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Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_ ID \_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Show all necessary steps for full marks.

**Question 1:** (6 points) (9.1 Recitation Q5):

If (x, y) is the solution of the system  $\begin{cases} y = \log(x+1) + 3 \\ y = \log(x+2) + 2 \end{cases}$ , then 27x = ?

## **Solution:**

$$\begin{cases} y = \log(x+1) + 3 \\ y = \log(x+2) + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\log(x+1) + 3 = \log(x+2) + 2$$

$$\log(x + 1) + 1 = \log(x + 2)$$

$$\log(x + 1) + \log 10 = \log(x + 2)$$

$$\log[10(x+1)] = \log(x+2)$$

$$10x + 10 = x + 2$$

$$9x = -8$$

$$x = -\frac{8}{9}$$

Check:  $-\frac{8}{9}$  is from domain of the logarithmic expressions.

$$27x = 27\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right) = 3\left(-8\right) = -24$$

**Question 2:** (7 points) (9.5 Additional Exercise 8) (Textbook Exercise 58, page 876):

Find the value(s) of b such that the line x + 2y = b touches the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

## **Solution:**

$$x + 2y = b \qquad (I)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$
 (II)

(I) 
$$\Rightarrow x = b - 2y$$

(II) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(b-2y)^2 + y^2 = 9$ 

$$b^2 - 4by + 4y^2 + y^2 = 9$$

$$5y^2 - 4by + b^2 - 9 = 0$$

This is a quadratic equation in terms of y and will have a unique solution when the Discriminant is 0.

$$(-4b)^2 - 4(5)(b^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$16b^2 - 20b^2 + 180 = 0$$

$$-4b^2 = -180$$

$$b^2 = 45$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $b = \pm 3\sqrt{5}$ 

Thus, the line x + 2y = b will touch the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  in only one point if

$$b = 3\sqrt{5}$$
 or  $b = -3\sqrt{5}$ .

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Question 3: (7 points) (9.7 Additional Exercise 14): If 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  and

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 then find the matrix  $D = AB - 4C^2$ .

**Solution:** 
$$D = AB - 4C^2 = AB - (2C)^2 = AB - (2C)(2C)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 12 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$