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# University of Swaziland

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## Re-sit Examination – January/February 2020

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**BSc I, BEng I, BEd I, BASS I, BSc IT I, BSc IS I, BSc Comp. Sci. Ed. I**

**Title of Paper** : Algebra, Trigonometry & Analytic Geometry

**Course Number** : MAT111

**Time Allowed** : Three (3) hours

**Instructions:**

1. This paper consists of 2 sections.
2. Answer ALL questions in Section A.
3. Answer ANY 3 (out of 5) questions in Section B.
4. Show all your working.
5. Begin each question on a new page.

THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN  
BY THE INVIGILATOR.

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**Section A**  
**Answer ALL Questions in this section**

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**A.1** a. Solve for  $x$  given

$$e^{2x-5} = 9\,999$$

leaving your answer correct to 2 d.p.

[3 marks]

b. Evaluate

$$2 + 3i - (1 - 2i)^2$$

and leave your answer in the form  $a + ib$ .

[4 marks]

c. Find the angle between the vectors  $A = -4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$  and  $B = 8\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$ ,  
leaving your answer in degrees correct to 2 d.p.

[5 marks]

d. Find the value of

$$\sum_{n=0}^{90} 50(1.04)^n$$

[4 marks]

correct to 2 d.p.

e. Consider the equation of a circle

$$x^2 + y^2 - 12x = 0.$$

i. Find the coordinates of the centre and radius

[3 marks]

ii. Make a sketch of the circle.

[2 marks]

f. Evaluate the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

[5 marks]

g. Find the quotient and remainder of

$$\frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 10}{x^2 - 2}.$$

[5 marks]

h. In the binomial expansion of

$$\left(x + \frac{2}{x^2}\right)^{22},$$

find the first 3 terms and simplify term by term.

[5 marks]

i. Find the *exact* value of

$$\left(\cos 795^\circ - \sin 795^\circ\right)^2.$$

[4 marks]

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**Section B**

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**Answer ANY 3 Questions in this section**

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**B.2 a.** Consider the complex number

$$\Omega = \sqrt{3} - i.$$

Find

- i. the modulus of  $\Omega$  [2 marks]
- ii. the argument of  $\Omega$  in radians [3 marks]
- iii. the polar form of  $\Omega$  [1 marks]
- iv.  $\Omega^{12}$  using *de Moivre's theorem* and express in the form  $a + ib$ . [4 marks]

**b.** Find the remainder when the polynomial

$$P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 7x + 6$$

is divided by

- i.  $x + 2$  [2 marks]
- ii.  $x - 4$  [2 marks]

**c.** Hence, or otherwise, factorise

$$P(x) = 2x^4 - 3x^3 - 12x^2 + 7x + 6. \quad [6 \text{ marks}]$$

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**B.3 a.** Simplify

$$\left( \cos \frac{5}{12}\pi + i \sin \frac{5}{12}\pi \right) \left( \cos \frac{11}{12}\pi - i \sin \frac{11}{12}\pi \right). \quad [5 \text{ marks}]$$

**b.** Find the *general solution* of the equation

$$2 \sin^2 \theta = 1 + \cos \theta,$$

expressing your answer in radians. [5 marks]

**c.** Prove each of the following trigonometric identities:

i.  $1 - \frac{\sin^2 A}{1 + \cos A} = \cos A$  [4 marks]

ii.  $\frac{\sin 3\theta - \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta} = 2 \sin \theta$  [6 marks]

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**B.4** a. In the binomial expansion of

$$\left(x^3 - \frac{y}{x^2}\right)^{20}$$

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find the

i. middle term [4 marks]

ii. term involving  $\frac{1}{x^{15}}$  [5 marks]

b. Find the first 4 terms of the binomial expansion of

$$\sqrt{1 - 2x^2}. \quad [6 \text{ marks}]$$

c. The second term of a *geometric progression (GP)* is  $-5$ . If the sum of an infinite number of terms of the GP is  $\frac{20}{3}$ , find the first term and the common ratio. [5 marks]

**B.5** a. Simplify

$$\log_b b^4 + \ln e^{2m-1} + 4 \log \sqrt{(0.00001)^m}. \quad [3 \text{ marks}]$$

b. Solve for  $x$  given

i.  $2^x + 2^{-x} = \frac{5}{2}$  [5 marks]

ii.  $\log_2(x+2) + \log_2(x-5) = 3$  [5 marks]

c. A principal sum of E15 000 is invested in an account that pays 9.9% p.a. compounded daily. After a period of  $t$  years, the value of the account is given by

$$A(t) = 15\,000 \left(1 + \frac{0.099}{365}\right)^{365t}$$

i. Find the value of the account after 4.5 years. [2 marks]

ii. Find the time required for the principal amount to grow to E30 000. [5 marks]

**B.6** a. A parabola, whose axis is parallel to the  $x$ -axis, passes through  $(-2, 4)$ ,  $(-3, 2)$  and  $(-11, -2)$ .

i. Find the equation of the parabola [5 marks]

ii. Hence, find the coordinates of the vertex and focus. [5 marks]

b. Use mathematical induction to prove that

$$P(n) = 2^{n+2} + 3^{2n+1}$$

is always divisible by 7, where the integer  $n \geq 0$  [10 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION