

Q1. MATRICES

Paper 2

1. L $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \\ 12 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ M $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 8 & k \end{pmatrix}$ N $\begin{pmatrix} -12 & 6 \\ k & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

1.1 L is not square matrix ✓ (2) NOT 2x2 (1/2) 3x3 (1/2)

1.2 $k = 4$ ✓ (2)

1.3 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 8 & k \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 6 \\ k & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 48 & -36 \\ 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

8 - 2k = 3 ✓ or $\begin{pmatrix} k+4 & = & 6,5 \\ 5 & = & 2k \\ 2,5 & = & k \end{pmatrix}$ ✓ (4) or (4/6)

1.4 LM = $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \\ 12 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & -8 \\ 16 & 44 \\ -16 & -80 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓ -1 error (4)

1.5 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 6 \\ -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 6 \\ 30 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓ (3)

2 each ✓
max 6/8 ✓
if any ✓

Q2

regular pentagon

2.1 $360 \div 5 = 72$ ✓ (2)

2.2 $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 72^\circ & -\sin 72^\circ \\ \sin 72^\circ & \cos 72^\circ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 26,4 \\ 19,1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 31 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓ (6)

2.3 Original $A = k \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓ (2)

2.4 $\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 26,4 \\ 19,1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 31 & 19,2 \\ -10 & 26,3 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓

$26,4 \cos 2\theta + 19,1 \sin 2\theta = 31$ ✓ ✓ P.T.O.

$-19,1 \cos 2\theta + 26,4 \sin 2\theta = -10$ ✓ ✓

By substitution ✓ ✓ 2 or nothing ✓ must show ✓

$\cos 2\theta = 0,956 \dots \sin 2\theta = 0,308$ ✓ ✓ Avoid 1st quad ✓

$\theta = 9^\circ$ ✓ ✓ (14)

or $26,4 \cos 2\theta - 19,1 \sin 2\theta = 19,2$

or $19,1 \cos 2\theta + 26,4 \sin 2\theta = 26,3$ etc.

See Q1.1

$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & -\cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$

third $\angle \theta$ over line $y = mx$

3.1 $a x + b y + c z = P$
 $d x + e y + f z = Q$
 $g x + h y + i z = R$

$x + y - 2z = 0$
 $x + y + 4z = -3$
 $2x - y + 0z = -1$

$a=1$ $b=1$ $c=-2$ $P=0$
 $d=1$ $e=1$ $f=4$ $Q=-3$
 $g=2$ $h=-1$ $i=0$ $R=-1$

$x = \det \begin{pmatrix} P & b & c \\ Q & e & f \\ R & h & i \end{pmatrix} / \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$

$y = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & P & c \\ d & Q & f \\ g & R & i \end{pmatrix} / \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$

$z = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & P \\ d & e & Q \\ g & h & R \end{pmatrix} / \det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$

OR $z = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} / \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 or $z = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} / \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(4)

3.2

$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Silver Cap

= 18 Am fine

(2)

3.3

$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & P \\ d & e & Q \\ g & h & R \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

= -9

(2)

3.4

$z = \frac{-9}{18} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ✓

(2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A		60	100	110	80	70
B	60		70	80	90	85
C	100	70		50	65	105
D	110	80	50		60	40
E	80	90	65	60		40
F	70	85	105	40	40	

A*1 E-F 40 ✓
F-D 40 ✓

C-D 50 ✓
B-C = 70 ✓

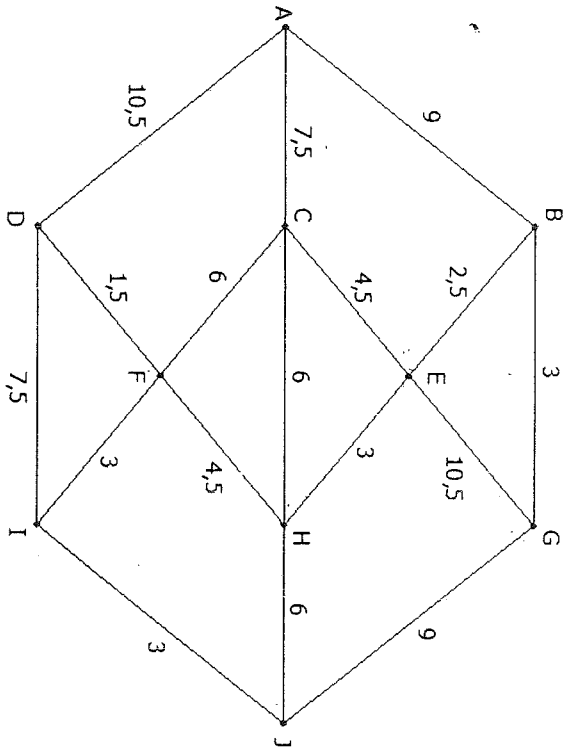
Put back { A-B = 60 ✓
A-F = 70 ✓ } 130

length = 200 + 130 = 330 ✓

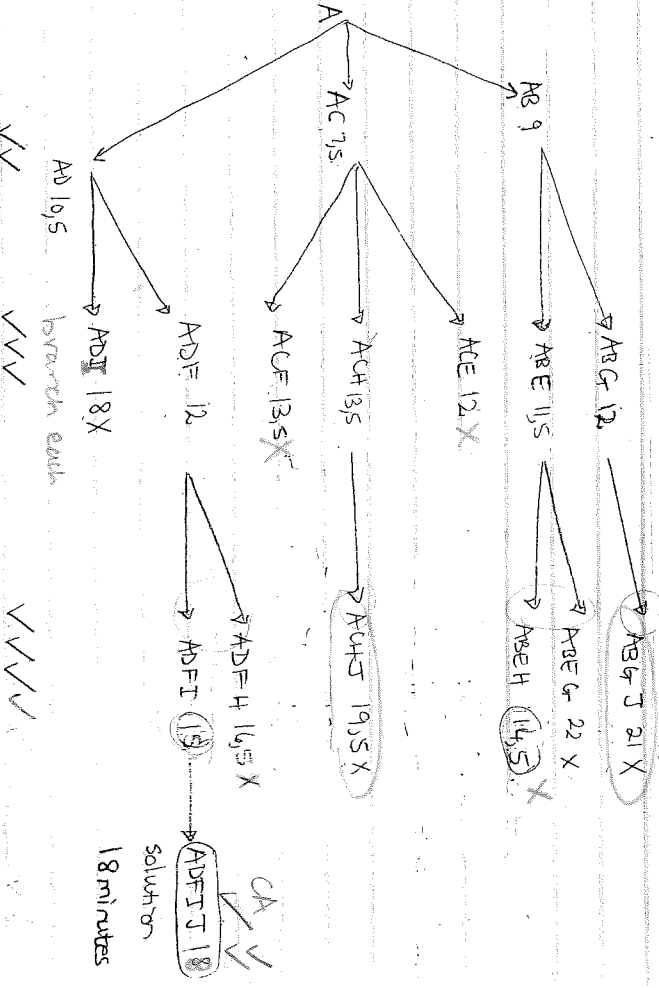
(8)

4.2 Hamiltonian Circuit A-B-C-D-E-F-A 350m
Shorter route A-B-C-D-F-E-A ✓ route ✓
60+70+50+40+80+80 = 340m ✓
40 ✓

(6) ans 340m



5.1



(12)

14

5.2

A D F I J ✓ ✓ (2) CA

14

5.3 New subway pg 7
 C G direct

C G = x minutes

minimum A G reduced < 12

minimum A J longer > 18 (see their Qu 5.1)

$7,5 + x < 12$ and $7,5 + x + 9 > 18$

$x < 4,5$ and $x > 1,5$

$\therefore 1,5 < x < 4,5$

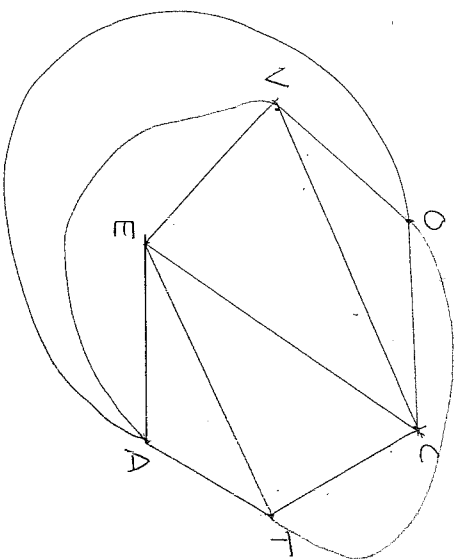
Qu 6.

pg 8

6.1 Yes ✓ all vertices have same degree. (2)

6.2 Yes ✓ all vertices have even degrees. (2)

6.3



✓ VERT 4.
 ✓ 12 edges
 ✓ 6 vertices

(6)

OR

