



**UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA**  
 INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER EDUCATION AND CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (ITECPD)  
 4-YR B.Ed. IN JHS EDUCATION

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS APRIL 2021**

Index Number of Candidate: 

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NAME OF COLLEGE: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**JBM 232: LEARNING, TEACHING AND APPLYING FURTHER ALGEBRA**

TIME ALLOWED: 2HRS 30 MINS

LEVEL: 200

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Attempt **all** questions in sections A and B and **FOUR (4)** in section C.
2. Each question is followed by four options, **A – D**.
3. Write the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the options provided in the **answer booklet**.
4. The total marks for this paper is **40**.

**SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**

1. A binary operation  $\Delta$  is defined on the set of real numbers by  $m\Delta n = m + n - \frac{1}{2}$  where  $m, n \in R$ . Find, under  $\Delta$  the identity element.
 

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$

B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$

C.  $\frac{1}{2}$

D.  $\frac{2}{3}$

$m+n-\frac{1}{2} = m+n-\frac{1}{2}$   
 $m\Delta n = m$   
 $m\Delta e = m$   
 $m+e-\frac{1}{2} = m$
  
2. If 2,  $m$ , 50 are consecutive terms of an exponential sequence, what is the value of  $m$ ?
 

A. 25

B. 10

C. 5

D. 15

$a r^n$
  
3. Find  $x$  such that  $x - 2, x, x + 3$  are consecutive terms in geometric progression
 

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. -6
  
4. The roots of the quadratic equation  $3x^2 + 4x - 5 = 0$  are  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Find  $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ .
 

A. 4

B.  $\frac{5}{4}$

C.  $\frac{4}{5}$

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} =$

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D.  $-\frac{5}{3}$

5. Given that  $\log_{10} 3 = 0.4771$ , calculate the values of  $\log_{10} 81$

A. 0.6990

B. 1.9084

C. 19.084

D. -1.0984

$\log_{10} 3 = 0.4771$   
 $4 \log_{10} 3 = 4(0.4771)$

6. Solve the logarithmic equation,  $\log_2(2x + 1) = 3$

A. 7

B.  $\frac{2}{7}$

C.  $\frac{7}{2}$

D.  $\frac{5}{2}$

$\log_2(2x+1) = 3$   
 $2x+1 = 2^3$   
 $2x = 8-1$   
 $2x = 7$   
 $x = \frac{7}{2}$

7. If the determinant of the matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 4 & x \end{bmatrix}$  is  $-2$ , find the value of  $x$

A. 3

B. 0

C. -1

D. 2

$5x - 12 = -2$   
 $5x = -2 + 12$   
 $5x = 10$   
 $x = 2$

8. Given that  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  find  $k$ .

A. 1

B. 0

C. -1

D. 3

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 3 + 0 \times 0 & 2 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 3 + 0 \times 0 & 2 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $4+k = 3$   
 $k = 3-4$   
 $k = -1$

9. The polynomial  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 7$  is divided by  $x - 1$ , find the remainder.

A. -14

B. 14

C. 0

D. -8

$f(1) = 2(1)^3 - 4(1)^2 + 1 - 7$   
 $2 - 4 + 1 - 7$

10. Simplify  $20 \times 8^{2n} - 5 \times 4^{3n+1}$

A.  $2^{n+1}$

B. 2

C. 0

D. 1

$5(2^2 \times 2^{2n}) - 5 \times 2^{2n+1}$   
 $5(2^{2+2n}) - 5(2^{2n+2})$

11. Find the value of  $x$  that makes the equation  $x^{-2} = 9$

A.  $x = -2$

B.  $x = \frac{1}{3}$

C.  $x = 3$

D.  $x = 2$

$\log_4 32 = \log_4 2^5 = 5 \log_4 2$   
 $\log_4 32 = \log_4 4 \log_4 2$   
 $1 \log_4 2$   
 $\log_4 8$

12. Find the log of 32 to the base 4.

A.  $\frac{5}{2}$

- B.  $\frac{2}{5}$
- C.  $\frac{5}{4}$
- D.  $\frac{4}{5}$

13. 9 pens and 5 pencils cost GHS 3.20, and 7 pens and 8 pencils cost GHS 2.90. Find the unit price for each pen and pencil.

- A. A pen costs GHS 0.30 and pencil cost GHS 1.00
- B. A pen cost GHS 0.30 and pencil cost GHS 0.10
- C. A pen cost GHS 6.10 and pencil cost GHS 1.00
- D. A pen cost GHS 6.10 and pencil cost GHS 0.10

14. If  $2 \log 3 = a \log 9$ , find the value of  $a$ .

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

$$4x = 14 - 3y$$

$$x = \frac{14 - 3y}{4}$$

15. Given that  $4x + 3y = 14$  and  $5x + 7y = 11$ , what is the value of  $x - y$

- A. 4
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. -4

$$4x + 3y = 14 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$5x + 7y = 11 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

16. Find the discriminant of the quadratic equation  $2x^2 + 5x + 15 = 0$

- A. -185
- B. -95
- C. 95
- D. 185

$$\log 3^2 = a \log 3$$

17. If  $a > 0$  then  $\log_a a^k$  is equal to

- A.  $3k$
- B.  $2k$
- C.  $k$
- D.  $-k$

$$2 \log 3 = a \log 3$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{a}$$

18. Which of the following matrices has no inverse

- A.  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- B.  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- C.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- D.  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

19. Solve the equation  $5^{x^2} = 25^{6-2x}$

- A.  $\{x: x = -6, 2\}$
- B.  $\{x: x = 6, 2\}$
- C.  $\{x: x = -6, -2\}$

$$5^{x^2} = 5^{12-4x}$$

$$x^2 = 12 - 4x$$

$$x^2 = 12 - 4x$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$\frac{14 - 3y}{4} = x$$

$$5\left(\frac{14 - 3y}{4}\right) + 7y = 11$$

$$\frac{70 - 15y}{4} + 7y = 11$$

$$\frac{70 - 15y + 28y}{4} = 11$$

$$\frac{70 + 13y}{4} = 11$$

$$70 + 13y = 44$$

$$13y = -26$$

$$y = -2$$

put  $y = -2$  into

$$x = \frac{14 - 3(-2)}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{14 + 6}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{20}{4} = 5$$

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- D.  $\{x: x = 6, -2\}$
20. For any quadratic equation when  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ , we have
- Complex roots
  - Real Distinct Roots
  - Equal roots
  - No solution

**SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (10 MARKS)**

- The binary operation  $*$  is defined as  $a * b = \frac{a+b}{ab}$  evaluate  $-3 * 4$ .
- If  $a\Delta b = b\Delta a = e$ , where  $e$  is the identity element, then  $b$  is said to be termed as.....
- Find the series of the AP;  $4, 6\frac{1}{2}, 9, 11\frac{1}{2}$
- Calculate the 5<sup>th</sup> term of the exponential sequence with first term as  $\frac{1}{2}$  and common ratio  $-\frac{1}{2}$
- Find the quadratic equation whose roots are 1 and 3
- Show that the binary operation  $x \odot y = y \odot x$  is **not** commutative.
- A linear sequence A.P has a 7<sup>th</sup> term of 3 and a 12<sup>th</sup> term of  $-7$ . Find the common difference.
- What is the inverse of a real number  $y$  under multiplication.....  $\frac{1}{y}$ .....
- Each of a succession terms of a geometric progression (GP) is obtained by multiplying the preceding term by a fixed quantity called.....
- A square matrix in which every element if the main diagonal is zero is called.....

**SECTION C: ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE**

- Express  $(2x+1)^5$  in the descending powers of  $x$ .
  - Use the expression in (a) to evaluate  $(1.25)^5$  leave your answer in three significant figures.
- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ , find the values of  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} p & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 7 & q \end{bmatrix}$
- Find the remainder when  $-2x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5x + 6$  is divided by  $x + 4$
- The roots of equation  $x^2 - px + 8 = 0$  are  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . If the roots differ by 2. Calculate the possible values of  $p$ .
- Use determinant to solve the simultaneous equations:  $3x + 2y = 3$  and  $4x + 5y = 11$
- Prisoners digging a tunnel managed to dig 4m on the first day. Each day thereafter, they dig only  $\frac{5}{8}$ <sup>th</sup> of the distance of the previous day. How long will the tunnel be by the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> day? Correct to 2dp.

$$(1+x)^n = 2^5 \left(x + \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

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