

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

COURSE: MATH 1210

DATE & TIME: October 28, 2024,

Midterm

DURATION: 75 minutes

EXAMINER: various

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Academic Integrity Contract I understand that cheating is a serious offence. "As members of the University Community, Students have an obligation to act with academic integrity. Any Student who engages in Academic Misconduct in relation to a University Matter will be subject to discipline." (2.4 - Student Academic Misconduct Procedure). :

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(*In Ink*)

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## INSTRUCTIONS

- I. No texts, notes, or other aids are permitted. There are no calculators, cellphones or electronic translators permitted.
- II. This exam has a title page, 16 pages including this cover page. Please check that you have all the pages.
- III. The value of each question is indicated in the lefthand margin beside the statement of the question. The total value of all questions is 57 points.
- IV. **Answer all questions on the exam paper** in the space provided beneath the question. **Unjustified answers will receive little or no credit.** If you need more space, continue on the back of the page, **CLEARLY INDICATING THAT YOUR WORK IS TO BE CONTINUED. Techniques from this course must be used.**

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- [8] 1. Use the principle of mathematical induction to show that

$$1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + \cdots + n(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+7)}{6}$$

for all  $n \geq 1$ .

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[3] 2. Let  $S_n = 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + \cdots + n(n + 2)$ . Write  $S_n$  in terms of sigma notation.

[5] 3. Compute  $\frac{4 - 3i}{2 + i} + \overline{(3 + 4i)} \cdot (2i)$ . The answer must be in Cartesian form.

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- [6] 4. Compute  $(\sqrt{3} - i)^{14}$ . Write your answer in polar form using the principal value of the argument.

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5. Let  $P(x) = 8x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 3$ .

[3] (a) Using Descartes Rules of Signs, determine the number of possible positive roots and the number of possible negative roots.

[2] (b) Using the Bounds Theorem, determine the bound of the modulus of the roots.

[5] (c) It is given that  $P(-3/4) = 0$ . Find all roots of  $P(x)$ .

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6. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute the following if they are defined. If they are not defined, explain why. Be specific.

[3] (a)  $AC - 3B$

[3] (b)  $(CA)B$

[3] (c)  $CA + I_3$

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- [5] 7. For the points  $P(\lambda, 2, -1)$ ,  $Q(2, 1, -1)$  and  $R(-1, 1, 2)$ , where  $\lambda$  is a real number, either find all of  $\lambda$  such that  $\angle PQR = \pi/3$  or  $60^\circ$ , or show that such  $\lambda$  do not exist.

8. Suppose that we are given the point  $P(0, 1, 2)$ , the plane

$$\Pi : y + 2z - 1 = 0$$

and the line

$$l : x = 1 - t, \quad y = -2, \quad z = 2 - 3t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- [3] (a) Find all points of intersection of the line  $l$  and the plane  $\Pi$ , or show that such points do not exist.

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Recall  $\Pi : y + 2z - 1 = 0$  and  $l : x = 1 - t, y = -2, z = 2 - 3t, t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- [4] (b) Find an equation of the plane  $\Pi_1$  which contains the line  $l$  and passes through the point  $P$ .

- [4] (c) Find parametric and symmetric (if possible) equations for the line  $l_1$  which is perpendicular to the plane  $\Pi$  and passes through the point  $P$ .

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