SEMINAR SOLUTIONS AT UGANDA MARTYRS CENTINARY S.S KANGULUMIRA

Item	Response	comment
1	Item 1 (a)	
	First born = 40%	
	2^{nd} born = 0.24242424	
	3 rd born = remainder	
	Simplifying the fraction got by the second born	
	$y = 0.242424224 \dots (i)$	
	Multiplying the equation by 100	
	$100y = 24.2424224 \dots (ii)$	
	Eqn (ii) – eqn (i)	
	99y = 24	
	$y = \frac{24}{99} = \frac{8}{33}$	
	,, ,,	
	Fraction got by the third boy = $1 - \left(\frac{40}{100} + \frac{8}{33}\right)$	
	$=\frac{59}{165}$	
	Let the total amount of money shared be A	
	The second boy got 24,000	
	$\frac{8}{33} \times A = 24,000$	
	$A = \frac{33}{8} \times 24,000 = shs. 99,000$	
	First child got 40%	
	$=\frac{40}{100} \times 99,000 = shs.39,600$	
	Third born got = $\frac{59}{165} \times 99,000 = shs.35,400$	
	Or	
	Amount got by 3^{rd} born = $99000 - (24000 + 39,600)$	
	= 35,400	
	The first born got shs. 39,600 and the third born got shs. 35,400.	
	Item 1 (b)	
	Area of the corner = 2.5 m^2	
	Area in centimetres = $2.5 \times 10,000 = 25000cm^2$	
	$(256)^{\frac{3}{4}}cm$	
	(258)*cm	
	128cm	
	Area of the goat shed = length x width	
	$128 \text{cm} \times (256)^{\frac{3}{4}} cm$	
	Simplifying the dimensions	

	2 256	
	2 128	
	2 64	
	2 32	
	2 16	
	2 8	
	2 4	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
	$128 = 2^7$; $256 = 2^8$	
	Area = $2^7 \times (2^8)^{\frac{3}{4}}$	
	$2^7 \times (2^2)^3$	
	$=2^{(7+6)}$	
	$Area = 2^{13}cm^2$	
	The simplified area is 2^{13} , $a = 2$ and $n = 13$	
	Item 1(c)	
	Area of the goat shed = $8,192$ cm ²	
	Comparison in area = $25000cm^2 - 8{,}192cm^2 = 16{,}808cm^2$	
	since the area of the goat shed is smaller than that of the corner, it fits in	
	the space provided	
2	Item Quantity Amount Unit price	
	Flour 50kg 150,000 3,000	
	Sugar 25 kg 90,000 3,600	
	1 batch of bread = 0.5kg of sugar and 1.5 kg of flour	
	8 bags of flour = $8 \times 150,000 = 1,200,000$	
	Discount allowed = 5%	
	Cost price = $\frac{(100-5)}{100} \times 1200,000 = shs. 1140,000$	
	Cost of 1 batch of bread = $0.5 \times 3,600 + 1.5 \times 3,000$	
	= shs. 6,300	
	$200 \text{ batches of bread} = 6300 \times 200 = 1,260,000$	
	Other expenses = shs. 1000 each	
	$= 200 \times 1000 = shs. 200,000$	
	Overall cost price = $200,000 + 1,260,000 = shs. 1,460,000$	
	Overall cost price = 200,000 1,200,000 = 313. 1,100,000	
	Sugar required for 200 batches = $200 \times 0.5 = 100 kg$	
	Flour required for 200 batches = $200 \times 1.5 = 300 kg$	
	Number of bags of sugar required = $\frac{100kg}{25kg} = 4bags$	
	Number of bags of flour required = $\frac{300kg}{50kg} = 6bags$	
	Revenue got after selling = $7500 \times 200 = shs. 1,500,000$	
	Profit after selling = $shs. 1,500,000 - shs. 1,460,000$	
	= shs. 40,000	
	Percentage profit = $\frac{40,000}{1460,000} \times 100 = 2.7397260274$	
	1460,000 1100 21,000 1	

		≈ 2.74%			
	The percentage profit	, ,			
3	The dimensions are (75 m		
	The difficultions are (
	ery —				
	√7	5 m			
	K Parties - Crawk				
	$(\sqrt{243} + \sqrt{48})_{\mathbf{m}}$ Perimeter = $2(l + w)$				
	Perimeter – $2(i + w)$	$-2(\sqrt{242}+\sqrt{49}+$./75)		
	26/24/2	$=2(\sqrt{243}+\sqrt{48}+\sqrt{25})$,	. (5 - (5)	
	$2(\sqrt{81}\times 3+\sqrt{3})$	$\overline{(6 \times 3 + \sqrt{25 \times 3})} =$	$2(9\sqrt{3} + 4)$	$4\sqrt{3} + 5\sqrt{3}$	
		$=2(18\sqrt{3})$			
		$= 36\sqrt{3}$			
	The Perimeter of the f	field is $36\sqrt{3}$ metres			
	(a) Area of the field	$d = length \times width$			
		$A = \left(\sqrt{243} + \sqrt{4}\right)$	$(8) \times \sqrt{75}$		
		$=13\sqrt{3}\times$	$5\sqrt{3}$		
		$= 65 \times 3 = 1$	$.95m^{2}$		
	The area of the field is	$195m^2$			
	(b) Cost of fencing				
	The cost is Ug				
	The cost of fencing the				
	shillings (c) Ratio of eating				
	$Total\ ratio = 2$				
	Let w be the to				
	Proportion for				
	$w = 400 \times \frac{5}{2} =$				
1	The farmer expects to			e field	
4	Let x represent the number of				
	y —represent the numb	•			
	Simplifying the inequal	$30x + 60y \ge 30$ Solitor: $x + 2y > 10$)0		
	Simplifying the inequa	•			
		$ \begin{aligned} x + y &\leq 10 \\ x &\leq 5 \end{aligned} $			
		$y \ge 2x$ $y \ge 0, x \ge 0$			
	Plotting inequalities	$y = 0, \lambda = 0$			
	Inequality	Line	Nature	Points to plot	
	$x + 2y \ge 10$	$x + 2y \ge 10$	Solid	(0,5),(10,0)	
	$\frac{x + 2y \ge 10}{x + y \le 10}$	$x + 2y \le 10$ $x + y = 10$	solid	(10,0) (0,10)	
		<i>20 1 9</i> 10	1 2 2 2 2 2 2	(20,0) (0,10)	1

$x \leq 5$	x = 5	Solid	(5,5) (5,15)
$y \ge 2x$	y = 2x	Solid	(0,0) (5,10)
	•		

See the graph attached

From the graph,

Optimal function P = 400,000x + 900,000y

Point	400,000 <i>x</i>	900,000 <i>y</i>	Total
(2,4)	800,000	3600,000	4,400,000*
(1,3)	400,000	2,700,000	3,100,000*
(2,5)	800,000	4500,000	5,300,000
(3,6)	1,200,000	5,400,000	6,600,000
(3,7)	1,200,000	6,300,000	7,500,000
(1,6)	400,000	5,400,000	5,800,000

To minimize the transport cost, they need to use 1 or 2 coasters and 3 or 4 buses to spend shs. 3,100,000 or shs. 4,400,000

(b) dimensions of the hall

Let w represent the width of the hall

Area of the hall = length x width

$$3600 = (w + 50)w$$

$$w^{2} + 50w - 3600 = 0$$

Factors of -3600 are 90 and -40

$$w^{2} - 40w + 90w - 3600 = 0$$

$$w(w - 40) + 90(w - 40) = 0$$

$$(w - 40)(w + 90) = 0$$

$$w = 40m$$

Length = w + 50

$$length = 40 + 50 = 90m$$

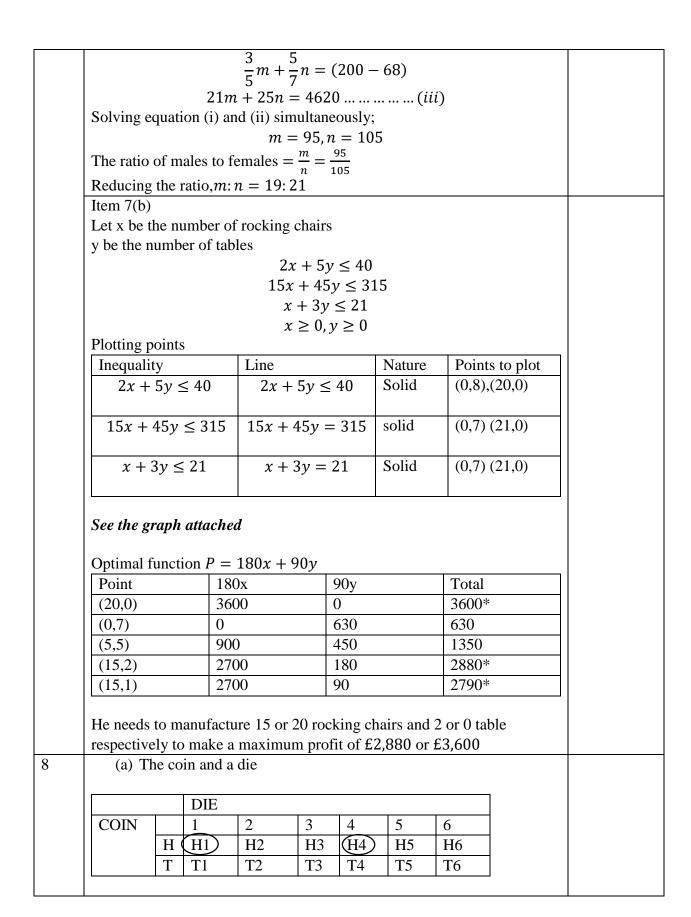
The length of the hall is 90metres and its width is 40metres

Alternatively

Let L represent the length of the hall

 $A = 3600 m^2$ (L - 50)m Area = length x width L(L-50) = 3600 $L^2 - 50L - 3600 = 0$ Using the quadratics formula $L = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ $L = \frac{-(-50) \pm \sqrt{(-50)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times -3600}}{2 \times 1}$ L = 90, L = -40The length is 90metres and the width is 40metres 5 Let x be the number of Bajaj and y be the number of TVS motorcycles $x \ge 4 \dots (i)$ $y \ge 2 \dots \dots (ii)$ $16,000x + 10,000y \le 120,000 \dots (iii)$ $2,000,000x + 2,400,000y \le 18,000,000 \dots (iv)$ Simplifying inequality (iii) and (iv) $8x + 5y \le 60 \dots (iii)$ $5x + 6y \le 45 \dots (iv)$ For none zero number of motorcycles, $y \ge 0$ $x \ge 0$ Inequality Line Nature Points to plot Solid $5x + 6y \le 45$ 5x + 6y = 45(9,0),(3,5)8x + 5y = 60 $8x + 5y \le 60$ solid (12,0)(5,4)x = 2solid (2,0)(2,10) $x \ge 2$ solid v = 4(0,4)(10,4) $y \ge 4$ See graph attached Objective function P = 16,000x + 10,000yPoint Total 16,000x10.000v64000 84,000* (4,2)20,000 80,000 30,000 110,000 (5,3)(6,2)96,000 20,000 116,000 64,000 30,000 94,000 (4,3)(4,4)64,000 40,000 104,000

	1					
	The farm manager should buy 4 Bajaj motorcycles and 2 TVS					
	·		cost of maintainance			
6	-	1	b be the cost of a box of tin B			
	Type A	Type B	Total			
	2	3	50,000			
	2	1	35,000			
			$= 50,000 \dots \dots (i)$			
			$= 35,000 \dots \dots (ii)$			
	Equation (i) –	- (ii)				
			2b = 15,000			
			$\frac{2b}{2} = \frac{15,000}{2}$			
	Dutting the we	1 of h :	b = 7,500			
	Putting the va	nue or b in equa	ation (i); $2a + 3 \times 7{,}500 = 50{,}000$			
		2 <i>a</i> :	= 50,000 - 22500			
			2a = 27,500			
			·			
			$\frac{2a}{2} = \frac{27,500}{2}$			
			a = 13,750			
	A tin of drug	A costs shs 13,	750 and a box of drug B costs shs. 7,500			
	(a) The di	imensions of the	e plot			
	_	_				
	x	10m				
		(x +2)m				
	Using	Pythagoras' the				
			$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$			
			$x^2 + (x+2)^2 = 10^2$			
		x	$x^2 + x^2 + 4x + 4 = 100$			
			$2x^2 + 4x - 96 = 0$			
			$x^2 + 2x - 48 = 0$			
		2	$x^2 + 8x - 6x - 48 = 0$			
			(x+8)(x-6) = 0			
			x = -8 or x = 6			
	The di	imensions of the	e plot are 6m, 8m and 10metres			
7	Let the number		n and n be the number of females			
			$n = 200 \dots \dots (i)$			
		-	$\frac{2}{5}m + \frac{2}{7}n = 68$			
		!	5 7 = 33			
	Lcm is 35		0 2040 (11)			
		14m + 1	$0n = 2340 \dots \dots (ii)$			



	Let W be the event that one wins and L be the event that one loses the							
	game							
	$P(W) = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$ $P(L) = 1 - P(W)$ $= 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$ $P(L) = \frac{5}{6}$							
			P	$f(L) = \frac{3}{6}$				
	(b)	Since the pr			than that of wir	ning, the		
		_	risky I do not			υ,		
	(c)		•					
			Rice (kg)	Sugar(kg)	Cooking(ltr)			
		Amos	3	2	1			
		Brian	4	5	0			
				$\frac{\overline{2}}{2}$				
		A matrix of	the quantities	$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$				
				$\left(4 \frac{3}{2} 0\right)$				
		A matrix fo						
			r Co	Rice $gar = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$	000			
			31	igar = 50	000			
		To determin	ne the differen	ing our (o	0007			
		10 determin	$\frac{1}{3}$ 2 1	1\	idituic			
	$ \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} $							
	$\left(4 \frac{1}{2} 0\right) \left(\frac{3000}{8000}\right)^{-1} \left(28500\right)$							
	Amos spent shs. 30,000 while Brian spent shs. 28,500							
			ne expenditure	is shs.1,500				
9	Item 9 (a)							
	1	Unit I	Eggs H	Broilers				
	l —	Platinum	75	50				
	l	Gold	60	54				
		Bronze	50	24				
			/'	75 50\				
	A matr	ix for the fa	$rm output = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	60 54				
	11111111	in for the fa		50 24				
	The pri	ices of a tray	of eggs and a	broiler are;				
	(a) 1	l tray Broiler = (⁄ 8,500 \					
	Using 1	matrix multi			0 = 0.0.			
		($\frac{75}{60}$ $\frac{50}{51}$ (8.5)	$\int_{1.2}^{1.1}$	37,500			
		($ \begin{pmatrix} 75 & 50 \\ 60 & 54 \\ 50 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8,5 \\ 10,5 \end{pmatrix} $	(000) = (1,0)	50,000			
	Overell				5,000 / 000 = shs. 2,8	52 500		
	Overal	1 saics -1,13	77,300 + 1,03	0,000 T 005,	000 – 3113. 4,03	J Z ,JUU	<u> </u>	

The sales from platinum were shs. 1,137,500, shs1,050,000 from Gold and shs. 665,000 from Bronze. The overall sales from all the three units were shs. 2,852,500

(b) Consider the table below

Mass (g)	f	Class
		boundaries
30 - 34	20	29.5 - 34.5
35 - 39	90	34.5 – 39.5
40 - 44	180	39.5 – 44.5
45 - 49	110	44.5 – 49.5
50 - 54	40	49.5 – 54.5
55 – 59	50	54.5 – 59.5
60 – 64	10	59.5 – 64.5
Total	500	

(c) The mode = $L_o + \left(\frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2}\right) \times c$

$$44.5 + \left(\frac{90}{90 + 70}\right) \times 5$$
$$= 44.5 + 2.8125 = 47.3125$$

The mode is 47.3125*g*

From the graph, mode =
$$44.5 + 5.5 \times \frac{5}{10}$$

The mass of the majority of the eggs is 47.25 grams

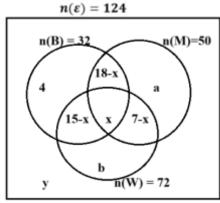
(d) Probability of the egg to weigh below $50 = number\ of\ eggs\ less\ than\ 50g$

total sample space

$$= \frac{180 + 90 + 20}{500}$$
$$= \frac{290}{500}$$
$$= \frac{29}{50}$$

The probability that an egg weighs below 50g is $\frac{29}{50}$

- 10 Item 10
 - (a) The venn diagram showing the data



$$n(B' \cap M' \cap W') = n(M \cap W) only + 3$$

$$y = (7 - x) + 3$$
But n(B)=32
$$x + 18 - x + 4 + 15 - x = 32$$

$$37 - x = 32$$

$$x = 5$$

$$a = 50 - (18 - x + x + 7 - x)$$

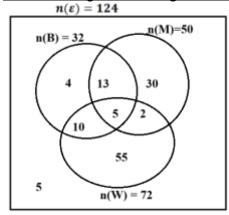
$$a = 50 - 20$$

$$b = 30$$

$$b = 72 - (15 - x + x + 7 - x)$$

The venn diagram showing workers and their transport means

b = 72 - 17b = 55



(a) The workers who use all the three means

$$n(B \cap M \cap W) = 5$$

The number of worker who use all the types are 5

P(at least two) =
$$\frac{7-x+x+18-x+15-x}{124}$$

= $\frac{30}{124}$
= $\frac{15}{62}$

The probability that a worker uses at least two means of transport is $\frac{15}{62}$

(c)
$$P(W)$$
only = $\frac{55}{124}$

Percentage of those who walk only $=\frac{55}{124} \times 100 = 44.35\%$

Since the probability of those who walk only are 44.4% which is grater that 40% I advise them to put traffic lights.

11 Item 11 Consider the table below

weight	Tally	f	c.f	X	fx	Class
						boundaries
30 - 34		2	2	32	64	29.5 - 34.5
35 – 39		4	6	37	148	34.5 – 39.5
40 – 44		8	14	42	336	39.5 – 44.5
45 – 49		15	29	47	705	44.5 – 49.5
50 - 54		6	35	52	312	49.5 - 54.5
55 – 59		1	36	57	57	54.5 – 59.5
60 - 64		2	38	62	124	59.5 – 64.5
65 – 69		2	40	67	134	64.5 – 69.5
Total		40			1880	

Mean
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1880}{40} = 47$$

The average mass = 47grams

Median =
$$L_o + \left(\frac{\frac{N}{2} - cfb}{f_m}\right) \times c$$

$$44.5 + \left(\frac{20 - 14}{15}\right) \times 5$$

The median weight = 46.5g

Alternatively;

Using the graph: median = $44.5 + 4 \times 0.5 = 46.5g$

(a) The mode of the data =
$$L_o + \left(\frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2}\right) \times c$$

$$44.5 + \left(\frac{7}{9+7}\right) \times 5$$

$$= 46.6875$$

Modal mark is 46.675 grams

Alternatively;

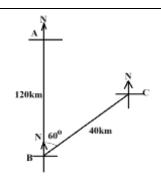
Using the graph: mode = $44.5 + 4 \times 0.5 = 46.5g$

Mode

For more than 40% = 40 - 16 = 24

24 packets exceed 40%

	The new packaging system should be introduced since the mean is greater than the median	
12	is greater than the median	
12	(a) Coordinates of image points For reflection in the x – axis $T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$	
	$A'(1,-1)B'(4,-1)C'(1,-5)$ Coordinates of the second image after enlargement Using the matrix $T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$	
	$ \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -8 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} $	
	The images $A''(-2,2)B''(-8,2)C''(-2,10)$	
12	(b) Single transformation that takes objects to final image $T = T_1 T_2$ $T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ A single matrix which takes the object to final image is $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (c) Amount of money from the design Amount = Area x cost per sq cm $= 24 \times 240 = shs. 5760$ She got shs. 5760 from the design of A"B"C"	
13	item 13 total distance 160km time = 2 hours speed = 60kmhr distance from A to B Distance = Speed X Time = $60 \times 2 = 120km$ Remaining distance from B to C = $160 - 120 = 40km$ Time for resting = 1 hour Remaining time after resting = 30 minutes Speed = $\frac{distance}{time} = \frac{40}{1/2} = 80kmh^{-1}$ The doctor must use a speed of $80km/hr$ to reach at exactly $10:30am$ Sketch	



Scale

Let 1cm represent 10km
$$AB = \frac{120}{10} = 12cm$$

$$BC = \frac{40}{10} = 4cm$$

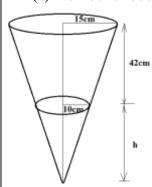
$$BC = \frac{40}{10} = 4cm$$

Accurate drawing

Attached

14 Consider the figure below

(a) Number of buckets



From similarity

$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{R}{r}$$

$$\frac{h+42}{h} = \frac{15}{10}$$

$$10(h+42) = 15h$$

$$10h+420 = 15h$$

$$h = 84cm$$

Volume of the bucket = $\frac{1}{3}\pi(R^2H - r^2h)$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi(15^2 \times 126 - 10^2 \times 84)$$

 $volume\ of\ the\ bucket=20900cm^2$

Volume of the tank $v = \pi r^2 h$

$$v = \frac{22}{7} \times 150^2 \times 150$$

 $= 10602875.205 cm^3$

The volume of the tank is 10,602,875.205*cm*³ or 10,602.875 *litres* Number of buckets

 $= \frac{volume\ of\ the\ tank}{Volume\ of\ the\ bucket}$ required to fill the tank

$$=\frac{10,602,875.205}{20,900}=507.3$$

Number of buckets ≈ 508

We need 508 buckets to fill the tank

(b) Cost of water

1 litre of water = shs.2000

Amount of water needed = $60 \times 7 \times 3$

= 1260 litres

Cost of water = 1260×2000

= shs. 2,520,000

Number of buckets of water collected = $\frac{1260}{20.9}$

 $= 60.287081 \approx 61$

Cost of carrying the buckets of water = 61×500

= shs. 30,500

Amount of money required = 30,500 + 2,520,000

= shs. 2,550,500

It requires shs 2,550,500 to maintain the water for 3 weeks

(c) Cash price = shs. 960,000

Hire purchase terms = deposit + installments

$$\frac{50}{100} \times 960,000 + 180,000 \times 3$$
$$= shs. 1,020,000$$

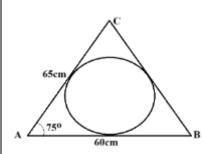
The cost of a tank on hire purchase terms is shs 1,020,000

Savings = Amount on HP - Amount on cash terms

$$= 1,020,000 - 960,000 = shs.60,000$$

The manager would make a savings of shs.60,000

15



Sketch

Radius of the circle = 0.2m Converting to centimeters = 20 cmUsing a scale of 1cm to represent 10cm

$$AB = \frac{60}{10} = 6.0cm$$

$$AB = \frac{60}{10} = 6.0cm$$
$$AC = \frac{65}{10} = 6.5cm$$

Radius =
$$\frac{20}{10}$$
 = 2.0*cm*

Accurate drawing

See attached

15(b)

Allowances = $30,000 + 30 \times 15000 + 200,000$

= shs. 680,000

Total allowances = shs. 680,000

Gross income = shs.900,000

Taxable income = gross income - total allowances

= shs. 220,000

Taxable income is shs. 220,000

Income tax = $0 + \frac{10}{100} \times 50,000 + \frac{20}{100} \times 70,000$

= shs. 19,000

Net income = gross income - income tax

$$900,000 - 19,000$$

= shs.881,000

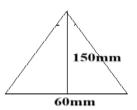
The take home pay is shs. 881,000

15(c) percentage of salary paid as tax

	$= \frac{income\ tax}{gross\ income} \times 100$
	$\frac{19,000}{900,000} \times 100 = 2.111111111$
	≈ 2.1%
	The percentage of the manager's income that goes to tax
16	
	(a) Angle at the vertex from the cross sectional

from the cross sectional side,

is 2.1%



$$tan \propto = \frac{30}{150}$$

$$\propto = tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\propto = 11.309$$

Angle between two faces = $2 \propto$

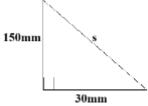
(b) Volume of the paper container

= crossectional area × length =
$$\frac{1}{2}bhl$$

= $\frac{1}{2}$ × 60 × 150 × 80 = 360,000mm³
volume in cm³ = $\frac{360,000}{1000}$ = 360cm³

The volume of the paper container for the food prism is 360cm³

(c) Total surface area of the container = $2 \times \frac{1}{2}bh + 2ls + lb$



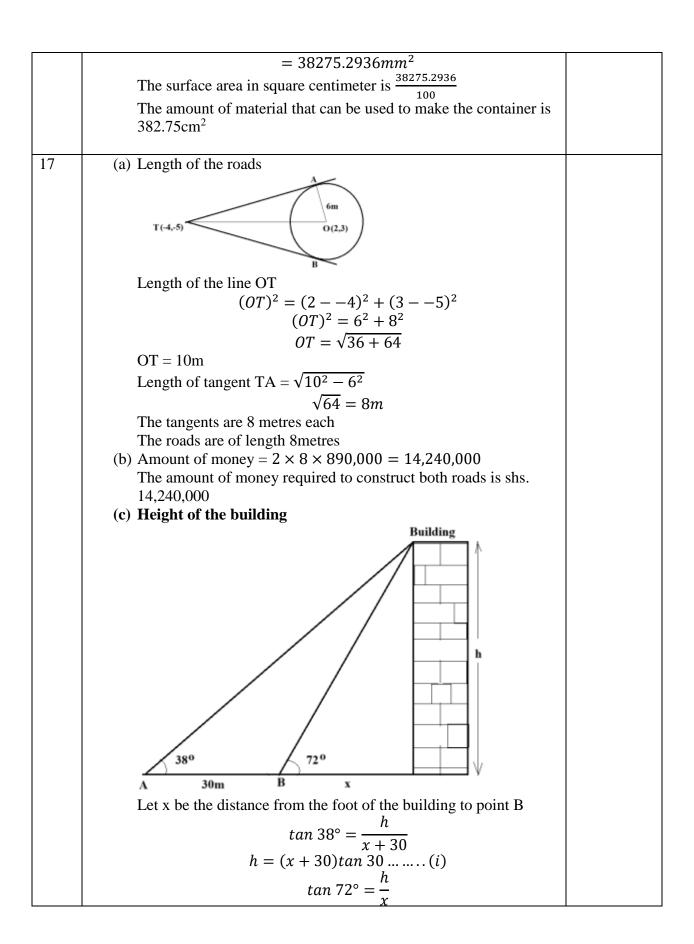
Using Pythagoras' theorem

$$s^{2} = 30^{2} + 150^{2}$$

$$s^{2} = 900 + 22500$$

$$s = \sqrt{23400} = 30\sqrt{26}$$

$$TSA=2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \times 150 + 2 \times 80 \times 30\sqrt{26} + 80 \times 60$$



```
h = xtan72 \dots \dots (ii)
solving (i) and (ii) simultaneously,
xtan72 = (x + 30)tan \ 30
3.0777x = 0.781x + 23.439
x = 10.206m
Putting into equation (ii)
h = 10.206 \times tan72 = 31.409
The height of the building is 31.4metres
```

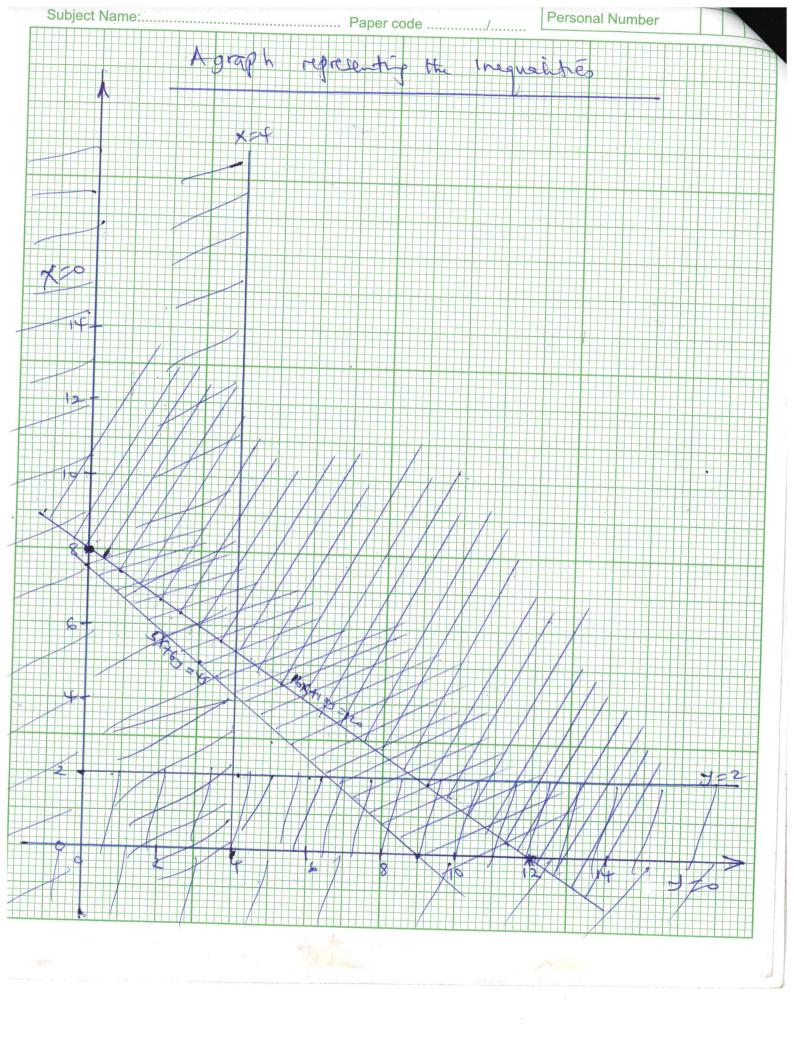
Ilan 15 25.00 6.0 cm

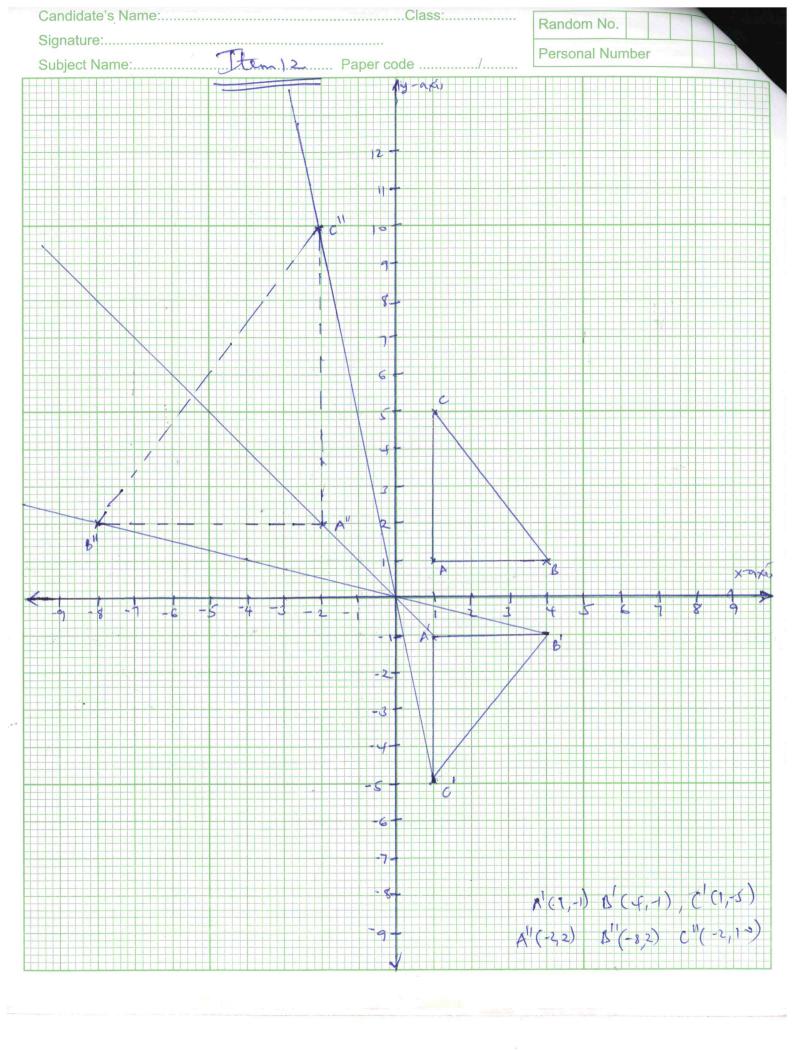
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