

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023 - 2024

Program	Semester	Term	Paper
FOUNDATION	2	2	MAIN 1
MODULE NAME:	PURE MATHEMATICS		
MODULE CODE:	FMTH005	EXAM DATE:	22/07/2024
INSTRUCTOR's NAME:	Muhammad Kazam	DURATION:	2 hrs.

Questions to be answered on: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Space provided on the question paper	Allowed tools: Pen, Pencil & Calculator	Number of pages (Incl. cover page): 11
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Points of attention:

- For each question, the maximum earned points are mentioned between brackets at the end of each question.
- Write very clearly! Answers that are not readable are not marked and don't get points!
- Make sure your answers are written to the point.
- All answers must be written **in English**.
- Write all the answers **in blue or black pen only**.
- When finished, submit the question paper, together with the answer scripts and the signed cover page to the invigilator.
- Cheating / copying is not allowed and will result in failing the exam.

FINAL MARKS	
STUDENT NAME:	
STUDENT ID:	
CLASS:	40

Number of answer scripts:.....

Invigilator:.....

Student's signature:

Time of receipt:.....

Question 1

[10 Marks]

Circle the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Example. 85 is a _____ digit number.			
a. 1	b.	c. 3	d. 4
1. 90° = _____ rad.			
a. $\frac{\pi}{2}$	b. $\frac{\pi}{3}$	c. $\frac{\pi}{4}$	d. $\frac{\pi}{5}$
2. A central angle subtended by an arc of length 14 cm in a circle of radius 9 cm is _____.			
a. 0.6°	b. 1.67 rad	c. 89.1 rad	d. 89.1°
3. The class mark for the group (1 – 9) is _____.			
a. 1	b. 5	c. 9	d. 10
4. If a coin is tossed 3 times, then the number of elements in the sample space is _____.			
a. 1	b. 2	c. 4	d. 8
5. $f(x) = 2e^x$ is a _____ function.			
a. linear	b. quadratic	c. logarithmic	d. exponential
6. The domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 12}$ is _____.			
a. \mathbb{R}	b. $\{x x \leq 4\}$	c. $\{x x \geq 4\}$	d. $\{x x > 4\}$
7. The exponential form of $\ln x = 2$ is _____.			
a. $x^2 = 1$	b. $2^x = 1$	c. $e^2 = x$	d. $e^x = 2$
8. $\ln\left(\frac{x}{2y}\right) =$ _____.			
a. $\ln x - \ln 2 + \ln y$	b. $\ln x + \ln 2 - \ln y$	c. $\ln x + \ln 2 + \ln y$	d. $\ln x - \ln 2 - \ln y$
9. $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ has a minimum value if _____.			
a. $a < 0$	b. $a > 0$	c. $a = 0$	d. $a \neq 0$
10. The range of the data 45, 32, 37, 46, 39, 36, 41, 48, 36 is _____.			
a. 16	b. 39	c. 46	d. 48

Question 2

[4 Marks]

A prime number is a number that is evenly divisible only by 1 and itself. The prime numbers less than 50 are listed below.

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47

Choose one of these numbers at random.

a. Calculate the probability that the number is odd. (1 mark)

b. Calculate the probability that the number is less than 10. (1 mark)

c. Calculate the probability that the sum of the digits is even. (2 marks)

Question 3

[4 Marks]

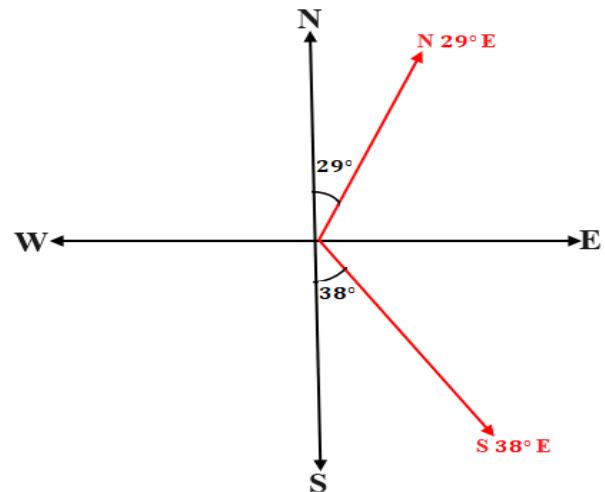
Calculate the mean and median of the data given below.

42 38 39 45 47 41 44 41 37 42

Question 4

[3 Marks]

Two ships leave a port at the same time. One travels at 34 km/h in a direction $N 29^\circ E$, and the other travels at 41 km/h in a direction $S 38^\circ E$. How far apart are the two ships after 2 hours?



Question 5**[2 Marks]**

Use the Laws of Logarithms to expand the expression given below.

$$\log_4\left(\frac{s^5}{7t^2}\right)$$

Question 6**[4 Marks]**

Solve the equation given below.

$$2e^{12x} = 17$$

Question 7

[3 Marks]

Calculate the inverse of the function given below.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+2}$$

Question 8

[2 Marks]

Prove that $(\sin x + \cos x)^2 = 1 + 2 \sin x \cos x$.

Question 9

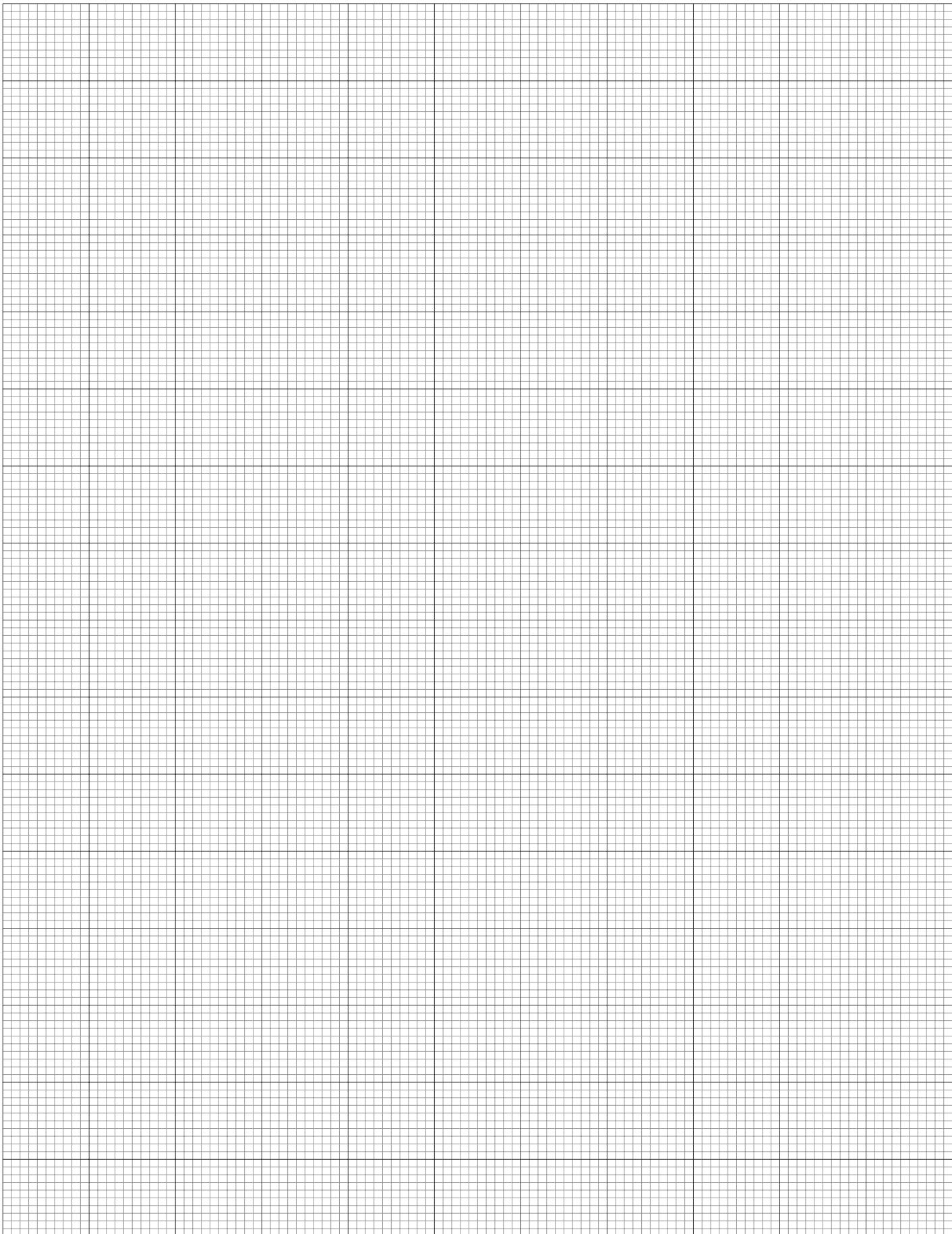
[8 Marks]

A quadratic function f is given below.

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3$$

a. Calculate the axis of symmetry and vertex of f . (3 marks)

b. Sketch a graph of f . (5 marks)



Formula Sheet

$(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$	$(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$
$(A - B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2$	$(A + B)^3 = A^3 + 3A^2B + 3AB^2 + B^3$
$(A - B)^3 = A^3 - 3A^2B + 3AB^2 - B^3$	$A^3 + B^3 = (A + B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$
	$A^3 - B^3 = (A - B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$
Quadratic formula	$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
Law of Sines	$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$
Law of Cosines	$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ $b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos B$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$
Varinace	$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{n} \right]$

Reference:

Stewart, J., Redlin, L. and Watson, S. (2017) *Precalculus Mathematics for Calculus*. 7th edn. Cengage.