

REVIEW SET 8A

- Find real numbers a and b such that:
 - $a + ib = 4$
 - $(1 - 2i)(a + bi) = -5 - 10i$
 - $(a + 2i)(1 + bi) = 17 - 19i$
- If $z = 3 + i$ and $w = -2 - i$, find in simplest form:
 - $2z - 3w$
 - $\frac{z^*}{w}$
 - z^3
- Prove the following: $zw^* - z^*w$ is purely imaginary or zero for all complex numbers z and w .
- Expand and simplify:
 - $(3x^3 + 2x - 5)(4x - 3)$
 - $(2x^2 - x + 3)^2$
- Carry out the following divisions:
 - $\frac{x^3}{x + 2}$
 - $\frac{x^3}{(x + 2)(x + 3)}$
- State and prove the Remainder theorem.
- $-2 + bi$ is a solution to $z^2 + az + [3 + a] = 0$. Find a and b given that they are real.
- Find all zeros of $2z^4 - 5z^3 + 13z^2 - 4z - 6$.
- Factorise $z^4 + 2z^3 - 2z^2 + 8$ into linear factors.
- Find a quartic polynomial with rational coefficients having $2 - i\sqrt{3}$ and $\sqrt{2} + 1$ as two of its zeros.
- If $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + b$ has $(x - k)^2$ as a factor, show that there are two possible values of k . For each of these two values of k , find the corresponding value for b and hence solve $f(x) = 0$.
- Find exact x -values when:
 - $x^2 + 2x \geq 5$
 - $x < \frac{9}{x}$
 - $\left| \frac{x}{8 - x} \right| \leq 2$
- Find k if the line with equation $y = 2x + k$ does not meet the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 4y + 2 = 0$.
Hint: Solve simultaneously to get a quadratic and find k for which $\Delta < 0$.
- When $P(x) = x^n + 3x^2 + kx + 6$ is divided by $x + 1$ the remainder is 12. When $P(x)$ is divided by $x - 1$ the remainder is 8. Find k and n given that $34 < n < 38$.
- If α and β are two of the roots of $x^3 - x + 1 = 0$, show that $\alpha\beta$ is a root of $x^3 + x^2 - 1 = 0$. [**Hint:** Let $x^3 - x + 1 = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)$.]

REVIEW SET 8B, 8C, 8D

Click on the icon to obtain printable review sets and answers

REVIEW SET 8B



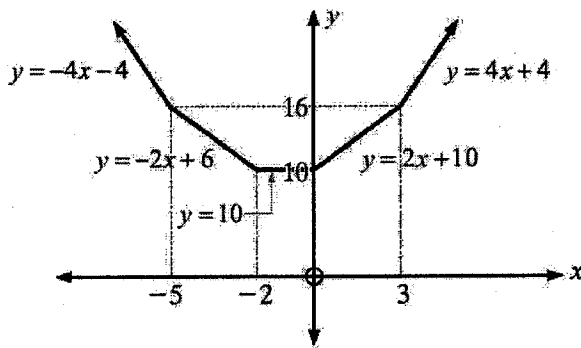
REVIEW SET 8C



REVIEW SET 8D



4 a



b II Anywhere between O and Q, minimum length of cable is 10 km.

III At O, minimum length of cable is 17 km.

REVIEW SET 8A

- 1 a $a = 4, b = 0$ b $a = 3, b = -4$
 c $a = 3, b = -7$ or $a = 14, b = -\frac{3}{2}$
- 2 a $12 + 5i$ b $-1 + i$ c $18 + 26i$
- 4 a $12x^4 - 9x^3 + 8x^2 - 26x + 15$
 b $4x^4 - 4x^3 + 13x^2 - 6x + 9$
- 5 a $x^2 - 2x + 4 - \frac{8}{x+2}$ b $x - 5 + \frac{19x+30}{(x+2)(x+3)}$
- 6 "If a polynomial $P(x)$ is divided by $x - k$ until a constant remainder R is obtained then $R = P(k)$."
- 7 $a = 7, b = 0$ or $a = 4, b = \pm\sqrt{3}$ 8 $1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \pm i\sqrt{5}$
- 9 $(z+2)^2(z-1+i)(z-1-i)$
- 10 $P(z) = z^4 - 6z^3 + 14z^2 - 10z - 7$
- 11 $k = 3, b = 27, x = 3, -3; k = -1, b = -5, x = -1, 5$
- 12 a $x \in]-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{6}]$ or $x \in [-1 + \sqrt{6}, \infty[$
 b $x \in]-\infty, -3[$ or $x \in]0, 3[$
 c $x \in]-\infty, \frac{16}{3}]$ or $x \in [16, \infty[$
- 13 $k \in]-\infty, 10 - 3\sqrt{10}[$ or $k \in [10 + 3\sqrt{10}, \infty[$
- 14 $k = -2, n = 36$
- 15 Another hint: Show that: $(\alpha\beta)^3 + (\alpha\beta)^2 - 1 = 0$

EXERCISE 9A

- 1 24 2 a 4 b 8 c 24 3 6 4 42 5 1680
 6 a 125 b 60 7 17 576 000 8 a 4 b 9 c 81

EXERCISE 9B

- 1 a 13 b 20 c 19 d 32

EXERCISE 9C

- 1 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40 320, 362 880, 3 628 800
 2 a 6 b 30 c $\frac{1}{7}$ d $\frac{1}{30}$ e 100 f 21
 3 a n b $(n+2)(n+1)$ c $(n+1)n$
 4 a $\frac{7!}{4!}$ b $\frac{10!}{8!}$ c $\frac{11!}{6!}$ d $\frac{13!}{10!3!}$ e $\frac{3!}{6!}$ f $\frac{4!16!}{20!}$
 5 a $6 \times 4!$ b $10 \times 10!$ c $57 \times 6!$ d $131 \times 10!$
 e $81 \times 7!$ f $62 \times 6!$ g $10 \times 11!$ h $32 \times 8!$
 6 a 11! b 9! c 8! d 9 e 34 f $n+1$
 g $(n-1)!$ h $(n+1)!$

EXERCISE 9D

- 1 a W, X, Y, Z
 b WX, WY, WZ, XW, XY, XZ, YW, YX, YZ, ZW, ZX, ZY

- c WXY, WXZ, WYX, WYZ, WZX, WZY, XWY, XWZ, XYW, XYZ, XZW, XZY, YWX, YWZ, YXW, YXZ, YZX, YZW, ZWX, ZWY, ZXW, ZXY, ZYW, ZYX

2 a AB, AC, AD, AE, BA, BC, BD, BE, CA, CB, CD, CE, DA, DB, DC, DE, EA, EB, EC, ED

- b ABC, ABD, ABE, ACB, ACD, ACE, ADB, ADC, ADE, AEB, AEC, AED, BAC, BAD, BAE, BCA, BCD, BCE, BDA, BDC, BDE, BEA, BEC, BED, CAB, CAD, CAE, CBA, CBD, CBE, CDA, CDB, CDE, CEA, CEB, CED, DAB, DAC, DAE, DBA, DBC, DBE, DCA, DCB, DCE, DEA, DEB, DEC, EAB, EAC, EAD, EBA, EBC, EBD, ECA, ECB, ECD, EDA, EDB, EDC

2 at a time: 20 3 at a time: 60

- 3 a 120 b 336 c 5040 4 a 12 b 24 c 36
 5 720 a 24 b 24 c 48 6 a 343 b 210 c 120
 7 720, 72 8 a 648 b 64 c 72 d 136
 9 a 120 b 48 c 72 10 a 3 628 800 b 241 920

EXERCISE 9E

- 1 a 8 b 28 c 56 d 28 e 1
- 3 ABC, ABD, ABE, ACD, ACE, ADE, BCD, BCE, BDE, CDE
- 4 $C_{11}^{17} = 12 376$ 5 $C_5^6 = 126$, $C_1^4 C_4^6 = 70$
- 6 $C_3^{13} = 286$, $C_1^1 C_2^{12} = 66$
- 7 $C_5^{12} = 792$ a $C_2^2 C_3^{10} = 120$ b $C_1^2 C_4^{10} = 420$
- 8 $C_3^3 C_0^4 C_6^{11} = 462$
- 9 a $C_1^1 C_3^6 = 84$ b $C_5^2 C_4^8 = 70$ c $C_5^2 C_1^1 C_3^7 = 35$
- 10 a $C_5^{16} = 4368$ b $C_3^{10} C_2^6 = 1800$ c $C_5^{10} C_0^6 = 252$
 d $C_3^{10} C_2^6 + C_4^{10} C_1^6 + C_5^{10} C_0^6 = 3312$
 e $C_5^{16} - C_5^{10} C_0^6 - C_0^{10} C_5^6 = 4110$
- 11 a $C_2^6 C_1^3 C_2^7 = 945$ b $C_2^6 C_3^{10} = 1800$
 c $C_5^{16} - C_0^6 C_5^7 = 4347$
- 12 $C_2^{20} - 20 = 170$ 13 a I $C_2^{12} = 66$ II $C_1^{11} = 11$
 b I $C_3^{12} = 220$ II $C_2^{11} = 55$
- 14 $C_4^9 = 126$
- 15 a the different committees of 4 to be selected from 5 men and 6 women in all possible ways b C_r^{m+n}
- 16 a $\frac{C_6^{12}}{2} = 462$ b $\frac{C_4^{12} C_4^6 C_4^4}{3!} = 5775$

EXERCISE 9F

- 1 a $x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$ b $x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8$
 c $x^3 - 12x^2 + 48x - 64$ d $8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1$
 e $8x^3 - 12x^2 + 6x - 1$ f $27x^3 - 27x^2 + 9x - 1$
 g $8x^3 + 60x^2 + 150x + 125$ h $8x^3 + 12x + \frac{6}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3}$
- 2 a $x^4 + 8x^3 + 24x^2 + 32x + 16$
 b $x^4 - 8x^3 + 24x^2 - 32x + 16$
 c $16x^4 + 96x^3 + 216x^2 + 216x + 81$
 d $81x^4 - 108x^3 + 54x^2 - 12x + 1$
 e $x^4 + 4x^2 + 6 + \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}$
 f $16x^4 - 32x^2 + 24 - \frac{6}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4}$
- 3 a $x^5 + 10x^4 + 40x^3 + 80x^2 + 80x + 32$
 b $x^5 - 10x^4 + 40x^3 - 80x^2 + 80x - 32$
 c $32x^5 + 80x^4 + 80x^3 + 40x^2 + 10x + 1$
 d $32x^5 - 80x^3 + 80x - \frac{40}{x} + \frac{10}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^5}$
- 4 a 1 6 15 20 15 6 1