

Q.1 [14 marks]

Fill in the blanks using appropriate choice from the given options

Q1.1 [1 mark]

If $A_{2 \times 3}$ and $B_{3 \times 4}$ are two matrices then find order of $AB = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Answer: b. 2×4

Solution:

When multiplying matrices, if A is of order $m \times n$ and B is of order $n \times p$, then AB is of order $m \times p$.

Given: $A_{2 \times 3}$ and $B_{3 \times 4}$

Therefore, AB will be of order 2×4 .

Q1.2 [1 mark]

If $A = [1 \ 3 \ 2]$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then find $AB = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Answer: b. 9

Solution:

$$AB = [1 \ 3 \ 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1(1) + 3(2) + 2(1) = 1 + 6 + 2 = 9$$

Q1.3 [1 mark]

$A \cdot I_2 = A$ then $I_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Answer: c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution:

I_2 is the identity matrix of order 2×2 , which has 1's on the main diagonal and 0's elsewhere.

Q1.4 [1 mark]

If $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Answer: b. 0

Solution:

Since $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ (fundamental trigonometric identity)

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \frac{d}{dx}(1) = 0$$

Q1.5 [1 mark]

$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Answer: d. $-\csc^2 x$

Solution:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

Q1.6 [1 mark]

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log(\sin x) \text{ then find out } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = _$$

Answer: d. $-\cot^2 x$

Solution:

$$\text{Let } y = \log(\sin x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x = \cot x$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

However, since $\csc^2 x = 1 + \cot^2 x$, the answer is $-\csc^2 x$.

Q1.7 [1 mark]

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = _$$

Answer: c. $-\frac{1}{x^2}$

Solution:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-1}) = -1 \cdot x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Q1.8 [1 mark]

$$\text{If } \int x^5 dx = _ + c$$

Answer: a. $\frac{x^6}{6}$

Solution:

$$\int x^5 dx = \frac{x^{5+1}}{5+1} + c = \frac{x^6}{6} + c$$

Q1.9 [1 mark]

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = _ + c$$

Answer: a. 2π

Solution:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi - 0 = 2\pi$$

Q1.10 [1 mark]

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = _ + c$$

Answer: c. 0

Solution:

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1^4}{4} - \frac{(-1)^4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

Q1.11 [1 mark]

The order and degree of the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3y^2 = 0$ is =__

Answer: c. 2 and 1

Solution:

Order is the highest derivative present = 2 (from $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$)

Degree is the power of the highest derivative = 1

Q1.12 [1 mark]

An integrating factor of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q$ is __

Answer: c. $e^{\int p dx}$

Solution:

For a first-order linear differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + py = Q$, the integrating factor is $e^{\int p dx}$.

Q1.13 [1 mark]

$$i^4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Answer: a. 1

Solution:

$$i^4 = (i^2)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$$

Q1.14 [1 mark]

$$(3+4i)(4-5i) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Answer: d. $-32 + i$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} (3 + 4i)(4 - 5i) &= 3(4) + 3(-5i) + 4i(4) + 4i(-5i) \\ &= 12 - 15i + 16i - 20i^2 \\ &= 12 + i - 20(-1) \\ &= 12 + i + 20 = 32 + i \end{aligned}$$

Wait, let me recalculate:

$$(3 + 4i)(4 - 5i) = 12 - 15i + 16i - 20i^2 = 12 + i + 20 = 32 + i$$

The correct answer should be b. $32 + i$, but option d shows $-32 + i$. There might be an error in the options.

Q.2 [14 marks]**Q.2(a) [6 marks]**

Attempt any two

Q2.1 [3 marks]

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ then find out AB & BA .

Solution:

AB calculation:

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1(1) + (-1)(4) + 1(1) & 1(2) + (-1)(2) + 1(7) \\ 3(1) + 2(4) + 1(1) & 3(2) + 2(2) + 1(7) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 4 + 1 & 2 - 2 + 7 \\ 3 + 8 + 1 & 6 + 4 + 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 12 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

BA calculation:

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1(1) + 2(3) & 1(-1) + 2(2) & 1(1) + 2(1) \\ 4(1) + 2(3) & 4(-1) + 2(2) & 4(1) + 2(1) \\ 1(1) + 7(3) & 1(-1) + 7(2) & 1(1) + 7(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & 3 \\ 10 & 0 & 6 \\ 22 & 13 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q2.2 [3 marks]

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then prove that $A^2 - 7I_2 = 0$

Solution:

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} (-1)(-1) + (2)(3) & (-1)(2) + (2)(1) \\ (3)(-1) + (1)(3) & (3)(2) + (1)(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 6 & -2 + 2 \\ -3 + 3 & 6 + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7I_2 = 7 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } A^2 - 7I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Hence proved.

Q2.3 [3 marks]

Find the inverse complex number of $\frac{2+3i}{4-3i}$

Solution:

First, let's find $\frac{2+3i}{4-3i}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2+3i}{4-3i} &= \frac{(2+3i)(4+3i)}{(4-3i)(4+3i)} = \frac{8+6i+12i+9i^2}{16-9i^2} \\ &= \frac{8+18i-9}{16+9} = \frac{-1+18i}{25} = -\frac{1}{25} + \frac{18}{25}i\end{aligned}$$

The inverse of a complex number $z = a + bi$ is $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2}$

$$\text{Let } z = -\frac{1}{25} + \frac{18}{25}i$$

$$|z|^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{25}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{18}{25}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{625} + \frac{324}{625} = \frac{325}{625} = \frac{13}{25}$$

$$\bar{z} = -\frac{1}{25} - \frac{18}{25}i$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{-\frac{1}{25} - \frac{18}{25}i}{\frac{13}{25}} = \frac{-1-18i}{13}$$

Q.2(b) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

Q2.1 [4 marks]

$2y+5x-4=0$ and $7x+3y=5$ solve the equations using matrix method.

Solution:

The system can be written as:

$$5x + 2y = 4$$

$$7x + 3y = 5$$

$$\text{In matrix form: } \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 5(3) - 2(7) = 15 - 14 = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3(4) + (-2)(5) \\ -7(4) + 5(5) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 - 10 \\ -28 + 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, $x = 2$ and $y = -3$.

Q2.2 [4 marks]

$$\text{If } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ then Prove that } (AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$$

Solution:

First, let's find AB :

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2(-1) + (-2)(4) & 2(5) + (-2)(-3) \\ 3(-1) + 1(4) & 3(5) + 1(-3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -2 - 8 & 10 + 6 \\ -3 + 4 & 15 - 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 16 \\ 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^T = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 1 \\ 16 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, let's find B^T and A^T :

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T \cdot A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T \cdot A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1(2) + 4(-2) & -1(3) + 4(1) \\ 5(2) + (-3)(-2) & 5(3) + (-3)(1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T \cdot A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 - 8 & -3 + 4 \\ 10 + 6 & 15 - 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 1 \\ 16 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since $(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$, the property is proved.

Q2.3 [4 marks]

Simplify: $\frac{(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^{-3} \cdot (\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)^2}{(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^{-7} \cdot (\cos 5\theta - i \sin 5\theta)^3}$

Solution:

Using De Moivre's theorem: $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)$

$$(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^{-3} = \cos(-6\theta) + i \sin(-6\theta) = \cos(6\theta) - i \sin(6\theta)$$

$$(\cos 3\theta - i \sin 3\theta)^2 = (\cos(-3\theta) + i \sin(-3\theta))^2 = \cos(-6\theta) + i \sin(-6\theta) = \cos(6\theta) - i \sin(6\theta)$$

$$(\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)^{-7} = \cos(-14\theta) + i \sin(-14\theta) = \cos(14\theta) - i \sin(14\theta)$$

$$(\cos 5\theta - i \sin 5\theta)^3 = (\cos(-5\theta) + i \sin(-5\theta))^3 = \cos(-15\theta) + i \sin(-15\theta) = \cos(15\theta) - i \sin(15\theta)$$

The expression becomes:

$$\frac{[\cos(6\theta) - i \sin(6\theta)][\cos(6\theta) - i \sin(6\theta)]}{[\cos(14\theta) - i \sin(14\theta)][\cos(15\theta) - i \sin(15\theta)]}$$

$$= \frac{[\cos(6\theta) - i \sin(6\theta)]^2}{[\cos(14\theta) - i \sin(14\theta)][\cos(15\theta) - i \sin(15\theta)]}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(12\theta) - i \sin(12\theta)}{\cos(29\theta) - i \sin(29\theta)}$$

$$= \cos(12\theta - 29\theta) + i \sin(12\theta - 29\theta) = \cos(-17\theta) + i \sin(-17\theta) = \cos(17\theta) - i \sin(17\theta)$$

Q.3 [14 marks]

Q.3(a) [6 marks]**Attempt any two****Q3.1 [3 marks]****If $y = \frac{1+\tan x}{1-\tan x}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$** **Solution:**Using quotient rule: $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{u}{v} \right] = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$ Let $u = 1 + \tan x$ and $v = 1 - \tan x$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sec^2 x \text{ and } \frac{dv}{dx} = -\sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1-\tan x)(\sec^2 x) - (1+\tan x)(-\sec^2 x)}{(1-\tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-\tan x)\sec^2 x + (1+\tan x)\sec^2 x}{(1-\tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sec^2 x[(1-\tan x) + (1+\tan x)]}{(1-\tan x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sec^2 x}{(1-\tan x)^2}$$

Q3.2 [3 marks]**Using Definition of differentiation differentiate x^3 with respect to x .****Solution:**Using the definition: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ For $f(x) = x^3$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - x^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2)$$

$$= 3x^2 + 0 + 0 = 3x^2$$

Q3.3 [3 marks]**Simplify: $\int \frac{4+3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$** **Solution:**

$$\int \frac{4+3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{4}{\sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= 4 \int \csc^2 x dx + 3 \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

For the first integral: $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x$

For the second integral, let $u = \sin x$, then $du = \cos x \, dx$:

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2} du = -\frac{1}{u} = -\frac{1}{\sin x} = -\csc x$$

Therefore:

$$\int \frac{4+3\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = 4(-\cot x) + 3(-\csc x) + C = -4\cot x - 3\csc x + C$$

Q.3(b) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

Q3.1 [4 marks]

If $y = \log\left(\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right)$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Solution:

$$y = \log\left(\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right) = \log(\cos x) - \log(1 + \sin x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\cos x)] - \frac{d}{dx} [\log(1 + \sin x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) - \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= -\tan x - \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$$

To simplify further:

$$= -\frac{\sin x(1+\sin x) + \cos^2 x}{\cos x(1+\sin x)}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos x(1+\sin x)}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x + 1}{\cos x(1+\sin x)} = -\frac{1}{\cos x} = -\sec x$$

Q3.2 [4 marks]

Find maximum and minimum value of function $f(x) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x + 10$.

Solution:

To find extrema, we find where $f'(x) = 0$:

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 30x + 36 = 6(x^2 - 5x + 6) = 6(x - 2)(x - 3)$$

Setting $f'(x) = 0$: $x = 2$ or $x = 3$

To determine nature of critical points, we use the second derivative test:

$$f''(x) = 12x - 30$$

At $x = 2$: $f''(2) = 24 - 30 = -6 < 0 \rightarrow$ Local maximum

At $x = 3$: $f''(3) = 36 - 30 = 6 > 0 \rightarrow$ Local minimum

Values:

$$f(2) = 2(8) - 15(4) + 36(2) + 10 = 16 - 60 + 72 + 10 = 38$$

$$f(3) = 2(27) - 15(9) + 36(3) + 10 = 54 - 135 + 108 + 10 = 37$$

Therefore:

- Local maximum value: 38 at $x = 2$
- Local minimum value: 37 at $x = 3$

Q3.3 [4 marks]

If $y = 2e^{-3x} + 3e^{2x}$ then prove that $y_2 + y_1 - 6y = 0$.

Solution:

Given: $y = 2e^{-3x} + 3e^{2x}$

$$y_1 = \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(-3)e^{-3x} + 3(2)e^{2x} = -6e^{-3x} + 6e^{2x}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -6(-3)e^{-3x} + 6(2)e^{2x} = 18e^{-3x} + 12e^{2x}$$

Now let's verify $y_2 + y_1 - 6y = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 + y_1 - 6y &= (18e^{-3x} + 12e^{2x}) + (-6e^{-3x} + 6e^{2x}) - 6(2e^{-3x} + 3e^{2x}) \\ &= 18e^{-3x} + 12e^{2x} - 6e^{-3x} + 6e^{2x} - 12e^{-3x} - 18e^{2x} \\ &= (18 - 6 - 12)e^{-3x} + (12 + 6 - 18)e^{2x} \\ &= 0 \cdot e^{-3x} + 0 \cdot e^{2x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence proved.

Q.4 [14 marks]

Q.4(a) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

Q4.1 [3 marks]

Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx$

Solution:

Let $u = x^3$, then $du = 3x^2 dx$, so $x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} du$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^6} dx &= \int \frac{1}{1+(x^3)^2} \cdot x^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}(u) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1}(x^3) + C \end{aligned}$$

Q4.2 [3 marks]

Evaluate: $\int x \log x dx$

Solution:

Using integration by parts: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

Let $u = \log x$ and $dv = x dx$

Then $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ and $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x \log x \, dx &= \log x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \int \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2 \log x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\log x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Q4.3 [3 marks]

Solve the differential equation $xdy + ydx = 0$.

Solution:

The given equation is: $xdy + ydx = 0$

This can be written as: $xdy = -ydx$

Separating variables: $\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x}$

Integrating both sides:

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\log |y| = -\log |x| + C_1$$

$$\log |y| + \log |x| = C_1$$

$$\log |xy| = C_1$$

$$|xy| = e^{C_1} = C \text{ (where } C = e^{C_1})$$

Therefore: $xy = \pm C$

The general solution is: $xy = k$ (where k is an arbitrary constant)

Q.4(b) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

Q4.1 [4 marks]

Evaluate: $\int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx$

Solution:

Let $u = \log x$, then $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$

When $x = 1$: $u = \log 1 = 0$

When $x = e$: $u = \log e = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx &= \int_0^1 u^2 du \\
 &= \left[\frac{u^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q4.2 [4 marks]

Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec x}{\sec x + \cos x} dx$

Solution:

$$\text{Let } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec x}{\sec x + \cos x} dx$$

First, let's simplify the integrand:

$$\frac{\sec x}{\sec x + \cos x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + \cos x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{\cos x}} = \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{So } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

Using the substitution $\tan(x/2) = t$:

$$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

When $x = 0$: $t = 0$

When $x = \pi/2$: $t = 1$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$$

After simplification (which involves significant algebra), this evaluates to:

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Q4.3 [4 marks]

Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = e^x$, $y(0) = 2$.

Solution:

This is a first-order linear differential equation of the form $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

Here, $P(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ and $Q(x) = e^x$

The integrating factor is: $\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = e^{\log|x|} = |x| = x$ (for $x > 0$)

Multiplying the equation by the integrating factor:

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = xe^x$$

The left side is $\frac{d}{dx}(xy)$, so:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xy) = xe^x$$

Integrating both sides:

$$xy = \int xe^x dx$$

Using integration by parts for $\int xe^x dx$:

Let $u = x$, $dv = e^x dx$

Then $du = dx$, $v = e^x$

$$\int xe^x dx = xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C = e^x(x - 1) + C$$

Therefore: $xy = e^x(x - 1) + C$

$$y = \frac{e^x(x-1)+C}{x}$$

Using the initial condition $y(0) = 2$:

This presents a problem as the solution is undefined at $x = 0$. Let me reconsider the problem.

Actually, let's solve this more carefully. The equation should be valid for $x \neq 0$.

If we assume the initial condition is at $x = 1$ instead (as $x = 0$ makes the equation singular), and $y(1) = 2$:

$$2 = \frac{e^{1(1-1)+C}}{1} = \frac{0+C}{1} = C$$

So $C = 2$, and the solution is:

$$y = \frac{e^x(x-1)+2}{x}$$

Q.5 [14 marks]

Q.5(a) [6 marks]

Attempt any two

Q5.1 [3 marks]

Find the conjugate complex number and modulus of $\frac{3+7i}{1-i}$.

Solution:

First, let's simplify $\frac{3+7i}{1-i}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3+7i}{1-i} &= \frac{(3+7i)(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{3+3i+7i+7i^2}{1-i^2} \\ &= \frac{3+10i-7}{1+1} = \frac{-4+10i}{2} = -2 + 5i \end{aligned}$$

Conjugate: The conjugate of $-2 + 5i$ is $-2 - 5i$

Modulus: $|-2 + 5i| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 25} = \sqrt{29}$

Q5.2 [3 marks]

Find the square root of complex number $3 - 4i$.

Solution:

Let $\sqrt{3 - 4i} = a + bi$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

Then $(a + bi)^2 = 3 - 4i$

$$a^2 + 2abi + (bi)^2 = 3 - 4i$$

$$a^2 - b^2 + 2abi = 3 - 4i$$

Comparing real and imaginary parts:

$$a^2 - b^2 = 3 \dots (1)$$

$$2ab = -4 \dots (2)$$

From equation (2): $b = -\frac{2}{a}$

Substituting in equation (1):

$$a^2 - \left(-\frac{2}{a}\right)^2 = 3$$

$$a^2 - \frac{4}{a^2} = 3$$

$$a^4 - 3a^2 - 4 = 0$$

Let $u = a^2$: $u^2 - 3u - 4 = 0$

$$(u - 4)(u + 1) = 0$$

$$\text{So } u = 4 \text{ or } u = -1$$

$$\text{Since } u = a^2 \geq 0, \text{ we have } u = 4, \text{ so } a^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Therefore } a = \pm 2$$

$$\text{If } a = 2: b = -\frac{2}{2} = -1$$

$$\text{If } a = -2: b = -\frac{2}{-2} = 1$$

$$\text{The two square roots are: } 2 - i \text{ and } -2 + i$$

Q5.3 [3 marks]

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$

Solution:

Taking logarithm of both sides:

$$\log y = \tan x \log(\sin x)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to x :

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\tan x \log(\sin x)]$$

Using product rule on the right side:

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x \log(\sin x) + \tan x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x \log(\sin x) + \tan x \cdot \cot x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x \log(\sin x) + 1$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y [\sec^2 x \log(\sin x) + 1]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\tan x} [\sec^2 x \log(\sin x) + 1]$$

Q.5(b) [8 marks]

Attempt any two

Q5.1 [4 marks]

Find solution of the differential equation $\tan y \, dx + \tan x \sec^2 y \, dy = 0$.

Solution:

The given equation is: $\tan y \, dx + \tan x \sec^2 y \, dy = 0$

Rearranging: $\tan y \, dx = -\tan x \sec^2 y \, dy$

$$\frac{\tan y}{\sec^2 y} \, dy = -\tan x \, dx$$

$$\frac{\sin y / \cos y}{1 / \cos^2 y} \, dy = -\tan x \, dx$$

$$\frac{\sin y}{\cos y} \cdot \cos^2 y \, dy = -\tan x \, dx$$

$$\sin y \cos y dy = -\tan x dx$$

Integrating both sides:

$$\int \sin y \cos y dy = -\int \tan x dx$$

For the left side, let $u = \sin y$, then $du = \cos y dy$:

$$\int \sin y \cos y dy = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{\sin^2 y}{2}$$

For the right side:

$$-\int \tan x dx = -\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \log |\cos x| + C_1$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{\sin^2 y}{2} = \log |\cos x| + C$$

$$\sin^2 y = 2 \log |\cos x| + K \text{ (where } K = 2C)$$

Q5.2 [4 marks]

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ then find A^{-1} .

Solution:

To find A^{-1} , we use the formula $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A)$

First, let's find $|A|$:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 3(1 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 0) + 1(4 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 5) + 2(4 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 5) \\ &= 3(1) + 1(4 + 5) + 2(0 - 5) = 3 + 9 - 10 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Now we find the cofactor matrix:

$$C_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$C_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(4 - (-5)) = -9$$

$$C_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 5 = -5$$

$$C_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1 - 0) = 1$$

$$C_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 10 = -7$$

$$C_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(0 - (-5)) = -5$$

$$C_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$C_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(-3 - 8) = 11$$

$$C_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - (-4) = 7$$

The cofactor matrix is: $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 & -5 \\ 1 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & 11 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

The adjugate is the transpose of the cofactor matrix:

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -9 & -7 & 11 \\ -5 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -9 & -7 & 11 \\ -5 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -9/2 & -7/2 & 11/2 \\ -5/2 & -5/2 & 7/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q5.3 [4 marks]

$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Solution:

These are parametric equations. To find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, we use:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta}$$

First, let's find $\frac{dx}{d\theta}$:

$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

Next, let's find $\frac{dy}{d\theta}$:

$$y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \sin \theta$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a \sin \theta}{a(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

Using the identity $1 - \cos \theta = 2 \sin^2(\theta/2)$ and $\sin \theta = 2 \sin(\theta/2) \cos(\theta/2)$:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \sin(\theta/2) \cos(\theta/2)}{2 \sin^2(\theta/2)} = \frac{\cos(\theta/2)}{\sin(\theta/2)} = \cot(\theta/2)$$

Formula Cheat Sheet

Differentiation Formulas

- $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$

- $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- $\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$

Integration Formulas

- $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ (for $n \neq -1$)
- $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C$
- $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
- $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$
- $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
- $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$

Matrix Operations

- $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
- $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A)$
- For 2x2 matrix: $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$

Complex Numbers

- $i^2 = -1, i^3 = -i, i^4 = 1$
- $|a + bi| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
- De Moivre's Theorem: $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)$

Problem-Solving Strategies

1. **For Matrix Problems:** Always check dimensions before multiplication
2. **For Differentiation:** Use appropriate rules (product, quotient, chain)
3. **For Integration:** Look for substitutions or integration by parts
4. **For Differential Equations:** Identify type (separable, linear, etc.)
5. **For Complex Numbers:** Convert to standard form before operations

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. **Sign errors** in differentiation and integration
2. **Forgetting constant of integration**
3. **Matrix dimension mismatch**
4. **Not simplifying complex fractions**

5. **Missing absolute value signs** in logarithms

Exam Tips

1. **Show all steps** clearly
2. **Double-check calculations**
3. **Use proper mathematical notation**
4. **Manage time effectively**
5. **Attempt easier questions first**