



**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS**

**Autumn Semester  
2014–15**

**Mathematics Core 1**

**2 hours**

*Attempt all the questions. The allocation of marks is shown in brackets.*

- 1** Let  $A := \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $B := \{1, 4, 5\}$ .
- (i) Determine  $|A \cup B|$ ,  $|A \cap B|$  and  $|A \setminus B|$ , and write down three distinct elements of  $(A \setminus B) \times B$ . **(4 marks)**
  - (ii) Write down two different functions from  $A$  to  $B$ . How many different functions from  $A$  to  $B$  are there altogether? You do not have to justify your answer. **(2 marks)**
- 2** Prove by using induction that  $1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2 = \frac{4n^3 - n}{3}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . **(5 marks)**
- 3** Let  $f(x) := \frac{1}{x^2}$  with domain  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$ .
- (i) Write down  $\frac{df}{dx}$ . **(1 mark)**
  - (ii) By considering  $f(x + h) - f(x)$  for small  $h \neq 0$ , obtain the formula you gave in part (i). **(4 marks)**
- 4** Let  $\Gamma$  be the solid obtained by revolving about the  $x$ -axis the part of the curve  $y = \sqrt{1 + x^3}$  between  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ . Write down an expression for  $dV$ , the volume of an infinitesimally thin slice of the solid  $\Gamma$  at  $x$  of thickness  $dx$ , and find the volume of  $\Gamma$ . **(4 marks)**

**5** Let  $z_1 := 4 + 3i$  and  $z_2 := 12 + 5i$ .

(i) Express  $z_1 z_2$  in the form  $a + bi$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Also find  $|z_1|$  and  $|z_2|$ .  
(2 marks)

(ii) Find a complex number  $z$  such that  $z^2 = iz_1$ .  
(2 marks)

(iii) Find a right angled triangle whose side lengths are integers and hypotenuse has length 65. Find a second non-congruent right angled triangle with the same property. In both cases it is sufficient to write down the side lengths.  
(4 marks)

**6** State Euler's identity for  $e^{i\theta}$ . Prove that

$$\left(\frac{1 + i \tan \theta}{1 - i \tan \theta}\right)^a = \frac{1 + i \tan a\theta}{1 - i \tan a\theta}$$

for all  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . You may assume the complex exponential satisfies the usual rules of exponentiation. You can also ignore the cases when  $\theta$  and  $a\theta$  are odd integral multiples of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .  
(4 marks)

**7** Write down the Maclaurin series expansion for  $\frac{1}{1+x}$  and use it to show that

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots$$

Hence or otherwise derive the Maclaurin series expansion for  $\ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$ . You do not need to worry about the radii of convergence of the series involved.

(6 marks)

**8** (i) Define  $\cosh x$  and  $\sinh x$  in terms of the exponential function. Derive formulae for the derivatives of these functions, and also show that  $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ .  
(4 marks)

(ii) Let  $y = \sinh^{-1}(x)$ , so  $\sinh y = x$ . Express  $\cosh y$  in terms of  $x$  and show that  $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ . Also, express the derivative  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of  $x$ .  
(5 marks)

**9** In this question  $y$  is a function of  $t$ . Thus  $y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$  and  $y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$ . You should assume that the variable is always positive i.e.  $t > 0$ .

(i) Find the general solution to the differential equation  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0$ .  
(2 marks)

(ii) Find the general solution to the differential equation  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^t$ .  
(3 marks)

(iii) Find the general solution to the differential equation  $t^2y' + y^2 = ty$ . You might want to try the substitution  $y = ut$ .  
(4 marks)

**10** (i) We want to divide 12 people into 3 labelled teams distinguished by the colour of hats they wear: 4 people will wear red hats, 4 people will wear blue hats and 4 people will wear green hats. In how many ways can this be achieved? There is no need to justify your answer and you may leave your answer as a factorial.  
(1 mark)

(ii) In how many ways can you divide 12 people into 3 unlabelled groups of 4 people each? Again, you may leave your answer as a factorial and you do not need to give a justification.  
(1 mark)

(iii) Let  $m, n$  be positive integers. Show that

$$\frac{(mn)!}{(m!)^n n!}$$

is an integer by finding an interpretation of the above fraction as the solution to some counting problem. You do not have to justify why the fraction counts what you claim.  
(2 marks)

**End of Question Paper**