University of Swaziland



Supplementary Examination, July 2012

BSc I, EEng I, BEd I

Title of Paper : Algebra, Trig. and Analytic Geometry

Course Number: M111Time Allowed: Three (3) hoursInstructions:

1. This paper consists of SEVEN questions.

2. Each question is worth 20%.

3. Answer ANY FIVE questions.

4. Show all your working.

This paper should not be opened until permission has been given by the invigilator.

- (a) The third term of an AP is 9, while the thirtieth is 117. Find the
 - i. first term and the common difference. [4]
 - ii. sum of all the terms between the third and thirtieth, inclusive. [6]
- (b) Expand

$$\left(a^2-\frac{2b^2}{a}\right)^5$$

and simplify term by term.

[10]

Question 2

(a) Find the coordinates of the centre and the radius of the circle

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 4y + 20x + 4 = 0.$$
 [6 marks]

(b) Evaluate

(c) Prove

$$\frac{\cos^3 A + \sin^3 A}{\cos A + \sin A} = 1 - \cos A \sin A.$$
 [6]

(a) Find the 12th term of the binomial expansion of

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{y^2}{x}\right)^{15}.$$
 [6]

- (b) A ball falls from a height of 4 metres. If it rebounds to 88% of the height of the previous fall each time, find the total distance it travels as it bounces repeatedly to a rest.
- (c) Factorise

$$P(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 - 13x + 6,$$

and hence find all its roots.

[8 marks]

Question 4

(a) Solve for
$$x$$
:

- i. $3^{2x-1} = 5$ [4]
- ii. $\log_3(17 4x) = 2 + \log_3(2x 3)$ [6]
- (b) Use mathematical induction to prove

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1),$$

where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n \ge 1.$ [10]

(a) Use synthetic division to divide

$$\frac{x^4 - 16}{x + 2} \tag{5}$$

(b) Use Cramer's rule to solve

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
x + 5y + z &=& 4, \\
2x - y - z &=& 6, \\
x + 2y + 3z &=& -5.
\end{array}$$
[15]

Question 6

(a) Divide

$$\frac{x^4 - 16}{x^2 - 2}.$$
 [7]

(b) Find the first 4 terms of the binomial expansion of

$$(1+2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
. [7]

(c) Find all the cube roots of
$$-27i$$
. [6]

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(a) Evaluate

$$\frac{20i}{4-3i} + \frac{20i}{4i+3},$$

and express your answer in the form a + ib. [5]

(b) Solve for x (in the range $0 \leq x < 2\pi$)

$$2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0.$$
 [8]

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(c) Use mathematical induction to prove that

$$P(n) = 1 + 3^{2n-1}, n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \ge 1,$$

is always divisible by 4.

[7]