

Day Two: Solutions.

#1. (a) $\log_2(x-5) + \log_2(x+2) = 3$

$\Rightarrow \log_2(x-5)(x+2) = 3$

$\Rightarrow (x-5)(x+2) = 2^3$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x-6)(x+3) = 0$

$\boxed{x=6}$, $x \neq -3$

(b) $2 \sin 2x = \sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi$



$2x = \frac{\pi}{3}, 2x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{\pi}{6}, x = \frac{\pi}{3}}$

$2x = \frac{7\pi}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

(c) $\log_{\frac{1}{2}} x = \log_2 x - 1$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_2 x - \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_2 x - \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 \frac{1}{2}}$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_2 x - \frac{\log_2 x}{-1}$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_2 x + \log_2 x$

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_2 x^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{2}}$

#2 (a)

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{V} = \frac{10}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2+3i} + \frac{1}{3+2i} = \frac{10}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2-3i)}{(2+3i)(2-3i)} + \frac{(3-2i)}{(3+2i)(3-2i)} = \frac{10}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2-3i}{4+9} + \frac{3-2i}{9+4} = \frac{10}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5-5i}{13} = \frac{10}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5(1-i)}{13} = \frac{10 \cdot 2}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-i}{13} = \frac{2}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow W(1-i) = 26$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \frac{26(1+i)}{(1-i)(1+i)}$$

$$W = \frac{13 \cdot 26(1+i)}{2}$$

$$W = 13 + 13i$$

(c) r is a common ratio.

$$L = \frac{\beta}{r}, \beta, \gamma = \beta \cdot r$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 = \frac{\beta}{r} + \beta + \beta \cdot r = \beta \left(\frac{1}{r} + 1 + r \right)$$

$$\textcircled{2} 18 = \left(\frac{\beta}{r} \cdot \beta \right) + (\beta \cdot r \cdot \beta) + (\beta \cdot \beta \cdot r)$$

$$18 = \beta^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} + 1 + r \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18}{6} = (3 = \beta) \Rightarrow C = -\frac{\beta}{r} \cdot \beta \cdot \beta \cdot r = -(3)^3 = -27$$

#3

(3)

(a) (i) Expand

$$(x-\alpha)(y-\beta)(x-\gamma)$$

$$= x^3 - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)x^2 + (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)x - \alpha\beta\gamma$$

$$= x^3 + px^2 + qx + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore p = -(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)$$

$$q = (\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha)$$

$$c = -\alpha\beta\gamma$$

(b) $p = -6$ and $q = 18$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (\beta - \alpha) + (\beta) + (\beta - \alpha) = 6$$

$$3\beta = 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{\beta = 2}$$

$$6 = \alpha + 2 + \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha + \gamma = 4} \Rightarrow \gamma = 4 - \alpha$$

$$q = 18 = \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 = (\alpha)(2) + (2)(\gamma) + \gamma\alpha$$

$$18 = (\alpha)(2) + 2(4 - \alpha) + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-24}}{2} = 2 \pm i\sqrt{6}$$

$$\alpha = 2 - i\sqrt{6}, \beta = 2, \gamma = 2 + i\sqrt{6}$$

$$\therefore C = -(2 - i\sqrt{6}) \cdot 2 \cdot (2 + i\sqrt{6})$$

$$= -20$$

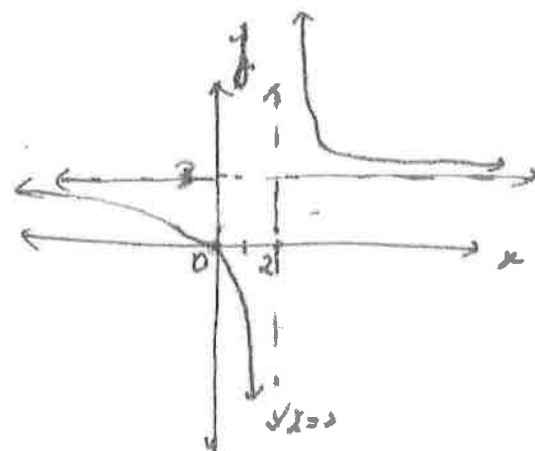
Name: Key

[Maximum mark: 17]

The function f is defined by $f(x) = \frac{3x}{x-2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \neq 2$.

- (a) Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$, indicating clearly any asymptotes and points of intersection with the x and y axes. [4]
- (b) Find an expression for $f^{-1}(x)$. [4]
- (c) Find all values of x for which $f(x) = f^{-1}(x)$. [3]
- (d) Solve the inequality $|f(x)| < \frac{3}{2}$. [4]

a) V. Asymptote: $x=2$
 H Asymptote: $y=3$
 x -int ($y=0$) $0=3x \quad x=0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$
 y -int ($x=0$) $y=0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$



b) $x = \frac{3y}{y-2} \Rightarrow (y-2)x = 3y$
 $\Rightarrow x \cdot y - 2x = 3y$
 $\Rightarrow 3y - 2y = -2x$
 $\Rightarrow y(3-x) = -2x$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{x-3} \quad (x \neq 3)$

#4 .

(5)

$$(c) \frac{3x}{x-2} = \frac{2x}{x-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x(x-3) = 2x(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 9x = 2x^2 - 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0, x=5}$$

#5 .

$$(a) \log_2(x-5) + \log_2(x+2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(x-5)(x+2) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 10 = 2^3$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 18 = 0$$

+3
-6

$$\Rightarrow (x+3)(x-6) = 0$$

$$\cancel{x=-3}, \boxed{x=6}$$

$$(b) \ln(x-1) + \ln(x+1) = 4 \ln 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x-1)(x+1) = \ln 2^4$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 16$$

$$x^2 = 17$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{17} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \sqrt{17}}$$