

SUMMER QUIZ 02

Form 6
AS & GS

Structural Questions

1. (a) $\frac{[2(-63) + (n-1)(14)]n}{2} = 525$ 1M

$$14n^2 - 140n - 1050 = 0$$

$$n = 15 \text{ or } n = -5(\text{rej.})$$

\therefore Number of terms = 15 1M
1A

(b) $\frac{(-63+m)(15)}{2} = 525$ 1M

$$m = 133$$

1A
(5)

2. $r = -\frac{5}{3}$ 1M

$$-405\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^{m-1} > 80000000$$

1M

$$\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^{m-1} < -\frac{80000000}{405}$$

$$-\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{m-1} < -\frac{80000000}{405} (\because m-1 \text{ is odd})$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{m-1} > \frac{80000000}{405}$$

1M

$$(m-1)\log\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) > \log\left(\frac{80000000}{405}\right)$$

1M

$$m-1 > 23.9$$

$$m > 24.9$$

$$\therefore m = 26 (\because m \text{ is even})$$

1A

(5)

3. $T(n) = 3n - 53$

$S(n) < 180$

$$\frac{(-50 + 3n - 53)n}{2} < 180 \quad 1M$$

$$3n^2 - 103n - 360 < 0$$

$$-3.20 < n < 37.5 \quad 1M$$

$\therefore n \geq 1$

$\therefore 1 \leq n < 37.5 \quad 1M$ can be absorbed

\therefore There are 37. 1A

(4)

4. (a) $\frac{ar}{1-r^2} = 3$ and $\frac{ar^2}{1-r^3} = \frac{12}{13}$ 1M

$$\frac{(1-r^2)r}{1-r^3} = \frac{4}{13} \quad 1M$$

$$\frac{(1+r)r}{1+r+r^2} = \frac{4}{13} \quad 1M$$

$$13r + 13r^2 = 4 + 4r + 4r^2$$

$$9r^2 + 9r - 4 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{1}{3} \text{ or } r = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ (rej.)}$$

\therefore The common ratio $= \frac{1}{3}$ 1A

(b) For $r = \frac{1}{3}$,

$$\frac{a\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = 3 \quad 1M$$

$\therefore a = 8$

$\therefore T(1) + T(2) + T(3) + T(4) + T(5) + \dots$

$$= \frac{8}{1-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$= 12$ 1A

(c) $A(n) = \log[T(n)]$
 $A(n+1) - A(n)$ 1M
 $= \log[T(n+1)] - \log[T(n)]$
 $= \log \left[8 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] - \log \left[8 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \right]$
 $= \log \frac{1}{3} = -\log 3$ 1A
 $\therefore A(n)$ is an arithmetic sequence. 1A f.t.

(9)

5. (a)(i) The amount he owes = $\$(4 \times 10^5 \times (1+r\%) - 6 \times 10^4)$ 1A

(ii) $[4 \times 10^5 \times (1+r\%) - 6 \times 10^4] \times (1+r\%) - 6 \times 10^4 = 3.58 \times 10^5$ 1M

$4 \times 10^5 (1+r\%)^2 - 6 \times 10^4 (1+r\%) - 4.18 \times 10^5 = 0$ 1M

$(1+r\%) = 1.1$ or $(1+r\%) = -0.95$ (rej.)

$r = 10$ 1A
(4)

(b)(i) The amount he owes

$= 4 \times 10^5 (1+r\%)^{n-1} - 6 \times 10^4 \frac{[(1+r\%)^{n-1} - 1]}{[(1+r\%) - 1]}$ 1M

$= \$(6 \times 10^5 - 2 \times 10^5 (1.1)^{n-1})$ 1A

(ii) $6 \times 10^5 - 2 \times 10^5 (1.1)^{n-1} < 2 \times 10^5$

$2 \times 10^5 (1.1)^{n-1} > 4 \times 10^5$

$1.1^{n-1} > 2$

$(n-1) \log 1.1 > \log 2$ 1M

$n > 8.272540897 \dots$

$\therefore n = 9$

\therefore At the start of 9th year. 1A
(4)

$$(c) \begin{cases} a+b(1.21)=126400 \\ a+b(1.21)^2=85744 \end{cases}$$

Solving, we have

$$a = 320000 \text{ and } b = -160000 \quad 1M$$

$$320000 - 160000(1.21)^{m-1} < 6 \times 10^5 - 2 \times 10^5 (1.1)^{m+7}$$

$$\frac{4}{1.1^2} \left((1.1)^m \right)^2 - 5 \times 1.1^7 (1.1)^m + 7 > 0 \quad 1M$$

$$1.1^m < 1.240602098 \text{ or } 1.1^m > 1.706832516$$

$$m \log 1.1 < \log 1.240602098 \text{ or } m \log 1.1 > \log 1.706832516$$

$$m < 2.262054538 \text{ or } m > 5.609467152 \quad 1M$$

The amount of he owes for the 2nd car is NOT less than for the 1st car in the 3rd year.

So, incorrect. 1A f.t.
(4)