

Uned 1 Pellach Haf 2018

1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

a) $\det(B) = 4 \times 1 - 2 \times 2$
 $= 4 - 4$
 $= 0$

Nid oes gan B wrthdro gan fod $\det(B) = 0$.

b) i) $\det(A) = 4 \times -3 - 2 \times -1$
 $= -12 + 2$
 $= -10$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-10} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

ii) $AX = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -3x - 4 + -2 \times 1 \\ 1x - 4 + 4x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = -\frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$2) \text{ Profi } \sum_{r=1}^n r(r+3) = \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(n+5)$$

$$\text{Achos } n=1: \text{ ochr chwirth} = \sum_{r=1}^1 r(r+3)$$

$$= 1(1+3)$$

$$= 4$$

$$\text{ochr Pde} = \frac{1}{3} (1)(1+1)(1+5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 6$$

$$= 4$$

Mae'r ddwy ochr yn 4 felly rydym wedi profi'r achos $n=1$.

Cymerwn fod y gosodiad yn wir ar gyfer $n=k$, fel bod

$$\sum_{r=1}^k r(r+3) = \frac{1}{3} k(k+1)(k+5).$$

Gadewch i ni ystyried yr achos $n=k+1$.

$$\text{Ochr chwirth} = \sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r(r+3)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=1}^k r(r+3) \right) + (k+1)((k+1)+3)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{r=1}^k r(r+3) \right) + (k+1)(k+4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} k(k+1)(k+5) + (k+1)(k+4)$$

$$= (k+1) \left[\frac{1}{3} k(k+5) + (k+4) \right] \quad \text{trwy'r hypothesis arwythol}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (k+1) \left[k(k+5) + 3(k+4) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{3} (k+1) [k^2 + 5k + 3k + 12] \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (k+1) (k^2 + 8k + 12) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (k+1) (k+2) (k+6) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (k+1) ((k+1)+1) ((k+1)+5) \\
&= 0 \text{chr dde.}
\end{aligned}$$

Rydym wedi profi os yw'r gosodiad yn wir ar gyfer $n=k$, mae hefyd yn wir ar gyfer $n=k+1$.

Gan ei fod yn wir ar gyfer $n=1$, gallwn ddweud
 trwy anwythiad mathemategol fod y gosodiad yn wir
 ar gyfer pob cyfanrif positif n .

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$$3) \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = -9 \quad \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = 20 \quad \alpha\beta\gamma = 0$$

a) DULL 1 Gan fod $\alpha\beta\gamma = 0$, mae un o'r gwreiddiau α, β, γ yn sero. Gadewch i ni ddevis α fel y gwreiddyn sydd yn sero. Felly

$$0 + \beta + \gamma = -9, \quad 0\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma(0) = 20$$

$$\beta + \gamma = -9 \quad \beta\gamma = 20$$

$$\beta = -9 - \gamma \longrightarrow (-9 - \gamma)\gamma = 20$$

$$-9\gamma - \gamma^2 = 20$$

$$0 = \gamma^2 + 9\gamma + 20$$

$$0 = (\gamma + 4)(\gamma + 5)$$

Naill ai $\gamma + 4 = 0$ neu $\gamma + 5 = 0$

$$\gamma = -4 \quad \gamma = -5$$

$$\text{Felly } \beta = -9 - (-4) \quad \beta = -9 - (-5)$$

$$\beta = -5 \quad \beta = -4$$

Y gwreiddiau yw $0, -4$ a -5 .

Felly dewiswn $\alpha = 0, \beta = -4, \gamma = -5$.

DULL 2 Ar gyfer polynomial ciwbig cyffredinol

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

$$x^3 + \frac{b}{a}x^2 + \frac{c}{a}x + \frac{d}{a} = 0$$

o'r wybodaeth sy'n cael ei roi, gwelwn fod

$$-\frac{b}{a} = -9 \quad \frac{c}{a} = 20 \quad -\frac{d}{a} = 0$$

Felly'r polynomial yw $x^3 + 9x^2 + 20x + 0 = 0$

$$x(x^2 + 9x + 20) = 0$$

$$x(x + 4)(x + 5) = 0$$

Naill ai $x = 0$ neu $x + 4 = 0$ neu $x + 5 = 0$

$$x = -4 \quad x = -5$$

Felly'r gwreiddiau yw $\alpha = 0, \beta = -4, \gamma = -5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 05 \text{ yw } \alpha &= 0, & \beta &= -4, & \gamma &= -5 \\ \text{mae } 3\alpha &= 0, & 3\beta &= -12, & 3\gamma &= -15 \end{aligned}$$

Yr hafaliad ciwbig eförgurreiddiau $3\alpha, 3\beta, 3\gamma$ yw

$$(x - 3\alpha)(x - 3\beta)(x - 3\gamma) = 0$$

$$(x - 0)(x - -12)(x - -15) = 0$$

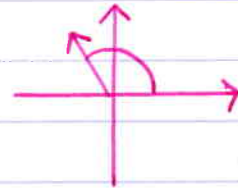
$$x(x + 12)(x + 15) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 + 15x + 12x + 180) = 0$$

$$x(x^2 + 27x + 180) = 0$$

$$x^3 + 27x^2 + 180x = 0$$

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4) $z = -3 + 4i$

a) $|z| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2}$
 $= \sqrt{9 + 16}$
 $= \sqrt{25}$
 $= 5$

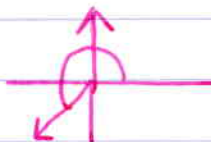
$\text{Arg}(z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{-3}\right)$
 $= -0.927 \dots \text{ rad}$
neu 2.214 \dots \text{ rad}



Ffurf trigonome trig: $z = |z| (\cos(\text{Arg}(z)) + i \sin(\text{Arg}(z)))$
 $z = 5 (\cos(2.21) + i \sin(2.21))$
i 2 le degol

ii) $\bar{z} = -3 - 4i$
 $|\bar{z}| = 5$

$\text{Arg}(z) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-4}{-3}\right)$
 $= 0.927 \dots$
neu 4.0688 \dots



Ffurf trigonome trig: $\bar{z} = 5 (\cos(4.07) + i \sin(4.07))$
i 2 le degol.

Nid ywir cwestiun yn glir os oes angen $-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$.
Os oes, y ffurf trigonome trig yw

$\bar{z} = 5 (\cos(-2.21) + i \sin(-2.21))$

$\uparrow -\pi + 0.927 \dots$

b) $w = \sqrt{5} (\cos(2.68) + i \sin(2.68))$

$|zw| = |z| \times |w|$ $\text{Arg}(zw) = \text{Arg}(z) + \text{Arg}(w)$
 $= 5 \times \sqrt{5}$ $= 2.21 + 2.68$
 $= 5\sqrt{5}$ $= 4.89$

Felly'r ffurf trigonome trig yw
 $5\sqrt{5} (\cos(-1.39) + i \sin(-1.39))$

$= -1.39$

$\uparrow 4.89 - 2\pi$



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$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad a) \quad & \frac{2}{n-1} - \frac{2}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{2(n+1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} - \frac{2(n-1)}{(n+1)(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{2(n+1) - 2(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{2n} + 2 - \cancel{2n} + 2}{n^2 + n - n - 1} \\ &= \frac{4}{(n^2-1)} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad \sum_{r=2}^n \frac{4}{(r^2-1)} &= \sum_{r=2}^n \frac{2}{r-1} - \frac{2}{r+1} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{2-1} - \frac{2}{2+1} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{3-1} - \frac{2}{3+1} \right) + \dots \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{6} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{n-1} - \frac{2}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{n-3} - \frac{2}{n-1} \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{2}{n-2} - \frac{2}{n} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{n-1} - \frac{2}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} \\ &= 3 - \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{3n(n+1)}{n(n+1)} - \frac{2(n+1)}{n(n+1)} - \frac{2n}{n(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3n(n+1) - 2(n+1) - 2n}{n(n+1)} \\
&= \frac{3n^2 + 3n - 2n - 2 - 2n}{n(n+1)} \\
&= \frac{3n^2 - n - 2}{n(n+1)} \\
&= \frac{(3n+2)(n-1)}{n(n+1)}
\end{aligned}$$

(Felly $a = 3$, $b = 2$, $c = -1$.)

c) Ar gyfer $\sum_{r=1}^{100} \frac{4}{(r^2-1)}$ y term cyntaf yw

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{4}{1^2-1} &= \frac{4}{1-1} \\
&= \frac{4}{0}
\end{aligned}$$

sydd heb ei ddiffinio.

Felly nid yw'r sum yn gallu cael ei gyfrifo.

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6) Mae angen amnewid $x = 1 - 2i$ i mewn i'r hafaliad.

$$\begin{aligned}(1-2i)^2 &= (1-2i)(1-2i) \\ &= 1 - 2i - 2i + 4i^2 \\ &= 1 - 4i + 4(-1) \\ &= 1 - 4i - 4 \\ &= -3 - 4i.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1-2i)^3 &= (1-2i)(-3-4i) \\ &= -3 - 4i + 6i + 8i^2 \\ &= -3 + 2i + 8(-1) \\ &= -3 + 2i - 8 \\ &= -11 + 2i\end{aligned}$$

Felly, yn amnewid $x = 1 - 2i$:

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x + 35 \\ &= (-11 + 2i) + 5(-3 - 4i) - 9(1 - 2i) + 35 \\ &= -11 + 2i - 15 - 20i - 9 + 18i + 35 \\ &= -35 + 35 + 20i - 20i \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Felly mae $1 - 2i$ yn wreiddyn i'r hafaliad ciwbig.

b) Os yw $1 - 2i$ yn wreiddyn, mae $1 + 2i$ yn wreiddyn (mae gwreiddiau cymhlyg yn ymddangos mewn parau cyfiau).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Felly mae } (x - (1 - 2i))(x - (1 + 2i)) \text{ yn ffactor.} \\ &= (x - 1 + 2i)(x - 1 - 2i) \\ &= x^2 - x - \cancel{2ix} - x + 1 + \cancel{2i} + \cancel{2ix} - \cancel{2i} - 4i^2 \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 1 - 4(-1) \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 5\end{aligned}$$

Yn rhannu'r ffactor allan:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 2x + 5 \overline{) x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x + 35} \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x} \\ 7x^2 - 14x + 35 \\ \underline{7x^2 - 14x + 35} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Felly $x^3 + 5x^2 - 9x + 35 = (x^2 - 2x + 5)(x + 7)$

Y brydydd gwreiddyn yw -7.

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7) $|z - 4 - i| = |z + 2|$

a) Gadewch i $z = x + iy$:

$$|(x + iy) - 4 - i| = |(x + iy) + 2|$$

$$|(x - 4) + i(y - 1)| = |(x + 2) + iy|$$

$$\sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2} = \sqrt{(x + 2)^2 + y^2}$$

$$(x - 4)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = (x + 2)^2 + y^2$$

$$\cancel{x^2} - 8x + 16 + \cancel{y^2} - 2y + 1 = \cancel{x^2} + 4x + 4 + \cancel{y^2}$$

$$-8x - 2y + 17 = 4x + 4$$

$$0 = 12x + 2y - 13$$

$$2y = -12x + 13$$

$$y = -6x + \frac{13}{2}$$

2

b) Locus P yw holl bwyntiau sy'n gyfbell o'r pwyntiau $(4, 1)$ a $(-2, 0)$

NEU: Locus P yw hanerydd perpendicular y llinell sy'n cysylltu'r pwyntiau $(4, 1)$ a $(-2, 0)$.

$|z - 4 - i|$ yw'r pellter o'r rhif cymhlyg $4 + i$ sydd efo cyfesuryn $(4, 1)$ ar y diagram Argand.

$|z + 2|$ yw'r pellter o'r rhif cymhlyg $-2 + 0i$ sydd efo cyfesuryn $(-2, 0)$ ar y diagram Argand.

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- 8) $T_1 =$ trawsfudiad $(x, y) \mapsto (x-1, y+1)$
 $T_2 =$ adlewyrchiad yn y llinell $y = x$.

$$T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) $T = T_2 T_1$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- b) Mae pwyntiau sefydlog yn aros yn yrun lle o dan T .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y+1 \\ x-1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Felly $y+1 = x$, $x-1 = y$
 $y = x-1$ $y = x-1$

Y llinell o bwyntiau sefydlog yw $y = x-1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } T^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Felly $T^2 = I$

and hefyd $TT^{-1} = I$

felly mae $T = T^{-1}$.

Felly $T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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9) $A = (1, 2, -3)$ $B = (-2, 1, 0)$
 $\underline{a} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j} - 3\underline{k}$ $\underline{b} = -2\underline{i} + \underline{j}$

a) i) $\underline{AB} = -\underline{a} + \underline{b}$
 $= -\underline{i} - 2\underline{j} + 3\underline{k} - 2\underline{i} + \underline{j}$
 $= -3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 3\underline{k}$

Hafaliad fector $L_1: \underline{r} = \underline{a} + \lambda(\underline{AB})$

$$\underline{r} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j} - 3\underline{k} + \lambda(-3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 3\underline{k})$$
$$\underline{r} = \underline{i} + 2\underline{j} - 3\underline{k} - 3\lambda\underline{i} - \lambda\underline{j} + 3\lambda\underline{k}$$
$$\underline{r} = (1 - 3\lambda)\underline{i} + (2 - \lambda)\underline{j} + (-3 + 3\lambda)\underline{k}$$

ii) Hafaliad Cartesaidd llinell sy'n mynd trwy'r pwynt (a, b, c) ac sydd efo'r cyfeiriad $p\underline{i} + q\underline{j} + r\underline{k}$
yw $\frac{x-a}{p} = \frac{y-b}{q} = \frac{z-c}{r}$.

Felly hafaliad cartesaidd L_1 yw

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-2}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{3}$$

$L_2: \underline{r} = 2\underline{i} - 4\underline{j} + \mu(4\underline{j} + 7\underline{k})$

b) Os yw L_1 a L_2 yn croestorri, yna

$$1 - 3\lambda = 2, \quad 2 - \lambda = -4 + 4\mu, \quad -3 + 3\lambda = 7\mu$$

$$1 - 2 = 3\lambda$$

$$-1 = 3\lambda$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -4 + 4\mu$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = -4 + 4\mu$$

$$\frac{19}{3} = 4\mu$$

$$\mu = \frac{19}{12}$$

Os yw'r llinellau yn croestorri bydd

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad \mu = \frac{19}{12} \text{ yn gweithio yn y trydydd hafaliad.}$$

$$-3 + 3\lambda = 7\mu$$

$$-3 + 3\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = 7\left(\frac{19}{12}\right)$$

$$-3 - 1 = \frac{133}{12}$$

$$-4 = \frac{133}{12}$$

Nid yw'r hafaliad yma'n wir felly nid yw L_1 ag L_2 yn croestorri.

c) Gadewch i'r normal cyffredin fod yn $\underline{n} = p\underline{i} + q\underline{j} + r\underline{k}$.

Mae \underline{n} ag L_1 yn berpendicwlar felly $(p\underline{i} + q\underline{j} + r\underline{k}) \cdot (-3\underline{i} - \underline{j} + 3\underline{k}) = 0$
 $-3p - q + 3r = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$

Mae \underline{n} ag L_2 hefyd yn berpendicwlar felly $(p\underline{i} + q\underline{j} + r\underline{k}) \cdot (4\underline{j} + 7\underline{k}) = 0$
 $p \times 0 + 4q + 7r = 0$
 $4q + 7r = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$

Gadewch i'r paramedr t gynrychioli r , ($t=r$).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \Rightarrow 4q + 7t = 0 & \quad \text{(1)} \Rightarrow -3p - \left(-\frac{7}{4}t\right) + 3t = 0 \\ 4q = -7t & \quad -3p + \frac{7}{4}t + 3t = 0 \\ q = -\frac{7t}{4} & \quad -3p = -\frac{19}{4}t \\ & \quad p = \frac{19}{12}t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Felly } \underline{n} = \frac{19}{12}t\underline{i} - \frac{7}{4}t\underline{j} + t\underline{k} \quad (\text{gyda } t \neq 0)$$