

1YGB - M1 PAPER 0 - QUESTION 1

$$x^2 + 5px + 2p = 0, \quad p \text{ CONSTANT}$$

"HAS REAL ROOTS" \Rightarrow 2 DISTINCT REAL ROOTS ($b^2 - 4ac > 0$)
 \Rightarrow 1 REPEATED REAL ROOT ($b^2 - 4ac = 0$)

THUS WE HAVE

$$b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

$$(5p)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 2p \geq 0$$

$$25p^2 - 8p \geq 0$$

$$p(25p - 8) \geq 0$$

CRITICAL VALUES ARE $\begin{cases} 0 \\ \frac{8}{25} \end{cases}$



$\therefore p \leq 0 \text{ OR } p \geq \frac{8}{25}$

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GRADIENT OF L

$$\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{3 - 5}{-2 - 2} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

EQUATION OF L, GRADIENT $\frac{1}{2}$, PASSING THROUGH (2, 5)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y - y_0 &= m(x - x_0) \\ \Rightarrow y - 5 &= \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) \\ \Rightarrow 2y - 10 &= x - 2 \\ \Rightarrow 2y &= x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

WHEN $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= 8 \\ y &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore P(0, 4)$

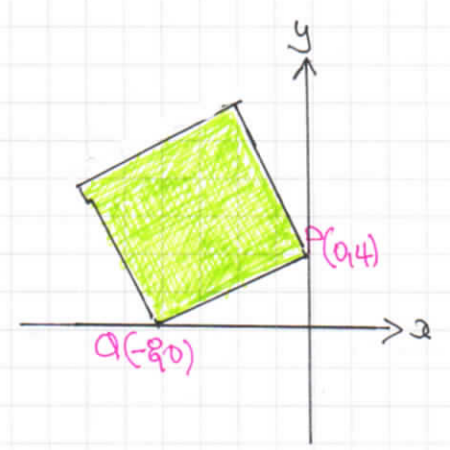
WHEN $y=0$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x + 8 \\ x &= -8 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore Q(-8, 0)$

LENGTH OF PQ IS GIVEN BY

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\ \Rightarrow |PQ| &= \sqrt{(0 - 4)^2 + (-8 - 0)^2} \\ \Rightarrow |PQ| &= \sqrt{16 + 64} \\ \Rightarrow |PQ| &= \sqrt{80} \end{aligned}$$



AREA OF SQUARE IS

$$\sqrt{80} \times \sqrt{80} = \underline{80}$$

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1YGB - MPI PAGE 0 - QUESTION 3

a) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 8x^2 - x + k$

$x-2$ IS A FACTOR $\Rightarrow f(2) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 4 \times 2^3 - 8 \times 2^2 - 2 + k$
 $\Rightarrow 32 - 32 - 2 + k$
 $\Rightarrow k = 2$

$f(x) = 4x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 2$

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} + 2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - 2 - \frac{1}{2} + 2$
 $= 0$

\therefore $(2x-1)$ IS INDEED ALSO A FACTOR

c) BY INSPECTION WE HAVE

$f(x) = 4x^3 - 8x^2 - x + 2 = (x-2)(2x-1)(2x+1)$

d) $4\sin^3 y - 8\sin^2 y - \sin y + k = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (\sin y - 2)(2\sin y - 1)(2\sin y + 1) = 0$
(PART a)

$\Rightarrow \sin y = \begin{cases} \cancel{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

1YGB - MPI PAGE 0 - QUESTION 3

SOLVING SEPARATELY

• $\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30^\circ$

$$\begin{cases} y = 30^\circ \pm 360^\circ n \\ y = 150^\circ \pm 360^\circ n \end{cases}$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

• $\arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -30^\circ$

$$\begin{cases} y = -30^\circ \pm 360^\circ n \\ y = 210^\circ \pm 360^\circ n \end{cases}$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

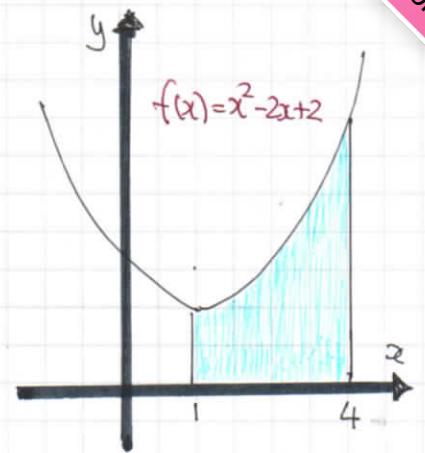


$y = 30^\circ, 150^\circ, 210^\circ, 330^\circ$

YGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 4

a) FINDING THE AREA BY INTEGRATION

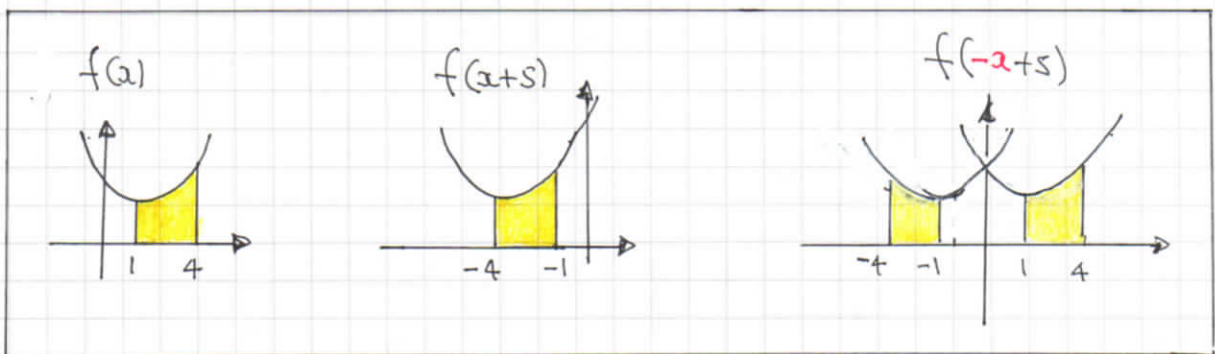
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AREA} &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx = \int_1^4 x^2 - 2x + 2 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 2x \right]_1^4 \\
 &= \left(\frac{64}{3} - 16 + 8 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 2 \right) \\
 &= \frac{40}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \\
 &= \frac{36}{3} \\
 &= 12
 \end{aligned}$$



b) NOW WE HAVE USING THE PROPERTIES OF THE INTEGRAL & TRANSFORMATION

$$\int_1^4 2f(5-x) dx = 2 \int_1^4 f(5-x) dx = 2 \int_1^4 f(x) dx = 2 \times 12 = 24$$

(See Below)



IYGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 5

a)

$$\underline{a} = 3\underline{i} - 2\underline{j}$$

$$\underline{b} = 5\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}$$

$$AB : BC = 2 : 5$$

USING POSITION VECTORS

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OC} = \vec{OB} + \vec{BC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OC} = \vec{OB} + \frac{5}{2}\vec{AB}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \underline{b} + \frac{5}{2}(\underline{b} - \underline{a})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \underline{b} + \frac{5}{2}\underline{b} - \frac{5}{2}\underline{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \frac{7}{2}\underline{b} - \frac{5}{2}\underline{a}$$

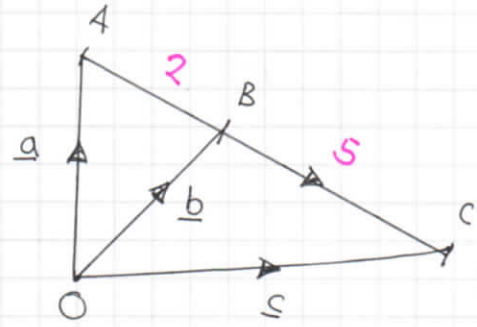
$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \frac{1}{2}(7\underline{b} - 5\underline{a})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \frac{1}{2}[7(5\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}) - 5(3\underline{i} - 2\underline{j})]$$

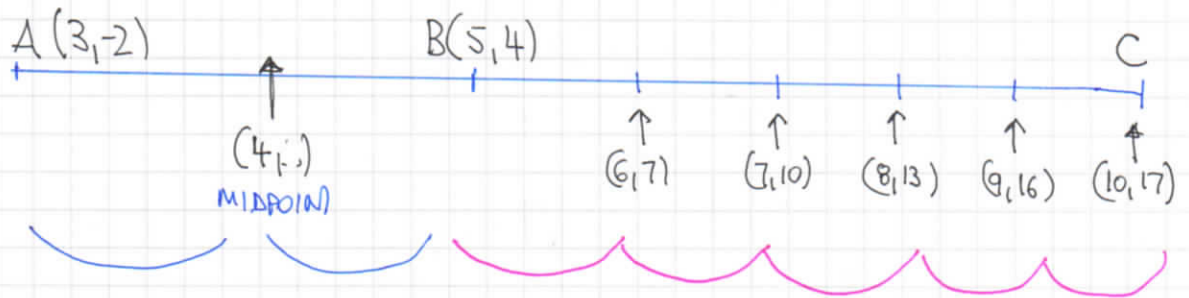
$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \frac{1}{2}[35\underline{i} + 28\underline{j} - 15\underline{i} + 10\underline{j}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = \frac{1}{2}[20\underline{i} + 38\underline{j}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c} = 10\underline{i} + 19\underline{j}$$



OR SIMPLY BY INSPECTION



$$\therefore \underline{c} = 10\underline{i} + 19\underline{j}$$

AS BEFORE

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- b)
- $\vec{AB} = \underline{b} - \underline{a} = (5\underline{i} + 4\underline{j}) - (3\underline{i} - 2\underline{j}) = 2\underline{i} + 6\underline{j}$
 - DIRECTION CAN BE SCALED TO $\underline{i} + 3\underline{j}$
 - HENCE SINCE $|\underline{i} + 3\underline{j}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$, WE NEED 6 "VECTOR STEPS" IN EITHER DIRECTION FROM B
 - I.E $\underline{d} = \underline{b} + 6(\underline{i} + 3\underline{j}) = 5\underline{i} + 4\underline{j} + 6\underline{i} + 18\underline{j}$
 $\underline{d} = \underline{b} - 6(\underline{i} + 3\underline{j}) = 5\underline{i} + 4\underline{j} - 6\underline{i} - 18\underline{j}$
 $\therefore \underline{d} = 11\underline{i} + 22\underline{j}$ OR $\underline{d} = -\underline{i} - 14\underline{j}$

ALTERNATIVE

- LET $D(a, b)$
- GRADIENT $AB = \frac{4 - (-2)}{5 - 3} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$
- LINE THROUGH A, B & D IS

$$y - 4 = 3(x - 5)$$

$$y - 4 = 3x - 15$$

$$y = 3x - 11$$
- HENCE $D(a, 3a - 11)$
- NOW THE DISTANCE $|BD| = 6\sqrt{10}$
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(3a - 11 - 4)^2 + (a - 5)^2} = 6\sqrt{10}$
 $\Rightarrow (3a - 15)^2 + (a - 5)^2 = 360$

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$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a^2 - 90a + 225 \\ a^2 - 10a + 25 \end{cases} = 360$$

$$\Rightarrow 10a^2 - 100a + 250 = 360$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 10a + 25 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - 10a - 11 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a+1)(a-11) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \begin{cases} -1 \\ 11 \end{cases} \quad b = \begin{cases} 3(-1) - 11 = -14 \\ 3(11) - 11 = 22 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore D(-1, -14) \quad \text{OR} \quad (11, 22)$$

$$\therefore \underline{d = -1 - 14} \quad \text{OR} \quad \underline{d = 11 + 22}$$

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IYGB - MPA PAPER 0 - QUESTION 6

THE DERIVATIVE IS FORMALLY GIVEN BY

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right]$$

IN THIS CASE WE HAVE

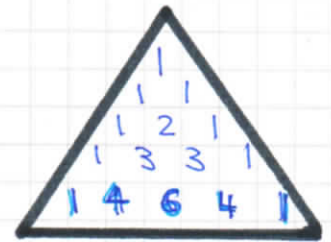
$$f(x) = x^4$$

$$f(x+h) = (x+h)^4$$

EXPANDING BINOMIALLY WE HAVE

$$(x+h)^4 = 1x^4h^0 + 4x^3h^1 + 6x^2h^2 + 4x^1h^3 + 1x^0h^4$$

$$(x+h)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4$$



TIDYING UP NEXT

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = (x+h)^4 - x^4 = (\cancel{x^4} + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4) - \cancel{x^4}$$

FINALLY WE HAVE

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4}{h} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\cancel{4x^3} + \cancel{6x^2h} + \cancel{4xh^2} + h^3 \right]$$

$$= \underline{4x^3}$$

LYGB - MFL PAPER 0 - QUESTION 7

$$m = 20e^{0.02t}, t \geq 0$$

$m = \text{MASS IN kg}$
 $t = \text{TIME IN HOURS}$

a) Firstly when $t=0$ $m = 20 \times e^0$
 $m = 20 \text{ kg}$ ← INITIAL MASS

"THREE TIMES THE INITIAL MASS" ...

$$60 = 20e^{0.02t}$$

$$3 = e^{0.02t}$$

$$\ln 3 = 0.02t$$

$$\ln 3 = \frac{1}{50}t$$

$$t = 50 \ln 3 \approx 54.93$$

∴ APPROX 55 HOURS

b) RATE OF CHANGE ⇒ DIFFERENTIATION

• $m = 20e^{0.02t}$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 20 \times 0.02 \times e^{0.02t}$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = 0.4 \times e^{0.02t}$$

• $m = 100$

$$100 = 20e^{0.02t}$$

$$5 = e^{0.02t}$$

COMBINING WE OBTAIN

$$\left. \frac{dm}{dt} \right|_{m=100} = 0.4 \times e^{0.02t} = 0.4 \times 5 = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ kg h}^{-1}}}$$

YGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 8

REWRITE THE EQUATION IN INDEXIAL FORM & DIFFERENTIATE

$$\Rightarrow y = x(x^2 - 128\sqrt{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x(x^2 - 128x^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x^3 - 128x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 192x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

FOR STATIONARY POINTS SET $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 - 192x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 64x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 64x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 64 \quad (\text{WE ARE NOT CONCERNED WITH } x=0)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{2}{3}} = (64)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^1 = (\sqrt[3]{64})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 16$$

CHECK THE NATURE OF THE POINT BY THE SECOND DERIVATIVE TEST

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 96x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{x=16} = 6 \times 16 - 96 \times 16^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 96 - 96 \times \frac{1}{4} = 96 - 24 = 72 > 0$$

LOCAL MINIMUM

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FINALLY TO FIND THE y CO-ORDINATE IN THE REQUIRED FORM

$$y = x(x^2 - 128\sqrt{x})$$

$$y = 16(16^2 - 128\sqrt{16})$$

$$y = -4096$$

$$y = -2^{12} \quad (\text{TRIAL \& ERROR OF POWER OF 2})$$

\(\therefore\) LOCAL MINIMUM AT \((16, -2^{12})\)

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1YGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 9

a) START BY OBTAINING THE "PARTICULARS" OF THE TWO CIRCLES

• $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 2y = 15$

$x^2 - 6x + y^2 - 2y = 15$

• $(x-3)^2 - 9 + (y-1)^2 - 1 = 15$

$(x-3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 25$

CENTRE AT (3,1)

RADIUS 5

• $x^2 + y^2 - 18x + 14y = 95$

$x^2 - 18x + y^2 + 14y = 95$

$(x-9)^2 - 81 + (y+7)^2 - 49 = 95$

$(x-9)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 225$

CENTRE AT (9,-7)

RADIUS 15

IF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THEIR CENTRES IS

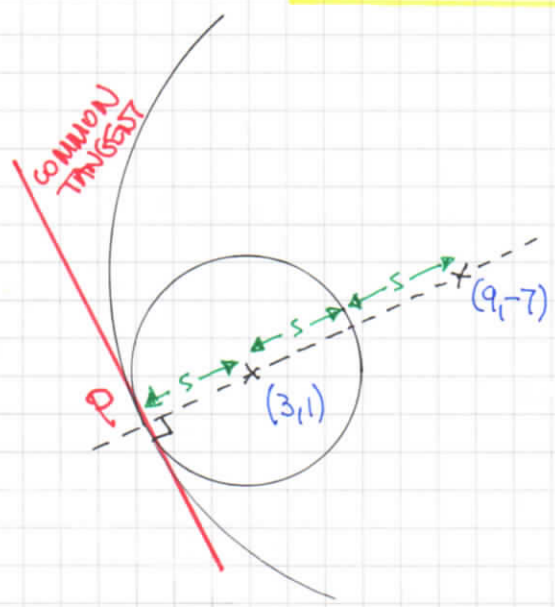
- $15 + 5 = 20$, THEY ARE TOUCHING EXTERNALLY
- $15 - 5 = 10$, THEY ARE TOUCHING INTERNALLY

$d = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2}$

$d = \sqrt{(-7-1)^2 + (9-3)^2}$

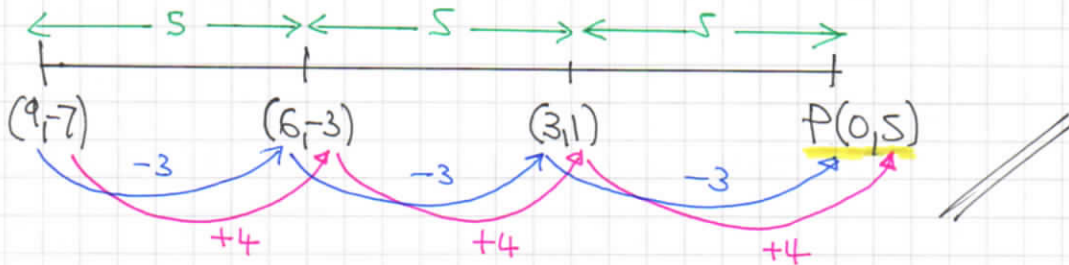
$d = \sqrt{64 + 36} = 10$

INDEED THEY ARE TOUCHING INTERNALLY



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b) BY INSPECTION WE HAVE



c) GRADIENT OF COMMON TANGENT, USING (9, -7) & (3, 1)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{1 - (-7)}{3 - 9} = \frac{8}{-6} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

GRADIENT OF THE COMMON TANGENT, LOOKING AT A PREVIOUS DIAGRAM (PART a)

$$m_{(\text{TANGENT})} = +\frac{3}{4}$$

FINALLY WE HAVE, USING P(0, 5)

$$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$$

OR SIMPLY

$$\Rightarrow y = mx + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{4}x + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = 3x + 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 3x - 4y + 20$$

AS REQUIRED

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a) STARTING BY MANIPULATING THE FORMULA

$$\Rightarrow y = ab^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} y = \log_{10}(ab^x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} y = \log_{10} a + \log_{10} b^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} y = \log_{10} a + x \log_{10} b$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_{10} y = (\log_{10} b)x + \log_{10} a$$



PREPARE THE VALUES TO BE PLOTTED

$x = X$	5	10	15	20	25	30
y	1.7	4.5	11.0	26.0	70.0	160.0
$Y = \log_{10} y$	0.23	0.65	1.04	1.41	1.85	2.20

IVGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 10

PLOTTING THE DATA



AS THE POINTS FORM A STRAIGHT LINE THE RELATIONSHIP IS INDEED OF THE FORM $y = ab^x$

b) NOW WE HAVE BY COMPARING/READING VALUES

● $\log_{10} a = c$
 $\log_{10} a = -0.16$
 $a = 10^{-0.16}$
 $a \approx 0.7$

● $\log_{10} b = m$
 $\log_{10} b = \frac{1.8 - 0.24}{25 - 5}$
 $\log_{10} b = 0.078$
 $b \approx 1.2$

c) USING $y = ab^x = 0.7 \times 1.2^x$ WITH $x=60$ WE OBTAIN ≈ 39000

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1YGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 11

BY PYTHAGORAS ON THE TRIANGLE ON THE "LEFT"

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = 0$$

BY PYTHAGORAS ON THE TRIANGLE ON THE "RIGHT"

$$\Rightarrow (a+1)^2 + (b+1)^2 = (c+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + 2a + 1 + b^2 + 2b + 1 = c^2 + 2c + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) + 2a + 2b + 1 = 2c$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 2(a+b) + 1 = 2c$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a+b) + 1 = 2c$$

L.H.S. WILL BE ODD IF a & b ARE BOTH INTEGERS

R.H.S. WILL BE EVEN IF c IS AN INTEGER

HENCE NOT ALL OF a, b & c ARE INTEGERS

1YGB - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 12

a) START BY EXPANDING & COMPARING

$$f(x) \equiv (x-A)^3 - 4 \equiv x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + B$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-A)(x-A)^2 - 4 \equiv x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + B$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-A)(x^2 - 2Ax + A^2) - 4 \equiv x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + B$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x^3 - 2Ax^2 + A^2x \\ - Ax^2 + 2A^2x - A^3 - 4 \end{array} \right) \equiv x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + B$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 - 3Ax^2 + 2A^2x - (A^3 + 4) \equiv x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x + B$$

LOOKING AT THE COEFFICIENTS OF x^2 (x DOES NOT QUITE "WORK")

$$\begin{aligned} [x^2] \quad -3A &= -6 \\ A &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

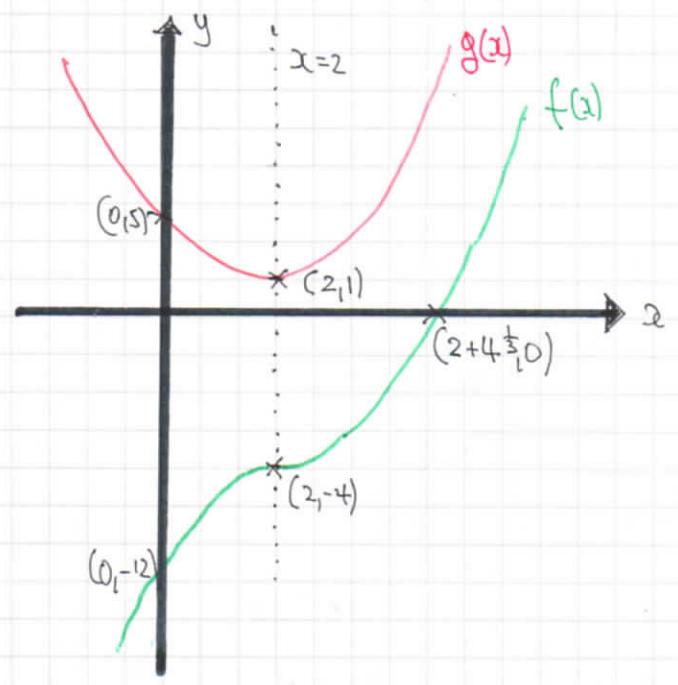
$$\begin{aligned} [x] \quad 2A^2 &= 12 \\ A^2 &= 4 \\ \text{NO UNIQUE ANSWER} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [x^0] \quad -A^3 - 4 &= B \\ -8 - 4 &= B \\ B &= -12 \end{aligned}$$

b) $\bullet g(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x-2)^2 - 2^2 + 5 = (x-2)^2 + 1$

$\bullet f(x) = (x-2)^3 - 4$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= (-2)^3 - 4 = -12 \\ f(x) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x-2)^3 - 4 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (x-2)^3 &= 4 \\ \Rightarrow x-2 &= 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \Rightarrow x &= 2 + 4^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ g(0) &= 5 \end{aligned}$$



1Y0B - MPI PAPER 0 - QUESTION 12

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c)} \Rightarrow x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x + B &= -5 \\ \Rightarrow x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12 &= -5 \\ \Rightarrow x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 12 &= x^2 - 4x + 5 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

ALTHOUGH IT APPEARS FROM THE SKETCH THAT
THE TWO GRAPHS DO NOT MEET THE CUBIC
WILL EVENTUALLY "OVERTAKE" THE QUADRATIC FOR
SUFFICIENTLY LARGE x

∴ ONLY ONE ROOT