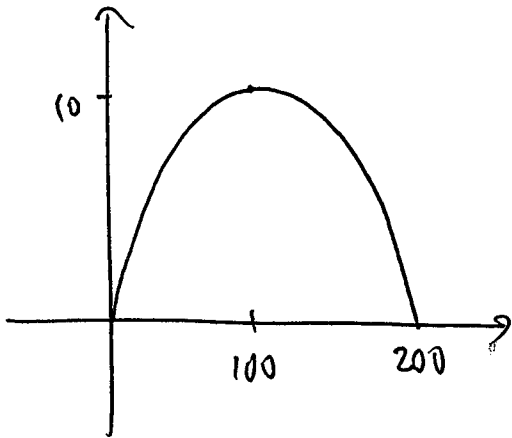


MATH 1040/7040 ASSIGNMENT 6 SOLUTIONS

1.



$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$(0,0) \Rightarrow c = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(100,10) \Rightarrow 10 = 100^2 a + 100b \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(200,0) \Rightarrow 0 = 200^2 a + 200b \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 10000 a + 100b = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 a + 10b = 1 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 40000 a + 200b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 a + b = 0 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \times 5 \quad 1000 a + 5b = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} - \textcircled{6} \quad 1000 a + 5b = 0$$

$$- \quad 1000 a + 10b = 1$$

$$-5b = -1$$

$$b = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$\therefore a = -0.001$$

$$\therefore y = -0.001x^2 + 0.2x$$

$$2. \quad (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

$(1, 4)$, $(0, 3)$ circle centred on

x -axis, so $b=0$ e

$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is the equation.

sub
in $(1, 4)$

$$(1-a)^2 + 4^2 = r^2$$

$$1 - 2a + a^2 + 16 = r^2$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 17 = r^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Sub in $(0, 3)$ $(0-a)^2 + 3^2 = r^2$

$$a^2 + 9 = r^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$(1) \quad r^2 = a^2 - 2a + 17$$

$$(2) \quad r^2 = a^2 + 9$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 2a + 17 = a^2 + 9$$

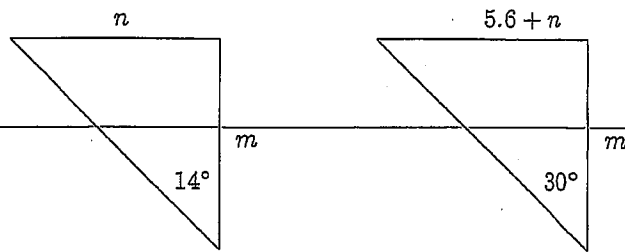
$$\therefore -2a = -8$$

$$\therefore a = 4$$

$$\therefore r = 5$$

\therefore Equation is $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 5^2$ (25)

- 3 (a) We have two triangles representing the limits of the angle at which he can kick. The left triangle corresponds to kicking at 14° , and the right corresponds to kicking at 30° .



From the diagrams,

$$\tan 14^\circ \approx \frac{1}{4} = \frac{n}{m} \quad (1)$$

$$\tan 30^\circ \approx \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5.6 + n}{m} \quad (2)$$

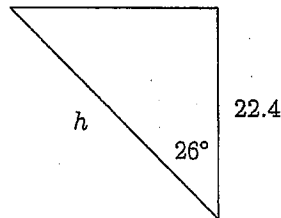
$$\text{From (1) we have } 4n = m \quad (3)$$

$$\text{From (2) we have } 2(5.6 + n) \approx m \Rightarrow m \approx 11.2 + 2n \quad (4)$$

Substitute (3) into (4) $\Rightarrow 4n \approx 11.2 + 2n \Rightarrow n \approx 5.6$ metres. Substitute into (3) $\Rightarrow m \approx 22.4$ metres.

(b) Let a be the angle, so we have $\tan a = \frac{n + 2.8}{m} = \frac{5.6 + 2.8}{22.4} = 0.375$, so $a \approx 20.556^\circ \approx 21^\circ$

(c) $\cos 26^\circ \approx 0.9 = \frac{22.4}{h} \Rightarrow 0.9h \approx 22.4 \Rightarrow h \approx \frac{22.4}{0.9} \approx 24.9$



So the kick is good.

The Barbarians win!

4. \$1000 20% pa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } F &= P(1+r)^x \\ &= 1000(1+0.2)^{30} \\ &\approx \underline{\$237,376.31} \quad \text{Wow!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } F &= Pe^{rx} \\ &= 1000e^{0.2 \times 30} \\ &\approx \underline{\$403,420.79} \quad \text{Even better!} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 403,420.79 &\approx Pe^{0.2 \times 10} \\ \therefore P &\approx \underline{\$54,590.15} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } 403420.79 &\approx Pe^{0.3 \times 10} \\ \therefore P &\approx \underline{\$20005.54} \end{aligned}$$

5. BONUS QUESTION

$$y = 2x^2 - 4x + c$$

$b^2 - 4ac = 0$ to touch x-axis once,

$$\text{so } (-4)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times c = 0$$

$$16 - 8c = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{c = 2}.$$