SOLUTIONS

3CD MAS Sample Examination

1. (2 + 2 + 3 + 2 = 9 marks)

Given the position vectors $\mathbf{a} = 2i + 6j - 3k$ and $\mathbf{b} = 3i - 4j + 12k$, find

(a) the exact value of $|\mathbf{b}|$

$$|\underset{\sim}{b}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2} \checkmark = \sqrt{169} = \underline{\underline{13}} \checkmark$$

(b) the vector in the same direction as $\mathbf{a}$ but equal in magnitude to $\mathbf{b}$.

$$\text{required vector} = \frac{|\underset{\sim}{b}|\underset{\sim}{a}}{|\underset{\sim}{a}|} \checkmark = \underline{\underline{\frac{13}{7}\begin{pmatrix}2\\6\\-3\end{pmatrix}}} \checkmark$$

(c) the size of the angle between $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$.

$$\underset{\sim}{a} \cdot \underset{\sim}{b} = 6 - 24 - 36 = -54 \checkmark$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-54}{(13)(7)} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \theta = \underline{\underline{126.4^\circ}} \checkmark$$

(d) if $\mathbf{c} = 4i + \lambda j - 8k$ is perpendicular to $\mathbf{a}$, evaluate λ.

$$\begin{pmatrix}2\\6\\-3\end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix}4\\\lambda\\-8\end{pmatrix} = 0 \checkmark$$

$$8 + 6\lambda + 24 = 0$$

$$6\lambda = -32$$

$$\underline{\underline{\lambda = -\frac{16}{3}}} \checkmark$$

9

2. (3 + 3 = 6 marks)

The position vectors of points A, B and C are $-i + 9j + 3k$, $3i + j - k$ and $6i - 5j - 4k$ respectively.

(a) Determine the ratio $\overline{AB} : \overline{BC}$.

$$|\overrightarrow{AB}| = \left|\begin{pmatrix}4\\-8\\-4\end{pmatrix}\right| \checkmark \qquad |\overrightarrow{BC}| = \left|\begin{pmatrix}3\\-6\\-3\end{pmatrix}\right| \checkmark$$

$$= \sqrt{98} \qquad = \sqrt{54}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} : \overrightarrow{BC} = \sqrt{96} : \sqrt{54}$$

$$= \sqrt{48} : \sqrt{27}$$

$$= \sqrt{16} : \sqrt{9} = \underline{4:3} \checkmark$$

OR

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix}4\\-8\\-4\end{pmatrix} = 4\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2\\-1\end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{pmatrix}3\\-6\\-3\end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2\\-1\end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} : \overrightarrow{BC} = \underline{\underline{4:3}} \checkmark$$

(b) Find the position vector of the point P such that $\overline{AP} : \overline{PC}$ is 3: -2.

$$\overrightarrow{AC} : \overrightarrow{CP} = 1 : 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AP} = 3\overrightarrow{AC} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + 3\overrightarrow{AC}$$

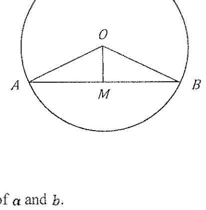
$$= \begin{pmatrix}-1\\9\\3\end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix}7\\-14\\-7\end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix}20\\-33\\-18\end{pmatrix}}} \checkmark$$

6

3. (1 + 2 + 3 = 6 marks)

In the diagram below, O is the centre of the circle and AB is a chord with midpoint M. The vectors $\overline{OA}$ and $\overline{OB}$ are denoted by a and b respectively.



(a) Express $\overline{AB}$ in terms of a and b.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \underline{\underline{\underset{\sim}{b} - \underset{\sim}{a}}} \checkmark$$

(b) Express $\overline{OM}$ in terms of a and b.

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} \checkmark$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}\underset{\sim}{a} + \frac{1}{2}\underset{\sim}{b}}} \checkmark$$

(c) Use vector methods to prove that $\overline{OM}$ is perpendicular to $\overline{AB}$.

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(\underset{\sim}{b} - \underset{\sim}{a})(\underset{\sim}{b} + \underset{\sim}{a}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(|\underset{\sim}{b}|^2 - |\underset{\sim}{a}|^2\right) \checkmark$$

Since $\overrightarrow{OA}$ and $\overrightarrow{OB}$ are radii of the circle, $|\underset{\sim}{a}| = |\underset{\sim}{b}|$ ✓

So, $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OM} = 0$

Hence $\overrightarrow{OM}$ is $\perp$ to $\overrightarrow{AB}$ ✓

6

4. (7 marks)

In triangle ABC, point D lies on BC such that CD : DB = 2 : 1.
Let $\overline{AB} = b$ and $\overline{AC} = c$ and the point E be such that $\overline{BE} = 3b + 2c$.

Prove that the points A, D and E are collinear and determine the ratio AD : DE.

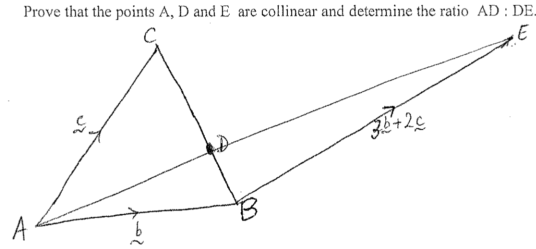


diagram ✓

$$\overrightarrow{AE} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = \underset{\sim}{b} + 3\underset{\sim}{b} + 2\underset{\sim}{c} = 4\underset{\sim}{b} + 2\underset{\sim}{c}$$

$$= 2(2\underset{\sim}{b} + \underset{\sim}{c}) \checkmark$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$= \underset{\sim}{b} + \frac{1}{3}(\underset{\sim}{c} - \underset{\sim}{b}) \checkmark$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\underset{\sim}{b} + \frac{1}{3}\underset{\sim}{c} = \frac{1}{3}(2\underset{\sim}{b} + \underset{\sim}{c}) \checkmark$$

Since $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{6}(2\underset{\sim}{b} + \underset{\sim}{c})$

i.e., $\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{1}{6}\overrightarrow{AE}$ ✓

$\therefore$ A, D, E are collinear and $\overrightarrow{AD} : \overrightarrow{DE} = \underline{\underline{1:5}}$ ✓

7

5. (11 marks)

For each of the following functions, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

(a) $y = x^2 \ln(\sin x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x\left(\ln(\sin x)\right) + x^2\left[\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right] \quad ✓ ✓$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x\left[2\ln(\sin x) + x\cot x\right]}} \quad ✓$$

[3]

(b) $y^2 + xy + x^3 = 17$

$$\underbrace{2y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}_{✓} + x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + y + 3x^2 = 0 \quad ✓$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(2y + x) = -y - 3x^2 \quad ✓$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-y-3x^2}{2y+x}}} \quad ✓$$

[4]

(c) $y = \dfrac{x\cos^2 x}{2\tan x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\tan x\left[x(-\sin 2x) + \cos^2 x\right] - x\cos^2 x\left[2\sec^2 x\right]}{(2\tan x)^2} \quad ✓ ✓ ✓$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{-4x\sin^2 x + \sin 2x - 2x}{4\tan^2 x}} \quad ✓$$

[4]

11

7. (3 marks)

Simplify $\dfrac{3cis\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \times 8cis\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2cis\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \times 6cis\left(-\frac{5\pi}{12}\right)}$.

$$= \frac{24\ cis\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{12\ cis\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{12}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2\ cis\left(\frac{13\pi}{12}\right)}{cis\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \quad ✓$$

$$= 2\ cis\left(\frac{16\pi}{12}\right)$$

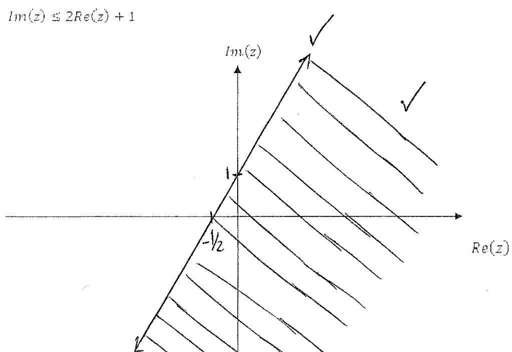
$$= \underline{\underline{2\ cis\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}} \quad ✓ ✓$$

3

8. (3 + 3 + 2 = 8 marks)

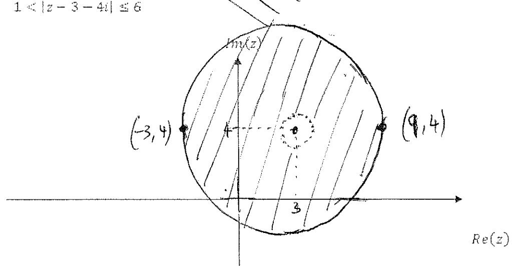
Sketch the following regions in the complex plane.

(a) $Im(z) \le 2Re(z) + 1$



axis-intercepts ✓

(b) $1 < |z - 3 - 4i| \le 6$



shading ✓
Centre ✓
radii ✓

(c) For the region in (b) above, state the maximum value of $|z|$.

Max value of $|z| = 5 + 6$ ✓

$= \underline{\underline{11}}$ units ✓

8

9. (2 + 2 = 4 marks)

P is the point with coordinates (2, 1, 1) and Q is the plane with equation $3x - 2y + 5z - 2 = 0$.

(a) Give a vector equation for the plane that contains P and is parallel to Q.

Required plane has same normal as Q, so is of the form $3x - 2y + 5z = c$ ✓

Since P is on the plane, then $c = 3(2) - 2(1) + 5(1) = 9$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\underset{\sim}{r} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 9}} \quad ✓$$

(b) Give a vector equation for the line through P and perpendicular to Q.

Normal to the plane is parallel to $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, ✓

So required vector eqn is $\underset{\sim}{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{\underline{\underset{\sim}{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 + 3\lambda \\ 1 - 2\lambda \\ 1 + 5\lambda \end{pmatrix}}} \quad ✓$$

4

10. **(2 + 3 = 5 marks)**

Point M has position vector $8i + 24j + k$ and point N has position vector $22i + 3j + 50k$.

(a) Find, to the nearest degree, the angle between the vectors $\overrightarrow{OM}$ and $\overrightarrow{ON}$.

$$\overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{ON} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 24 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 22 \\ 3 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix} = 298$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{298}{(\sqrt{641})(\sqrt{2993})} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \theta = 77.58^\circ$$

$$\theta \approx \underline{78^\circ} \checkmark$$

(b) Find the position vector of the point P that divides $\overrightarrow{MN}$ internally in the ratio 2:5.

$$\overrightarrow{MN} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ -21 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OM} + \tfrac{2}{7}\overrightarrow{MN} \checkmark$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 24 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{7}\begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ -21 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 18 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}} \checkmark$$

5

11. **(6 + 3 = 9 marks)**

A small rocket is fired at noon, from position $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ kilometres, with a constant velocity of $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ kilometres per minute. A stationary weather balloon is at position $\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 4 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix}$ kilometres.

It is known that the rocket just misses the balloon.

(a) Find

(i) at what time the rocket is closest to the balloon, to the nearest minute.

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+3t \\ -3+t \\ 7+5t \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$ Position of rocket at time t (mins), at point P.

$$\overrightarrow{BP} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+3t \\ -3+t \\ 7+5t \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 4 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3t-18 \\ t-7 \\ 5t-31 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

Closes approach when $\begin{pmatrix} 3t-18 \\ t-7 \\ 5t-31 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \checkmark$

$$35t - 216 = 0$$

$$t = 6.17 \text{ mins}$$

$\therefore$ Time of closest approach is $\underline{12.06 \text{ pm}}$. $\checkmark$

(ii) the distance the rocket and the balloon are apart at that time (to the nearest m).

At $t = 6.17$, $\overrightarrow{BP} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5143 \\ -0.8286 \\ -0.1429 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$ (4dp)

$\therefore |\overrightarrow{BP}| = \underline{0.986 \text{ km}}$ (3dp) $\checkmark$

9

A second rocket is also launched at noon, also with a constant velocity, but is fired from position $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ kilometres and aimed so as to collide with the first rocket at exactly 12.07 p.m.

(b) Determine the velocity of the second rocket that will ensure collision takes place at the required time.

Let the velocity of the 2nd rocket be $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ km/min

At 12-07, this rocket is at position $\begin{bmatrix} 3+7a \\ 1+7b \\ 4+7c \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$

At 12-07, position of 1st rocket is $\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 4 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow 3+7a = 23$$
$$1+7b = 4 \checkmark$$
$$4+7c = 42$$

$\therefore 7a = 20,\ 7b = 3,\ 7c = 38$

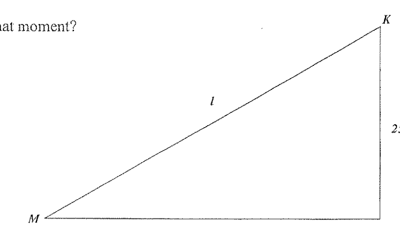
So, velocity of 2nd rocket is $\frac{1}{7}\begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 3 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\begin{bmatrix} 2.8571 \\ 0.4286 \\ 5.4286 \end{bmatrix}}$ km/min $\checkmark$

3

12. **(7 marks)**

Michael is flying a kite. He is standing still and the kite is moving away from him at a constant height of 25 metres in a vertical plane that contains Michael (M) and the kite (K). He keeps the string attached to the kite taut at all times, i.e., it forms the straight line segment MK, as shown in the diagram below. At a certain moment the length of the string is 65 metres and is increasing at a rate of 1.2 metres per second.

How fast is the kite moving at that moment?



$$l^2 = x^2 + 625 \checkmark$$

$\therefore$ when $l = 65$, $x = 60$ $\checkmark$

differentiate implicitly wrt t, $\Rightarrow 2l\left(\frac{dl}{dt}\right) = 2x\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) \checkmark$

$$\therefore 2(65)(1.2) = 2(60)\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)$$

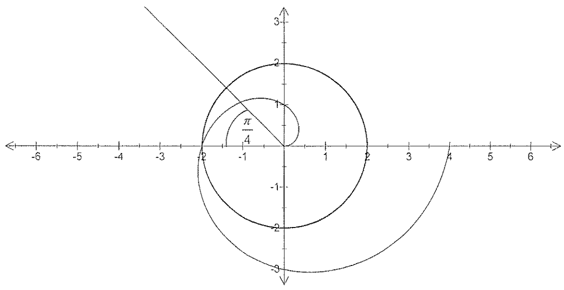
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 1.3 \checkmark$$

$\therefore$ the kite is moving at $\underline{1.3 \text{ m/sec}}$ $\checkmark$

7

13. (3 marks)

The diagram below shows the three graphs $r = a$, $\theta = b$ and $r = c\theta$ where a, b and c are constants.



State the values of a, b and c.

radius of circle is 2, $\therefore$ $\underline{\underline{a=2}}$ ✓

Ray is on the line $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\therefore$ $\underline{\underline{b = \frac{3\pi}{4}}}$ ✓

Spiral cuts $\theta = 2\pi$ when $r=4$, $\therefore$ $c = \frac{4}{2\pi} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{\pi}}}$ ✓

3

14. (1 + 2 + 1 = 4 marks)

A manufacturer sells three products, A, B and C, through outlets at two shopping centres, Eastown (E) and Noxland (N).

The number of units of each product sold per month through each shop is given by the matrix Q, where

$$Q = \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \end{array}$$
$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2500 & 3400 & 1890 \\ 1765 & 4588 & 2456 \end{bmatrix}\begin{array}{c} E \\ N \end{array}$$

(a) Write down the order of matrix Q.

$\underline{2 \times 3}$ ✓

(b) The matrix P, shown below, gives the selling price, in dollars, of products A, B, C.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 14.50 \\ 21.60 \\ 19.20 \end{bmatrix}\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array}$$

(i) Evaluate the matrix M, where $M = QP$.

$$M = \begin{array}{c} E \\ N \end{array}\begin{bmatrix} 2500 & 3400 & 1890 \\ 1765 & 4588 & 2456 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 14.50 \\ 21.60 \\ 19.20 \end{bmatrix}\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} E \\ N \end{array}\begin{bmatrix} 145,978.00 \\ 171,848.50 \end{bmatrix}$$ ✓

(ii) What information does the elements of matrix M provide?

Total Revenue for sales at each of the two shops E and N. ✓

(c) Explain why the matrix PQ is not defined.

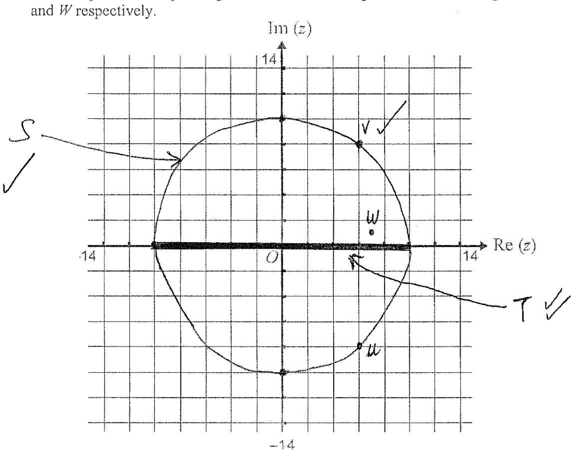
Number of columns in P $\neq$ Number of rows in Q. ✓

4

15. (1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 = 10 marks)

Let $v = 6 + 8i$ and $w = 7 + i$.

(a) Plot the points corresponding to v and w on the diagram below, labelling them as V and W respectively.



(b) Let S be defined by $S = \{z : |z| = 10\}$ where z is a complex number.

(i) Show that $v \in S$.

$|v| = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10$ ✓

Since $|z| = 10$, $v \in S$

(ii) Sketch S on the Argand diagram in part (a).

5

(c) Let u be such that $u + i\overline{w} = \overline{w}$. Find u in cartesian form.

$u + i(7-i) = 7 - i$ ✓

$u = \underline{\underline{6 - 8i}}$ ✓

(d) Sketch, on the Argand diagram in part (a), $T = \{z : |z| \le 10\} \cap \{z : |z - u| = |z - v|\}$.

(e) Use a vector method to prove that $\angle OWV$ is a right angle.

$\vec{OW} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\vec{WV} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓

and $\vec{OW} \cdot \vec{WV} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = -7 + 7 = 0$ ✓

Since $\vec{OW} \cdot \vec{WV} = 0$, ✓

$\angle OWV$ is a right angle.

5

16. (4 marks)

Express $\dfrac{2\sqrt{3}+2i}{1-\sqrt{3}i}$ in polar form.

$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}+2i}{1-\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{4\operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2\operatorname{cis}\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \checkmark\checkmark$$

$$= \underline{\underline{2\operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}} \checkmark\checkmark$$

4

17. (4 marks)

Find matrix X if

$$X\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 9 & 6 \\ 17 & 16 & 25 \\ -2 & 22 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 4IX = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 9 & 6 \\ 17 & 16 & 25 \\ -2 & 22 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$X\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 9 & 6 \\ 17 & 16 & 25 \\ -2 & 22 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$X\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 9 & 6 \\ 17 & 16 & 25 \\ -2 & 22 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 9 & 6 \\ 17 & 16 & 25 \\ -2 & 22 & 25 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \checkmark$$

$$X = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} 123 & 110 & 68 \\ 211 & 157 & 165 \\ 91 & 105 & 164 \end{bmatrix}}} \checkmark$$

4

18. (2 + 4 = 6 marks)

The matrix M is defined by $M = \begin{bmatrix} n-2 & n-1 \\ n+1 & n+2 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) Determine the product $M\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n-2 & n-1 \\ n+1 & n+2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(n-2)+2(n-1) \\ -1(n+1)+2(n+2) \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} n \\ n+3 \end{bmatrix}}} \checkmark\checkmark$$

(b) Hence, or otherwise, solve the for x and y given that $M\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2n \\ 2n+6 \end{bmatrix}$

$$M\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 2\begin{bmatrix} n \\ n+3 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \tfrac{1}{2}\cancel{M}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 2\cancel{M}\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = 4\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{\underline{\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}}} \checkmark\checkmark$$

6

19. (4 marks)

If $W^2 - 5W = kI$, where I is the identity matrix and $W^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$,

determine the value of k.

$$W[W-5I] = kI$$

$$kW^{-1} = W - 5I \checkmark$$

$$kW^{-1} + 5I = W$$

$$\therefore kW^{-1}.W^{-1} + 5W^{-1} = I \checkmark$$

$$k\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} + 5\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{7k-30}{12} & \frac{-5k+30}{12} \\ \frac{-5k+30}{9} & \frac{4k-15}{9} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$7k-30=12$ $\quad$ $5k=30$ $\quad$ $4k=24$

$k=6$ $\quad$ $k=6$ $\quad$ $k=6$

Ans: $\underline{k=6}$ $\checkmark$

4

20. **(4 + 6 = 10 marks)**

(a) Use the method of 'proof by counter example' to prove that if a and b are rational numbers, then so is $a + b$.

Use counter example of $a=\sqrt{2}$ and $b=\sqrt{3}$, both not rational. ✓ ✓

then $a+b$ is $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$, which is not rational ✓

$\therefore$ If a and b are rational, then so is $a+b$. ✓

(b) Use the method of 'proof by contradiction' to prove that there are no positive integer solutions to the Diophantine equation $x^2 - y^2 = 1$.
(Note: A Diophantine equation is an equation for which you seek integer solutions.)

Assume there is a solution (x,y) where x and y are positive integers. ✓

So: $x^2-y^2 = (x+y)(x-y) = 1$ ✓

Since x and y are integers, then

either $\underbrace{x-y=1 \text{ and } x+y=1}_{\text{Solve: } x=1,\ y=0}$, or $\underbrace{x-y=-1 \text{ and } x+y=-1}_{\text{Solve: } x=-1,\ y=0}$ ✓ ✓

In both cases, the solution contradicts the assumption. ✓

$\therefore$ There are no positive integer solutions to $x^2-y^2=1$. ✓

10