

NAME.....INDEX NO.....

CLASS.....Date

MOKASA II PRE-MOCKS 2019
FORM FOUR MATHEMATICS TERM II-2019

121/2
MATHEMATICS
FORM IV
Paper II
2 ½ Hours

Instructions to candidates

1. Write your **name**, **index number** and **class** in the spaces provided above.
2. Write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
3. The paper contains two sections: **Section I** and **Section II**.
4. Answer **All** the questions in **section I** and **strictly any five** questions **from Section II**.
5. All answers and working must be written on the question paper in the spaces provided below each question.
6. Show all the steps in your calculations, giving your answers at each stage in the spaces below each question.
7. Marks may be given for correct working even if the answer is wrong.
8. Non-programmable silent electronic calculators and **KNEC** mathematical tables may be used, unless stated otherwise.

For Examiner's use only.

Section I

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total

Section II

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total

Grand Total

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*This paper consists of 12 printed pages .Candidates should check the question paper to
Ensure that all the pages are printed as indicated and no question(s) are missing*

SECTION A (50 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

1. Use logarithm table to evaluate.

4 mks

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{0.52 \times 0.312}{2.12^2}}$$

2. 200 cm³ of acid is mixed with 300 cm³ of alcohol. If the densities of acid and alcohol are 1.08g/cm³ and 0.8 g/cm³ respectively, calculate the density of the mixture.

3 mks

3. The coordinates of P and Q are P(5, 1) and Q(11, 4) point M divides line PQ in the ratio 2 : 1. Find the magnitude of vector OM. (3 marks)

4. The table below shows income tax rates in a certain year.

Monthly income in Ksh	Tax rate in each Ksh
1 – 9680	10%
9681 – 18800	15%
18801 – 27920	20%
27921 – 37040	25%
Over 37040	30%

In that year, a monthly personal tax relief of Ksh. 1056 was allowed. Calculate the monthly income tax paid by an employee who earned a monthly salary of Ksh 32500.
(4 mks)

5. Make w the subject of the formulae.

3mks

$$2x = \sqrt{\frac{2w + 8}{3w - 5}}$$

6. A line passes through points (2, 5) and has a gradient of 2.

(a) Determine its equation in the form $y = mx + c$.

2mks

(b) Find the angle it makes with the x-axis.

1mk

7. A quantity P is partly constant and partly varies as the cube of Q . When $Q=1$, $P=23$ and when $Q=2$, $P=44$. Find the value of P when $Q=5$.

3mks

8. The vertices of a triangle are A(1, 2), B(3, 5) and C(4, 1). The co-ordinates of C', the image of C under a translation vector T are (6, -2).

(a) Determine the translation vector T.

1mk

(b) Find the co-ordinates of A' and B' under the translation vector T.

2mks

9. (a) Expand $(1 - x)^4$ using the binomial expansion.

1mk

Use the first three terms of the expansion in (a) above to find the value of $(0.98)^4$ correct to nearest hundredth.

2mks

10. Find the centre and radius of a circle with equation:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y - 11 = 0$$

(3mks)

11. Two grades of coffee one costing sh.42 per kilogram and the other costing sh.47 per kilogram are to be mixed in order to produce a blend worth sh.46 per kilogram in what proportion should they be mixed.

(3mks)

12. Pipe A can fill an empty water tank in 3 hours while pipe B can fill the same tank in 5 hours. While the tank can be emptied by pipe C in 15 hours. Pipe A and B are opened at the same time when the tank is empty. If one hour later pipe C is also opened. Find the total time taken to fill the tank.

4 mks.

13. Simplify the expression:

3mks.

$$\frac{9t^2 - 25a^2}{6t^2 + 19at + 15a^2}$$

14. A business bought 300 kg of tomatoes at Ksh. 30 per kg. He lost 20% due to waste. If he has to make a profit 20%, at how much per kilogram should he sell the tomatoes.

3mks.

15. Evaluate without using a Mathematical table or a calculator.

$$\text{Log}_6 216 + [\text{Log } 42 - \text{Log } 6] \div \text{Log } 49$$

(2mks)

16. Given that the ratio $x:y = 2:3$, find the ratio

$$(5x - 2y) : (x + y)$$

(3mks)

SECTION II (50mks)**Answer only five questions in this section in the spaces provide**

17. Draw the graph of $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 8$ for values of x in the range $-4 \leq x \leq 3$ 5mks

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
x^3	-64							27
$2x^2$								
$-5x$								
-8								
y	-20							

(USE A GRAPH PAPER)

- (a) By drawing suitable straight line on the same axis, solve the equations.

i) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 8 = 0$ (1mk)

ii) $x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 7 = 0$ (2mks)

iii) $3 + 3x - 2x^2 - x^3 = 0$ (2mks)

18. A transformation represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ maps the points A(0, 0), B(2, 0), C(2, 3) and D(0, 3) of the quad ABCD onto A¹B¹C¹D¹ respectively.

- a) Draw the quadrilateral ABCD and its image A¹B¹C¹D¹. (3mks)

(USE A GRAPH PAPER)

- b) Hence or otherwise determine the area of A¹B¹C¹D¹. (2mks)

- c) Another transformation $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ maps $A^1B^1C^1D^1$ onto $A^{11}B^{11}C^{11}D^{11}$.

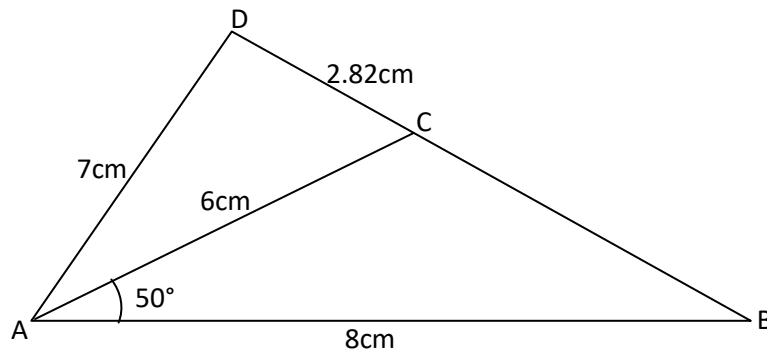
Draw the image $A^{11}B^{11}C^{11}D^{11}$.

(2mks)

- d) Determine the single matrix which maps $A^{11}B^{11}C^{11}D^{11}$ back to ABCD.

(3mks)

19. In the figure **below** (not drawn to scale) $AB = 8\text{cm}$, $AC = 6\text{cm}$, $AD = 7\text{cm}$, $CD = 2.82\text{cm}$ and angle $CAB = 50^\circ$.



Calculate (to 2d.p.)

- (a) the length BC.

(3 marks)

- (b) the size of angle ABC.

(3 marks)

- (c) size of angle CAD.

(3 marks)

(d) Calculate the area of triangle ACD.

(2 marks)

20. Three variables P, Q and R are such that P varies directly as Q and inversely as the square of R.

- a) When $P = 18$, $Q = 24$ and $R = 4$.
Find P when $Q = 30$ and $R = 10$.

(3mks)

(b) Express P in terms of Q and R.

(1mk)

(c) If Q is increased by 20% and R is decreased by 10% find:

- (i) A simplified expression for the change in P in terms of Q and R.

(3mks)

(ii) The percentage change in P.

(3mks)

21. A surveyor recorded the following information in his field book after taking measurement in metres of a plot.

	To E	
	1000	
720 to F	880	320 to D
	640	
	480	600 to C
240 to G	400	
	200	400 to B
	From A	

(a) Sketch the layout of the plot.

(4mks)

(b) Calculate the area of the plot in hectares.

(6mks)

22. A line L passes through points $(-2, 3)$ and $(-1, 6)$ and is perpendicular to a line P at $(-1, 6)$.

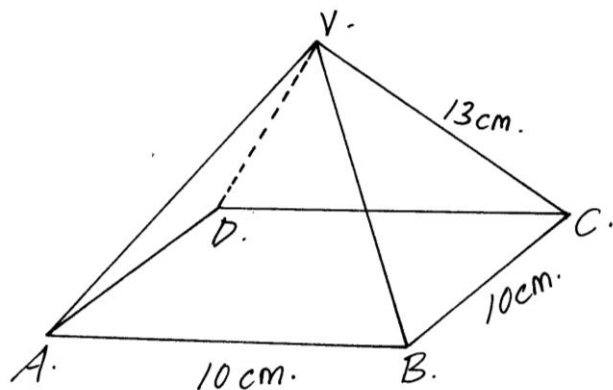
a) Find the equation of L. (2 mks)

b) Find the equation of P in the form $ax + by = c$, where a, b and c are constant. (2 mks)

c) Given that another line Q is parallel to L and passes through point $(1, 2)$ find the x and y intercepts of Q. (3 mks)

d) Find the point of intersection of lines P and Q. (3 mks)

23. The figure below shows a square ABCD point V is vertically above middle of the base ABCD. $AB = 10\text{cm}$ and $VC = 13\text{cm}$.



Find;

(a) the length of diagonal AC (2mks)

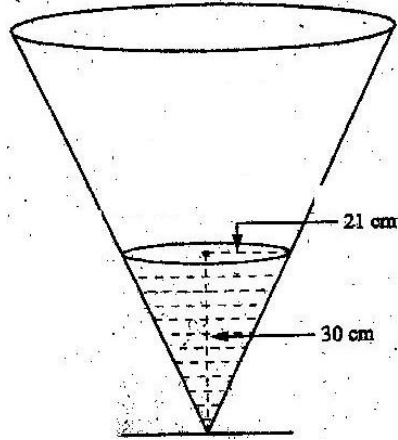
(b) the height of the pyramid (2mks)

(c) the acute angle between VB and base ABCD. (2mks)

d) the acute angle between BVA and ABCD. (2mks)

e) the angle between AVB and DVC. (2mks)

24. The diagram below represents a conical vessel which stands vertically. The vessel contains water to a depth of 30cm. The radius of the surface in the vessel is 21cm. (Take $\pi=22/7$).

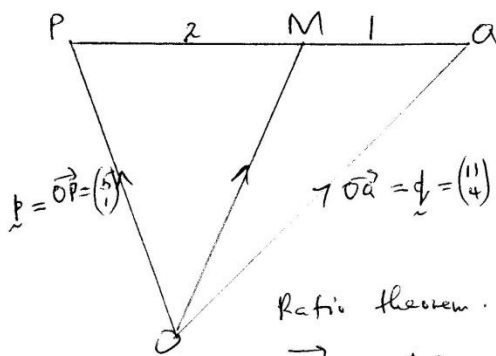


- a) Calculate the volume of the water in the vessels in cm^3 3mks
- b) When a metal sphere is completely submerged in the water, the level of the water in the vessels rises by 6cm.
Calculate:
- (i) The radius of the new water surface in the vessel; (2mks)
- (ii) The volume of the metal sphere in cm^3 (3mks)
- (iii) The radius of the sphere. (3mks)

MARKING SCHEME

No.	WORKING																															
1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Log</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.52</td> <td>1.7160</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.312</td> <td>1.4942</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.2102</td> <td>→ 1.2102 +</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.12²</td> <td>(0.3263) × 2</td> <td>→ 0.6526 +</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(2.5576) ÷ 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>$\frac{3 + 1.5576}{3}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>$\bar{1} + 0.5192$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>$10^{0.5192 - 1} \Rightarrow 3.305 \times 10^{-1}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>$\Rightarrow 0.3305$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Log		0.52	1.7160		0.312	1.4942			1.2102	→ 1.2102 +	2.12 ²	(0.3263) × 2	→ 0.6526 +			(2.5576) ÷ 3			$\frac{3 + 1.5576}{3}$			$\bar{1} + 0.5192$			$10^{0.5192 - 1} \Rightarrow 3.305 \times 10^{-1}$			$\Rightarrow 0.3305$	M1 Log M1 (Add & Sub) M1 (Div) A1
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2.	Mass of acid = $200\text{cm}^3 \times 1.08\text{g/cm}^3$ $= 216\text{g}.$ Mass of alcohol = $300\text{cm}^3 \times 0.8\text{g/cm}^3$ $= 240\text{g}.$ Total Volume of the mixture = $200 + 300$ $= 500\text{cm}^3$ Density of the mixture = $\frac{\text{Total Mass}}{\text{Total Volume}}$ $= \frac{216\text{g} + 240\text{g}}{500\text{cm}^3}$ $= \frac{456\text{g}}{500\text{cm}^3}$ $= 0.912\text{g/cm}^3$	M1 M1 M1																														

3.



Ratio theorem.

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{OM} &= \frac{1}{3}\vec{p} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{q} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{22}{3} \\ \frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{OM}| &= \sqrt{9^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{81 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{90} \\ &= 9.4868\end{aligned}$$

4.

Taxable Income = Ksh. 32 500

Income tax (sh)

$$9680 \times \frac{10}{100} = 968 +$$

$$9120 \times \frac{15}{100} = 1368 +$$

$$9120 \times \frac{20}{100} = 1824 +$$

$$4580 \times \frac{25}{100} = 1145$$

$$\text{Total tax payable} = 5305$$

$$\text{Tax Due} = \text{Tax payable} - \text{Relief}$$

$$= \text{sh. } 5305 - 1056$$

$$= \text{sh. } 4249$$

M2

M1

M1

A1

5

$$2x = \sqrt{\frac{2w+8}{3w-5}}$$

$$(2x)^2 = \frac{2w+8}{3w-5}$$

$$4x^2(3w-5) = 2w+8$$

$$12x^2w - 20x^2 = 2w+8$$

$$12x^2w - 2w = 8 + 20x^2$$

$$w(12x^2 - 2) = 8 + 20x^2$$

$$w = \frac{8 + 20x^2}{12x^2 - 2}$$

6

(a)

$$\frac{y-5}{x-2} = 2$$

$$y-5 = 2x-4$$

$$y = 2x+1$$

(b)

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\text{gradient})$$

$$= \tan^{-1}2$$

$$= 63.43^\circ$$

7

$$P = a + bQ^3$$

$$23 = a + b \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$-44 = a + 8b \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$\underline{-21 = -7b}$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 3$$

$$23 = a + 3 \Rightarrow a = 20$$

Equation

$$P = 20 + 3Q^3$$

$$\text{When } Q = 5$$

$$P = 20 + 3(5)^3$$

$$= 395$$

$$8. (a) T + C = C'$$

$$T + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) T + B = B'$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B' (5, 2)$$

$$T + A = A'$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A' (3, -1)$$

$$9. (1-x)^4 = 1(1)^4(-x)^0 + 4(1)^3(-x)^1 + 6(1)^2(-x)^2 + 4(1)^1(-x)^3 + 1(1)^0(-x)^4 \\ = 1 - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + x^4$$

$$x - 1 = 0.98$$

$$1 - x = 0.98 \Rightarrow x = 0.02$$

$$(0.98)^4 = 1 - 4(0.02) + 6(0.02)^2 - 4(0.02)^3 + (0.02)^4 \\ = 1 - 0.08 + 0.0024 - 0.00032$$

$$= 0.922$$

$$\approx 0.92$$

$$10. x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 8y - 11 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + \left(-\frac{6}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 + 8y + \left(\frac{8}{2}\right)^2 = 11 + (-3)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 36$$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+4)^2 = 6^2$$

$$\text{Centre} \Rightarrow (3, -4)$$

$$\text{Radius} = 6 \text{ units}$$

both Centre
and radius

11. Let the ratio be $x:y$ in kg respectively.

$$\text{Cost of the mixture} = \text{sh. } (42x + 47y) \checkmark$$

$$\text{Total mass of mixture} = (x+y) \text{ kg.}$$

$$\text{Cost per kg of the mixture} = \frac{\text{Total Cost of the mixture}}{\text{Total mass}}$$

$$\text{sh. } 46 = \frac{42x + 47y}{x+y} \checkmark$$

$$46x + 46y = 42x + 47y.$$

$$4x = y$$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{x:y = 1:4} \checkmark$$

12. Rate of work of each pipe.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = \frac{1}{5} \\ C = \frac{1}{15} \end{array} \right\} \text{Per hr.}$$

$$\text{Rate of work of A \& B} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{8}{15} \text{ per hr.} \checkmark$$

$$\text{Work done in 1 hr.} = \frac{8}{15} \times 1 = \frac{8}{15} \text{ of the volume.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume still empty} &= 1 - \frac{8}{15} \\ &= \frac{7}{15} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate of work of A, B \& C} &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{15} \\ &= \frac{7}{15} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Time taken to fill} = \frac{7}{15} \div \frac{7}{15} = 1 \text{ hr.}$$

$$\text{Total time} = 1 + 1 = \underline{2 \text{ hrs}} \checkmark$$

13

Numerator:

$$9t^2 - 25a^2 = (3t + 5a)(3t - 5a) \checkmark$$

Denominator:

$$6t^2 + 19at + 15a^2$$

$$6t^2 + 10at + 9at + 15a^2$$

$$2t(3t + 5a) + 3a(3t + 5a)$$

$$(2t + 3a)(3t + 5a) \checkmark$$

Both Combined:

$$\frac{(3t + 5a)(3t - 5a)}{(2t + 3a)(3t + 5a)} = \frac{3t - 5a}{2t + 3a} \checkmark$$

14.

$$\text{Buying Price} = 300 \text{ Kg} \times \text{Sh } 30 \text{ per Kg.}$$

$$= \text{Sh. } 9,000$$

$$\text{After the loss} \Rightarrow \frac{80}{100} \times 300 \text{ Kg} = 240 \text{ Kg.}$$

$$9000 \text{ — } 100\%$$

$$\text{SP} \text{ — } 120\%$$

$$\text{SP} = \frac{9000 \times 120}{100} = \text{Sh. } 10,800$$

$$\text{SP per Kg} = \frac{10,800}{240}$$

$$= \text{KSh } 45$$

15

$$\log_6 216 + (\log 42 - \log 6) \div \log 49$$

$$\log_6 216 + \left(\log \left(\frac{42}{6} \right) \right) \div \log 49$$

$$\log_6 216 + \log 7 \div \log 7^2$$

$$\log_6 216 + \frac{\log 7}{2 \log 7}$$

$$\log_6 216 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_6 216 = x$$

$$216 = 6^x$$

$$6^3 = 6^x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$3 + \frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$$

(6)

$$x:y = 2:3$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{3} = k.$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = k \Rightarrow x = 2k.$$

$$\frac{y}{3} = k \Rightarrow y = 3k.$$

$$\frac{5x-2y}{x+y} = \frac{5(2k)-2(3k)}{2k+3k}$$

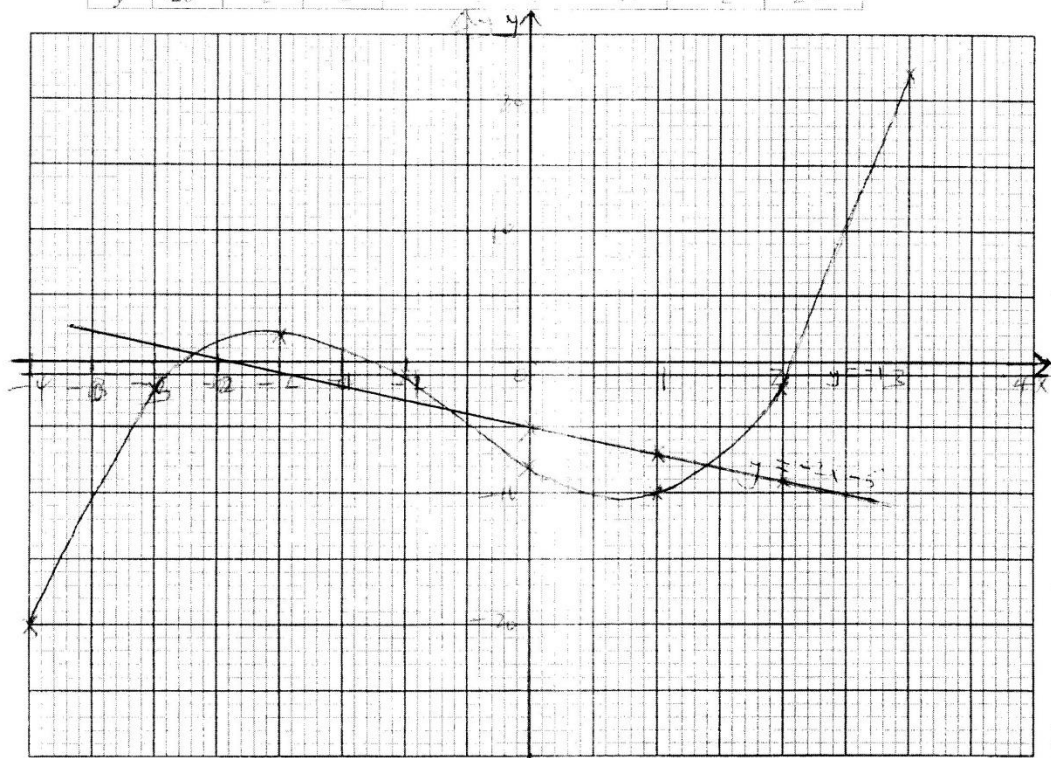
$$= \frac{10k-6k}{5k}$$

$$= \frac{4k}{5k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x-2y}{x+y} = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow 5x-2y, x+y = 4:5$$

(7)

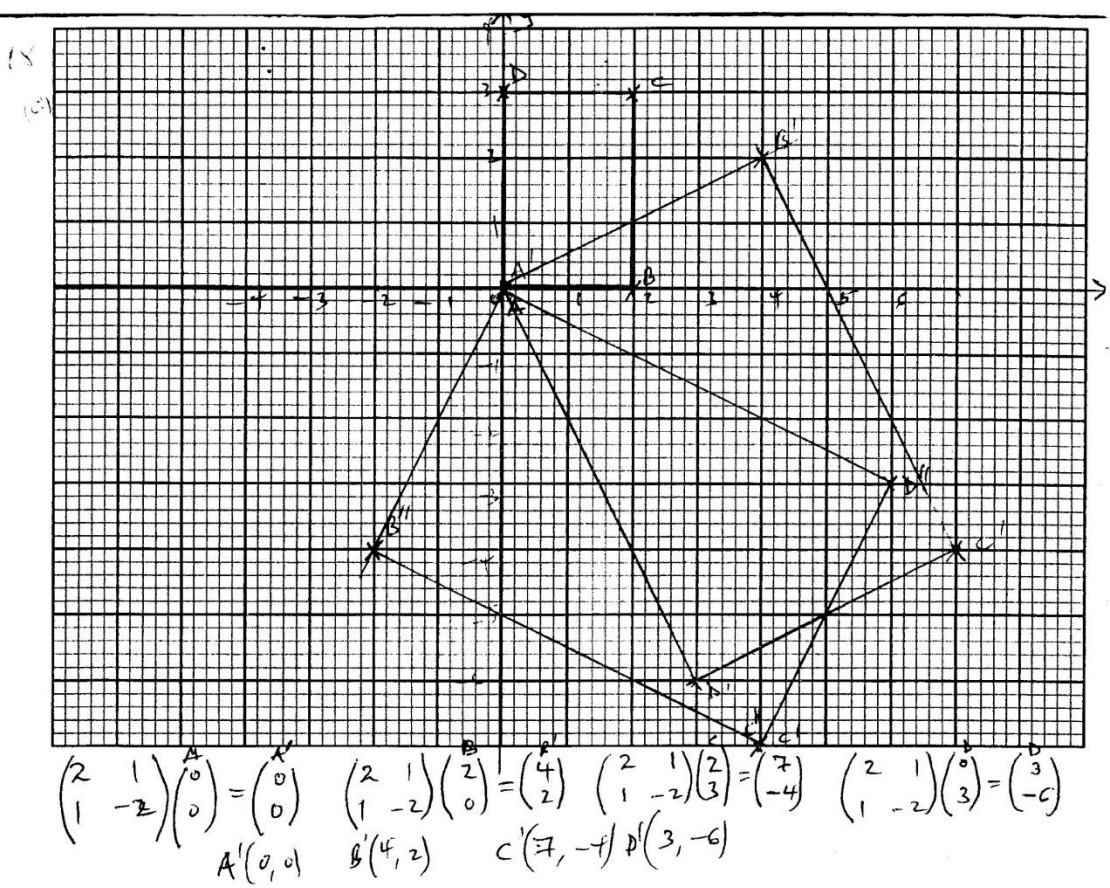
x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
x^3	-64	-27	-8	-1	0	1	8	27
$2x^2$	32	18	8	2	0	2	8	18
$-5x$	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15
-8	8	4	-2	-1	0	-1	-2	-4
y	-20	-2	2	1	0	-1	-2	2



$$(i) \quad \begin{array}{l} y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 8 \\ -c = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 8 \\ \hline y = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{roots} \\ x = -2, 5, -1/5, 2.1 \end{array}$$

$$(ii) \quad \begin{array}{l} y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 5 \\ -c = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 7 \\ \hline y = -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{roots} \\ x = -2.7, -1.0, 2.1 \end{array}$$

$$(iii) \quad \begin{array}{l} y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x - 2 \\ -c = x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3 \\ \hline y = -2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{roots} \\ x = -2.7, -0.2, 1.4 \end{array}$$



16. Area of ABCD = 21.5 = 43.0

$$\text{Det} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

Area of A'B'C'D' = 43.0 × 5 = 215

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A'(0,0) \quad B'(-1,-1) \quad C'(-1,-1) \quad D'(0,-1)$$

$$(d) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det} = (-1)(-1) - (-2)(-1) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 & -2/5 \\ 2/5 & -1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$19. (a) \quad a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A^\circ$$

$$a^2 = 6^2 + 8^2 - 2(6)(8) \cos 50^\circ$$

$$= 36 + 64 - 96(0.6428)$$

$$a = \sqrt{100 - 61.71}$$

$$= \sqrt{38.29}$$

$$a = 6.188 \text{ cm.}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{b}{\sin B^\circ} = \frac{a}{\sin A^\circ}$$

$$\frac{6}{\sin B^\circ} = \frac{6.188}{\sin 50^\circ}$$

$$\sin B^\circ = \frac{6 \sin 50^\circ}{6.188}$$

$$B^\circ = \sin^{-1}(0.7428)$$

$$= 47.97^\circ$$

$$(c) \quad a^2 = d^2 + c^2 - 2dc \cos A^\circ$$

$$2.82^2 = 7^2 + 6^2 - 2(7)(6) \cos A^\circ$$

$$7.9524 = 85 - 84 \cos A^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos A^\circ = \frac{85 - 7.9524}{84}$$

$$A^\circ = \cos^{-1}(0.9172)$$

$$= 23.48^\circ$$

$$(d) \quad A_{\text{rec.}} = \frac{1}{2} dc \sin A^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 6 \times \sin 23.48^\circ = 8.367 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$20. (a) P \propto \frac{Q}{R^2}$$

$$P = k \frac{Q}{R^2}$$

$$18 = k \frac{24}{4^2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{18 \times 4^2}{24}$$

$$k = 12$$

When $Q = 30$ and $R = 10$

$$P = 12 \frac{Q}{R^2}$$

$$= 12 \times \frac{30}{10^2}$$

$$= \underline{3.6}$$

$$(b) P = 12 \frac{Q}{R^2}$$

$$(c) P = k \frac{\frac{12Q}{10^2}}{\left(\frac{90}{100}R\right)^2}$$

$$P = k \frac{1.2Q}{(0.9R)^2} \Rightarrow P = k 1.48 \frac{Q}{R^2}$$

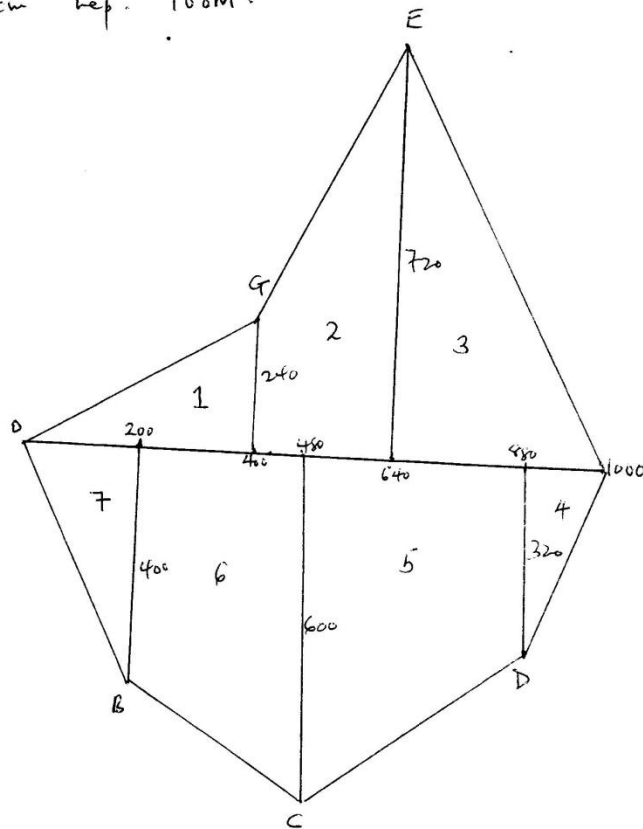
$$P_{\text{New}} = 1.48P$$

$$(d) P = 1.48 \left(k \frac{Q}{R^2} \right)$$

$$P = \frac{148}{100} \left(k \frac{Q}{R^2} \right)$$

P increases by 48%

21. (a) 1 cm rep. 100 m.



(b) Area 1 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 240 = 48\,000\text{ m}^2$

Area 2 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times (240 + 720) = 115\,200\text{ m}^2$

Area 3 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 720 = 129\,600\text{ m}^2$

Area 4 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times 320 = 19\,200\text{ m}^2$

Area 5 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times (600 + 320) = 184\,000\text{ m}^2$

Area 6 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 400 \times (400 + 600) = 140\,000\text{ m}^2$

Area 7 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 200 \times 400 = 40\,000\text{ m}^2$

Total Area = $48\,000 + 115\,200 + 129\,600 + 19\,200 + 184\,000$
 $+ 140\,000 + 40\,000$
 $= 676\,000\text{ m}^2$
 $= 67.6\text{ ha.}$

21. (a) Gradient of L

$$M = \frac{6-3}{-1-(-2)} \\ = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{y-3}{x+2} = 3$$

$$y-3 = 3x+6$$

$$y = 3x+9 \checkmark$$

(b) Gradient of P $\times 3 = -1$

$$\text{Gradient of P} = -\frac{1}{3} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{y-6}{x+1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3y-18 = -x-1$$

$$x+3y = 17 \checkmark$$

(c) Gradient of Q = 3

$$\frac{y-2}{x-1} = 3 \checkmark$$

$$y-2 = 3x-3$$

$$y = 3x-1 \checkmark$$

(d) Solve eq. P and Q

$$x+3y = 17$$

$$-3x+y = -1$$

$$3x+9y = 51$$

$$-3x+y = -1$$

$$10y = 50$$

$$y = 5 \checkmark$$

Simultaneously.

$$x+3(5) = 17$$

$$x = 2 \checkmark$$

Point of Intersection $(2, 5)$ ✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 23 \quad (a) \quad AC &= \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} \checkmark \\
 &= \sqrt{200} \\
 &= 14.14 \text{ cm} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad \text{Height} &= \sqrt{13^2 - 7.07^2} \checkmark \\
 &= \sqrt{119.0151} \\
 &= 10.91 \text{ cm} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \cos \theta &= \frac{7.07}{13} \checkmark \\
 \theta &= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7.07}{13}\right) \\
 &= 57.05^\circ \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad \tan x^\circ &= \left(\frac{10.91}{5}\right) \checkmark \\
 x^\circ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{10.91}{5}\right) \\
 &= 65.38^\circ \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (e) \quad \tan x^\circ &= \frac{5}{10.91} \checkmark \\
 x^\circ &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{10.91}\right) \\
 &= 24.62^\circ \\
 2x^\circ &= \underline{49.24^\circ} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$24. (a) \text{ Volume of water} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 21^2 \times 30 \\ = 13,860 \text{ cm}^3$$

(b)

(i)

$$\frac{h}{H} = \frac{r}{R}$$

$$\frac{30}{36} = \frac{21}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{21 \times 36}{30} \\ = 25.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$(ii) \text{ New Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 25.2^2 \times 36 \\ = 23,950.08 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{\text{of sphere}} = 23,950.08 - 13,860 \\ = 10,090.08 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$(iii) \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times r^3 = 10,090.08$$

$$r^3 = \frac{10,090.08 \times 21}{88}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{10,090.08 \times 21}{88}}$$

$$= 13.40 \text{ cm}$$