

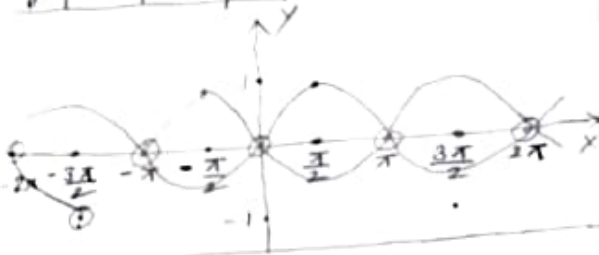
2 MARKS

(11) $A = \{9, 13, 17, 21\}$
 $n(A) = 4 \Rightarrow n[P(A)] = 2^4 = 16$

(12) $1 - 2\cos x = 0$
 $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $[\cos x = \cos \frac{\pi}{3}]$
 $x = 2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}; n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\text{General form} = \mathbb{R} - \{2n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}\}$

(13) $y = \sin |x|$

x	-2π	-3π/2	-π	-π/2	0	π/2	π	3π/2	2π
y	0	-1	0	1	0	1	0	-1	0



(14) $|x - 9| < 2$
 $-2 < x - 9 < 2$
 $-2 + 9 < x - 9 + 9 < 2 + 9$
 $7 < x < 11$

(15)

(16) $\cos(-45^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
(ii) $\cot(-60^\circ) = -\cot 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

3 MARKS

(17) $n(A) = 10, n(B) = 5$
 $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$
 $15 = 10 + 5 - n(A \cap B)$
 $n(A \cap B) = 0$

(18) $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$
 $-3 \leq 3\cos x \leq 3$
 $3 \geq -3\cos x \geq -3$
 $-3 \leq -3\cos x \leq 3$
 $-3 + 1 \leq 1 - 3\cos x \leq 1 + 3$
 $-2 \leq 1 - 3\cos x \leq 4$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{1 - 3\cos x} \geq \frac{1}{4}$
 $\therefore (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{4}, \infty)$

(19) (i) $\cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$
 $= \cos 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

(ii) $\tan\left(\frac{7\pi}{12}\right) = \tan 105^\circ$
 $= \frac{\sin 105^\circ}{\cos 105^\circ} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1-\sqrt{3}}$
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{1-\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}} = -(2 + \sqrt{3})$

(20) $\sin 18^\circ$
 $\theta = 18^\circ \Rightarrow 5\theta = 90^\circ$
 $3\theta + 2\theta = 90^\circ$
 $2\theta = 90^\circ - 3\theta$
 $\sin 2\theta = \sin(90^\circ - 3\theta) = \cos 3\theta$
 $2\sin\theta \cos\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$
 $\div \cos\theta, 2\sin\theta = 4\cos^2\theta - 3$
 $4\sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta - 1 = 0$
 $\sin\theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(4)(-1)}}{2(4)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$
 $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$

(21) $m - n$ divisible by 12
 $\Rightarrow m \equiv n \pmod{12}$
 $\Rightarrow m - n \equiv 0 \pmod{12}$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m = n + 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$

(22) $m - n = 0 = 0 \times 12$
 $\Rightarrow m \equiv n \pmod{12}$
 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $\Rightarrow m - n = 12k$
 $m - p = m - n + n - p = 12k + 12l$
 $= 12(k+l) \Rightarrow m \equiv p \pmod{12}$

22) $\log\left(\frac{a+b}{5}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log a + \log b)$

$\log \frac{a+b}{5} = \log \sqrt{ab}$

$\frac{a+b}{5} = \sqrt{ab}$
 SOBS, $\frac{(a+b)^2}{25} = ab$

$a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 25ab$
 $a^2 + b^2 = 23ab$

$\therefore ab, \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} = 23.$

5 MARKS

23 a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; x < 0 \\ 2x & ; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} -2x & ; x < 0 \\ 0 & ; x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

1. $(g \circ f)x = g[f(x)] = g(0) = 0$

$(g \circ f)x = g[f(x)] = g(2x) = 0$

$\therefore (g \circ f)x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g \circ f = 0$

2. $x < 0$
 $(f \circ g)x = f[g(x)] = f(-2x) = 0$

$(f \circ g)x = f[g(x)] = f(0) = 2(0) = 0$

$\therefore (f \circ g)x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f \circ g = 0$

b) LHS = $\frac{\cot \theta \times \cos \theta \times \cos \theta}{-\cos \theta \times -\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta}}$

= $\cos^2 \theta \cot \theta$

24 a) $\frac{x+1}{x+3} - 3 < 0$

$-\frac{2x-8}{x+3} < 0, -\frac{2(x-4)}{x+3} < 0$

$\frac{x+4}{x+3} > 0$

OR $x+3 \quad x+4 \quad \frac{x+1}{x+3}$

$(-\infty, -4) \quad - \quad - \quad +$

$(-4, -3) \quad - \quad + \quad -$

$(-3, \infty) \quad + \quad + \quad +$

$\therefore \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, -4) \cup (-3, \infty)$

b) $= 3 + \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} + 2 = 3 + 2 = 5$

25) $= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$

$A(x^2+1) + (Ax+C)(x-1) = 2x$

$x=1 \Rightarrow A=1$

$x=0 \Rightarrow C=1$

$x=-1 \Rightarrow B=-1$

b) LHS = $(1 + \tan A)(1 + \tan(45^\circ - A))$

= $(1 + \tan A) \left[1 + \frac{\tan 45^\circ - \tan A}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan A} \right]$

= $(1 + \tan A) \left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} \right)$

= $(1 + \tan A) \left(\frac{1 + \tan A + 1 - \tan A}{1 + \tan A} \right)$

= 2 RHS

26 a) $f(x) = 3x - 5$

$y = 3x - 5$

$3x - 5 = 4$

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

\downarrow
 $g(4) = \frac{4+5}{3}$

$(g \circ f)x = g[f(x)] = g(3x - 5)$

= $\frac{3x - 5 + 5}{3} = x = Ix$

$(f \circ g)y = f[g(y)] = f\left(\frac{y+5}{3}\right)$

= $3\left(\frac{y+5}{3}\right) - 5 = y = Iy$

$g \circ f = Ix \quad f \circ g = Iy$

2. $f^{-1} = g$

$f^{-1}(4) = g(4)$

$f^{-1}(4) = \frac{4+5}{3}$

$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+5}{3}$