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y}{\cos x \cos y} = \tan x - \tan y$
Similarly: $\frac{\sin(y-z)}{\cos y \cos z} = \tan y - \tan z$ $\frac{\sin(z-x)}{\cos z \cos x} = \tan z - \tan x$
Adding all three: $(\tan x - \tan y) + (\tan y - \tan z) + (\tan z - \tan x) = 0$
Hence proved.

0.0.23 Q3.2 [4 marks]

Draw graph of $y = \cos x$ **for** $0 \le x \le \pi$

Solution

Solution:

```
      y
      \^{}
    1 |      •
      |     / {}
      |    /   {}
      |   /     {}
    0 |•{-{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}•{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}{-} x}
      |          {           }
      |           {         /}
      |            {       /}
  {-1 |               •{-}{-}{-}{-}{-}•}
      |            /2
      0           /2
```

Table of values:

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

0.0.24 Q3.3 [4 marks]

Find equation of line passing through (1, 2) and (-3, 1)

Solution

Solution: Given points: $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 2)$ and $(x_2, y_2) = (-3, 1)$
Slope: $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1-2}{-3-1} = \frac{-1}{-4} = \frac{1}{4}$
Using point-slope form: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $y - 2 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)$ $4(y - 2) = x - 1$ $4y - 8 = x - 1$ $x - 4y + 7 = 0$
Equation: $x - 4y + 7 = 0$

Q.4 (A) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.25 Q4.1 [3 marks]

Find unit vector perpendicular to $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$

Solution

Solution: Cross product: $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$
$= \hat{i}[(-3)(2) - (1)(1)] - \hat{j}[(1)(2) - (1)(2)] + \hat{k}[(1)(1) - (-3)(2)] = \hat{i}(-6-1) - \hat{j}(2-2) + \hat{k}(1+6) = -7\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$
Magnitude: $|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-7)^2 + 0^2 + 7^2} = \sqrt{49 + 49} = 7\sqrt{2}$
Unit vector: $\hat{n} = \frac{-7\hat{i} + 7\hat{k}}{7\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-\hat{i} + \hat{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$

0.0.26 Q4.2 [3 marks]

Forces (1, 2, 1) and (2, -1, 3) act on a particle and the particle moves from point (2, 3, 1) to (4, 6, 2). Find the work done.

Solution

Solution: Resultant force: $\vec{F} = (1,2,1) + (2,-1,3) = (3,1,4)$
Displacement: $\vec{s} = (4,6,2) - (2,3,1) = (2,3,1)$
Work done: $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s} = (3)(2) + (1)(3) + (4)(1) = 6 + 3 + 4 = 13$ units

0.0.27 Q4.3 [3 marks]

Show that lines $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$ and $8x - 12y - 3 = 0$ are parallel lines.

Solution

Solution: For line $2x - 3y + 5 = 0$: slope $m_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ For line $8x - 12y - 3 = 0$: slope $m_2 = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$
Since $m_1 = m_2 = \frac{2}{3}$, the lines are parallel.

Line	Standard Form	Slope
Line 1	$2x - 3y + 5 = 0$	$\frac{2}{3}$
Line 2	$8x - 12y - 3 = 0$	$\frac{2}{3}$

Q.4 (B) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.28 Q4.1 [4 marks]

Show that angle between $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$ is $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{27}\right)$

Solution

Solution: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (1)(2) + (1)(-2) + (-1)(1) = 2 - 2 - 1 = -1$
$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$ $|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$
$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}\times 3} = \frac{-1}{3\sqrt{3}}$
$\sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta = 1 - \frac{1}{27} = \frac{26}{27}$
Therefore, $\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{27}}$
Hence, $\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{27}}\right)$

0.0.29 Q4.2 [4 marks]

If $\vec{a} = (1,1,1)$, $\vec{b} = (2,0,1)$ and $\vec{c} = (-2,1,0)$ then find $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$

Solution

Solution: First find $\vec{b} \times \vec{c}$: $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$
$= \hat{i}(0 \times 0 - 1 \times 1) - \hat{j}(2 \times 0 - 1 \times (-2)) + \hat{k}(2 \times 1 - 0 \times (-2)) = \hat{i}(-1) - \hat{j}(2) + \hat{k}(2) = -\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$
Now find $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$: $\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (1,1,1) \cdot (-1,-2,2) = (1)(-1) + (1)(-2) + (1)(2) = -1 - 2 + 2 = -1$

0.0.30 Q4.3 [4 marks]

Evaluate $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin 4\theta}{\theta}$

Solution

Solution: $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin 4\theta}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4\theta} \times 4$
Using standard limit $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$:

Let $u = 4\theta$, then as $\theta \to 0$, $u \to 0$
$\lim_{\theta\to 0} \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4\theta} = \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$
Therefore, $\lim_{\theta\to 0} \frac{\sin 4\theta}{\theta} = 4 \times 1 = 4$

Q.5 (A) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.31 Q5.1 [3 marks]

Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 9} \frac{x^2-81}{x-9}$

Solution

Solution: Direct substitution gives $\frac{0}{0}$ form.
Factor the numerator: $x^2 - 81 = (x-9)(x+9)$
$\lim_{x\to 9} \frac{x^2-81}{x-9} = \lim_{x\to 9} \frac{(x-9)(x+9)}{x-9}$
$= \lim_{x\to 9}(x+9) = 9 + 9 = 18$

0.0.32 Q5.2 [3 marks]

Evaluate $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{2x}$

Solution

Solution: Let $y = \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{2x}$
Taking natural logarithm: $\ln y = 2x \ln\left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)$
As $x \to \infty$, $\frac{3}{x} \to 0$
Using $\ln(1+u) \approx u$ for small u: $\ln y = 2x \times \frac{3}{x} = 6$
Therefore, $y = e^6$

0.0.33 Q5.3 [3 marks]

Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2}$

Solution

Solution: Factor the denominator: $x^2 + x - 2 = (x+2)(x-1)$
$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2+x-2} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{(x+2)(x-1)}$
$= \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$

Q.5 (B) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

0.0.34 Q5.1 [4 marks]

Find the equation of line passing through the point (2, -3) and having slope 4.

Solution

Solution: Using point-slope form: $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
Given: $(x_1, y_1) = (2, -3)$ and slope $m = 4$
$y - (-3) = 4(x-2)$ $y + 3 = 4x - 8$ $y = 4x - 11$
Equation: $y = 4x - 11$ or $4x - y - 11 = 0

0.0.35 Q5.2 [4 marks]

For what value of m, lines $7x + y - 1 = 0$ and $3x - my + 2 = 0$ are perpendicular to each other.

Solution

Solution: For perpendicular lines, product of slopes = -1
For line $7x + y - 1 = 0$: slope $m_1 = -7$ For line $3x - my + 2 = 0$: slope $m_2 = \frac{3}{m}$
Condition: $m_1 \times m_2 = -1$ $(-7) \times \frac{3}{m} = -1$ $\frac{-21}{m} = -1$ $21 = m$
Therefore, $m = 21$

Line	Standard Form	Slope
Line 1	$7x + y - 1 = 0$	-7
Line 2	$3x - my + 2 = 0$	$\frac{3}{m}$

Verification: When $m = 21$, slopes are -7 and $\frac{3}{21} = \frac{1}{7}$ Product: $(-7) \times \frac{1}{7} = -1$

0.0.36 Q5.3 [4 marks]

Find the centre and radius of the circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 + 8x - 12y - 3 = 0$

Solution

Solution: First, divide by 4 to get standard form: $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 3y - \frac{3}{4} = 0$
Complete the square for x and y terms: $x^2 + 2x = (x+1)^2 - 1$ $y^2 - 3y = \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$
Substituting: $(x+1)^2 - 1 + \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = 0$
$(x+1)^2 + \left(y - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 1 + 3 = 4$
Centre: $(-1, \frac{3}{2})$ **Radius:** $r = \sqrt{4} = 2$

Component	Value
Centre (h,k)	$(-1, \frac{3}{2})$
Radius	2
Standard Form	$(x+1)^2 + (y - \frac{3}{2})^2 = 4$

Formula Cheat Sheet

0.0.37 Determinants

- **2**$\times 2 Determinant: \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$
- **3**$\times 3 Determinant: Expandalonganyrow/column$

0.0.38 Functions & Logarithms

- **Basic:** $\log_a 1 = 0$, $\log_a a = 1$
- **Properties:** $\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$, $\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$

0.0.39 Trigonometry

- **Basic Values:** $\sin 0° = 0$, $\sin 30° = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin 45° = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $\sin 60° = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin 90° = 1$
- **Conversion:** Radians to degrees: $\times \frac{180}{\pi}$
- **Identities:** $\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$
- **Inverse:** $\tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

0.0.40 Vectors

- **Magnitude:** $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}$

- **Dot Product:** $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$
- **Cross Product:** $\hat{i} \times \hat{j} = \hat{k}$, $\hat{j} \times \hat{k} = \hat{i}$, $\hat{k} \times \hat{i} = \hat{j}$
- **Work Done:** $W = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{s}$

0.0.41 Coordinate Geometry

- **Slope:** $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
- **Point-Slope Form:** $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
- **Parallel Lines:** Same slope
- **Perpendicular Lines:** Product of slopes = -1
- **Circle:** $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

0.0.42 Limits

- **Standard Limits:** $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$
- **Factorization:** Use for $\frac{0}{0}$ forms
- **L'Hôpital's Rule:** For indeterminate forms

Problem-Solving Strategies

0.0.43 For Determinants:

1. **Choose the row/column with most zeros for expansion**
2. **Use cofactor expansion systematically**
3. **Check calculations by expanding along different rows**

0.0.44 For Functions:

1. **Direct substitution first**
2. **Use function properties and definitions**
3. **Check domain restrictions**

0.0.45 For Trigonometry:

1. **Convert all angles to same unit (degrees or radians)**
2. **Use standard angle values**
3. **Apply appropriate identities**
4. **Simplify step by step**

0.0.46 For Vectors:

1. **Write components clearly**
2. **Use right-hand rule for cross products**
3. **Check units and directions**
4. **Verify with geometric interpretation**

0.0.47 For Coordinate Geometry:

1. **Plot points when possible**
2. **Use appropriate formulas based on given information**
3. **Check parallel/perpendicular conditions**
4. **Complete the square for circles**

0.0.48 For Limits:

1. **Try direct substitution first**
2. **Factor polynomials for $\frac{0}{0}$ forms**
3. **Use standard limit formulas**
4. **Apply L'Hôpital's rule for indeterminate forms**

Common Mistakes to Avoid

0.0.49 Determinants:

- **Wrong sign in calculations**
- **Follow cofactor signs carefully:** $(-1)^{i+j}$

0.0.50 Logarithms:

- $\log(a+b) = \log a + \log b$ **(WRONG)**
- $\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$ **(CORRECT)**

0.0.51 Trigonometry:

- **Mixing degrees and radians**
- **Convert to same unit first**

0.0.52 Vectors:

- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ **(WRONG)**
- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$ **(CORRECT)**

0.0.53 Slopes:

- **Confusing parallel and perpendicular conditions**
- **Parallel: same slope, Perpendicular: product = -1**

0.0.54 Limits:

- **Direct substitution without checking indeterminate forms**
- **Check for** $\frac{0}{0}$ **or** $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ **first**

Exam Tips

0.0.55 Time Management:

- **Spend 2 minutes per mark** (14 marks = 28 minutes for Q1)
- **Start with familiar questions**
- **Leave difficult problems for the end**

0.0.56 Calculation Tips:

- **Show all steps clearly**
- **Use tables for organized presentation**
- **Double-check arithmetic**
- **Write final answers clearly**

0.0.57 Writing Strategy:

- **Write given information first**
- **State formulas before using them**
- **Include units where applicable**
- **Box or underline final answers**

0.0.58 Last-Minute Checks:

- **Verify all calculations**
- **Check if answers are reasonable**
- **Ensure all parts are attempted**
- **Review question requirements**

Mnemonic

"Some People Have Curly Brown Hair Through Proper Brushing"

- $\mathbf{S}$in $0^\circ = 0, \mathbf{P}i/6 = 1/2, \mathbf{H}alf = \sqrt{2}/2, \mathbf{C}oscomplement, etc.$

Remember: Mathematics is about **understanding patterns**, not memorizing formulas. Practice regularly and **think step by step**!

Quick Reference Table

Topic	Key Formula	Example
Determinant 2×2	$ad - bc$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 3 = 5$
Slope	$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$	Points (1,2), (3,8): $m = \frac{8-2}{3-1} = 3$
Distance	$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$	Between (0,0), (3,4): $d = 5$
Circle	$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$	Center (1,2), radius 3
Limit	$\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$	Direct substitution or factoring

Final Tip: Keep practicing and stay confident!