

1) $r = 12.65 \text{ cm}$ $\Delta r = 12.5 \text{ cm}$ Actual area $= \pi(r_0)^2 = 490.8785$
 App area $= \pi r^2 = 502.72551 \text{ cm}^2$
 i) abs error (11.58166 cm^2) ii) relative error $= \frac{11.58166}{490.8785} = 0.024144$

iii) % error $= \text{Relative error} \times 100 = 2.4144\%$

2) i) $x_1 = 4$ $y_1 = 0.60206$ $(6-4) = (0.7781513 - 0.60206)$
 $x_2 = 6$ $y_2 = 0.7781513$ $2 = 0.1760913$
 $y = 0.60206 + 0.08804565$
 $y = 0.69010565$ $1 = 0.08804565 \therefore x = 5$

i) $x_1 = 4.5$ $y_1 = 0.6532125$ $(5.5-4.5) = (0.7403627 - 0.6532125)$
 $x_2 = 5.5$ $y_2 = 0.7403627$ $1 = 0.087502$
 $y = 0.6967876 \cdot y_1 + 0.043511$ $0.5 = 0.0435751 \therefore x = 5$

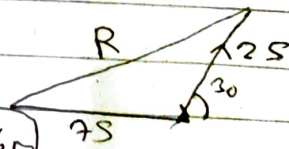
3) $x^y - x - 10 = 0$ $x_0 = 1.5$ $y_1 = 6.4375$
 $x_2 = \frac{x_0 + x_1}{2} = 1.75$ $y_2 = -2.37109$ $x_1 = 2$ $y_2 = 4$
 $x_3 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = 1.875$ $y_3 = 0.48462$ $x_4 = \frac{x_2 + x_3}{2} = 1.8125$ $y_4 = -1.02025$
 $x_5 = 1.84375$ $y_5 = -0.28773$ $x_6 = 1.859375$ $y_6 = 0.93378$

5) $A^2 = A$ $\Rightarrow A - (I + A)^3$
 $= 7A - (I + A^2(A) + 3A^2I + 3AI^2) = 7A - I - 7A = -I$

6) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 & -6 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $|A| = -2$ $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1/2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1/2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1/2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj}(A)$

7) $A = 8i - 9j$ $B = 7i - 9j$ $a \cdot b = ab \cos \theta = 56 + 81 = 137$ $a = \sqrt{145}$ $b = \sqrt{130}$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\sqrt{145} \sqrt{130}} = 0.99785$ $\theta = 3.75856^\circ$

8) $\vec{R} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$ $R^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \theta$
 $= 75^2 + 25^2 + 2(75)(25) \cos 30 = 97.45567$



9) $d = 3$ AP $\rightarrow 101, 104, 107, \dots, 998$ $a = 101$ $998 = 101 + (n-1)d$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a+l) = 164850$ $n = 300$

10) $a_6 = 32$ $a_8 = 128$ find r

$$\frac{a_8}{a_6} = \frac{128}{32} = 4 \quad \boxed{r = 2}$$

11) $(3x+4)^5 = 243x^5 + 1620x^4 + 4320x^3 + 5460x^2 + 3480x + 1024$ (Ans)

12) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -5-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

expand using 3rd row; $|A - \lambda I| = -\lambda^3 + 13\lambda - 12 \therefore \lambda^3 - 13\lambda + 12 = 0$

$a+b+c+d = 1-13+12 = 0 \therefore \text{root } 1$

$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0 \quad (\lambda-3)(\lambda+4) = 0 \quad \lambda = 3 \text{ or } -4$

14) $(1-x+x^2)^4 = ((x-1)^2 + x)^4$ $\therefore$ eigen values are $\boxed{-4, 3, 1}$
 $= (x-1)^8 + 4(x-1)^6x + 6(x-1)^4x^2 + 4(x-1)^2x^3 + x^4$ (Ans)

13) $P(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 8x - 3$ $P'(x) = 3x^2 - 14x + 8$

$x_0 = 5$ $P(5) = -13$ $P'(5) = 13$ $x_1 = x_0 - \frac{P(x_0)}{P'(x_0)} = 5 - \frac{-13}{13} = 6$

$P(x_1) = 9$ $P'(x_1) = 32$ $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{P(x_1)}{P'(x_1)} = 6 - \frac{9}{32} = \boxed{5.71875}$
 $P(x_2) = 0.8498$

15) $e^{-x} \cdot 3 \log(x)$ $3 \log(x) + e^{-x} = 0$

$x \quad y$
 $0.5 \quad -0.29656$

$0.6 \quad -0.11673$

$0.7 \quad +0.03188$

$x_0 = 0.6 \quad y_0 = -0.11673$

$x_1 = 0.7 \quad y_1 = 0.03188$

$x_2 = 0.65 \quad y_2 = -0.03921$

$x_3 = 0.675 \quad y_3 = -0.00293$

$x_4 = 0.6875$

$y_4 = 0.01465$

$x_5 = 0.68125 \quad y_5 = 0.0059$