1704/202
MATHEMATICS
June/July 2016
Time: 3 hours


# THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL <br> CRAFT CERTIFICATE IN BUILDING TECHNOLOGY MODULE II 

MATHEMATICS
3 hours

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIBATES

You should have the following for this examination:
Answer booklet,
Non programmable sclentific calculator:
Mathematical tables:
Drawing insiruments.
Answer any FIVE questions of the following EIGHT questions. All questions carry equal marks.
Maximum marks for each part of in question are indicated.
Candidates should answer the questions in English.

This question paper consists of 5 printed pages.
Candidates must check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed and that no questions are missing.
'1. (a) The sand used in the construction of a building is obtained from three sources $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z . The sand from each source has the probability of being defective by containing excess silt. The probability of the sand from the sources $X, Y$ and $Z$ being defective are $\frac{2}{10} \frac{3}{10}$, and $\frac{15}{100}$ respectively. Find the probability that at any time the site is visited there is no defective sand.
(b) The heights in centimetres (em) of 30 students are given in the data beiow

| 140 | 154 | 144 | 163 | 170 | 155 | 150 | 149 | 143 | 164 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 153 | 153 | 154 | 165 | 167 | 154 | 152 | 150 | 154 | 142 |
| 165 | 165 | 170 | 165 | 164 | 141 | 147 | 151 | 150 | 152 |

Using a class interval of 5 cm enter the data on a frequency distribution table.
(6 marks)
(c) Table I below, shows an incomplete frequency distribution of the lengths, in millimetres, of seventy bars, Complete the table and determine:-
(i) the modal class.
(ii) the mean length in millimetres.
(iii) the standard deviation.

| Length in (mm) <br> X | Central value <br> Xm | Frequency <br> $(0)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21.2-21.4$ | 21.3 | 3 |
| $21.5-21.7$ | 21.6 | 5 |
| $21.8-22.0$ | 21.9 | 10 |
| $22.1-22.3$ | 22.2 | 16 |
| $22.4-22.6$ | 22.5 | 18 |
| $22.7-22.9$ | 22.8 | 12 |
| $23.0-23.2$ | 23.1 | 6 |

12. (a) Three entrepreneurs decided io form a partnership business. They contributed the working capital in the ratio $2: 3: 4$. They also borrowed a loan to add to the working capital. After the end of the month they found that the profit had accumulated to sh. 36,000 . They deiced that the profit will be divided according to the individuals contributions to the working capital and also the debts amounting to $24 \%$ of the profit must be paid. Calculate the amount each man will get as profit.
(b) Mr, Onyango returns to Kenya from Canada after a business tour with Can $\$ 8,000$ and USS 1500 . On his way to Kenya he made a stop over in London and exchanged all the US \& he had into UKE and paid a hotel bill of UK $£ 150$, When Mr. Onyango arrived in Kenya, he exchanged all the money he had into Kenya shillings and for each transaction he paid a commission of $2 \%$ to the bank. How much money in Ksb was he given after the transactions? Use the following exchange rates:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { UKE }=147 \mathrm{Ksh} \\
& \text { I UKE }=1,6359 \mathrm{USS} \mathrm{~V} \quad £ 180 \\
& \text { I US\$ }=87.9 \mathrm{Ksh} \\
& \text { 1 Can } \$=80.3 \mathrm{Ksh}
\end{aligned}
$$

(c) The cost of a machine from a manufacturer is Ksh 100,000 . The machine was later sold to a firm at a profit of $15 \%$. If the machine depreciates at the rate of $2 \%$ from the time it is acquired by the firm, calculate its value after 8 years.
3. (a) Show that the area of a tringle $\mathrm{PQR}=\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{pr} \sin \theta$.
(b) Change the function $15 \sin \theta+8 \cot \theta$ into the form $\mathrm{R} \sin (\theta+\alpha)$. Hence solve $15 \sin \theta+8 \cos \theta=10$.
(c) Solve for the angle ABC in a triangle in which $\mathrm{AB}=44.8 \mathrm{~cm}, \mathrm{CA}=34.4 \mathrm{~cm}$ and angle $\mathrm{BA} \mathrm{C}=105.6^{\circ}$.
4. (a) Using mathematical tables find:

(i) $\quad \operatorname{Cos} 127^{\circ}$
(ii) $\operatorname{Sin} 327^{\circ}$
(iii) $\tan 330^{\circ}$
(b) Prove the trigonometric identity
$1+\tan ^{2} \theta=\sec ^{2} \theta$
(c) Solve the equation
$8 \cos ^{2} \theta-2 \cos \theta-3=0$
(d) A surveyor on a level ground walks straight towards a vertical pole. At one point the angle of elevation of the top of the pole is $27^{\circ}$. After walking for 15 metres further towards the pole, the new angle of clevation is $42^{\circ}$. Find the height of the pole if the eye level is 1.42 m above ground level.
-5. (a) Given the matrices $\mathrm{A}=\left(\begin{array}{ll}2 & 3 \\ 5 & 3\end{array}\right), \mathrm{B}=\left(\begin{array}{ll}4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2\end{array}\right)$ find:-
(i) $\mathrm{A}^{2}+\mathrm{B}^{2}$
(ii) $(\mathrm{AB})^{-1}$
(6 marks)
(b) Two forces $\mathrm{F}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{F}_{2}$ acting on a body are such that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \mathrm{~F}_{1}+3 \mathrm{~F}_{2}=6 \mathrm{~N} \\
& \mathrm{~F}_{1}+\mathrm{F}_{2}=6 \mathrm{~N}
\end{aligned}
$$

Use the inverse matrix method to determine the magnitude of $F_{1}$ and $F_{2} \quad$ ( 6 marks)
(c) When an effort e is applied to the gear box on a diesel motor it is found that a resistance $R$ can be overcome and that E and R are connected by a formula $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{bR} ; \mathrm{a}$ and b are constants. An effort of 3.5 Newtons overcomes a resistance of 5 ohms and an effort of 5.3 Newlons overcomes a resistance of 8 ohms. Use matrices to find the values of $a$ and $b$.
(8 marks)
6. (a) In figure 1, O is a point of origin and $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}$ and r are position vectors of $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}$ and $R$ respectively. Given $\overrightarrow{M R}=\frac{2}{3} \overrightarrow{R N}$, express $O R$ in terms of $p$ and $q$.


Fig. 1
(b) Figure 2 represents a system of four forces acting on a particle. By calculation determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant force.


Fig. 2
(c) If $\mathrm{a}=-3 \mathrm{i}+5 j, b=3 i-4 j$ and $\mathrm{c}=2 \mathrm{i}+3 \mathrm{j}$, find $|a-b+3 c|$ and the direction of $\overrightarrow{A C}$.
7. (a) The distance $x$ metres moved by body in $t$ seconds is given by

$$
x=3 t^{2}-\frac{11}{2} t^{2}+2 t+5
$$

Find its velocity after t seconds.
(b) A rectangular site $1600 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ is to be fenced off from the rest of the farm. If the cost per metre of fencing for the frontage is three times as much as the cost per metre of the fencing for the remainder, calculate the dimensions for which the cost of the fencing is a minimum.
(c) Find the stationary points of $y=5+24 x-9 x^{2}-2 x^{3}$ and hence sketch the graph.
( 6 marks)
(d) Differentiate $y=2 x^{2}$ using the first principles.
8. (a) Determine
(i) $\int(x+2)(x+2) d x$.
(ii) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x^{\prime}} d x$.
( 6 marks)
(b) A metal plate is bounded by the curve $y-4 x^{3}$ and the ordinates $x=-2$ and $x=2$ and the $X$-axis. Find its area.
(c) The velocity V of a body, t seconds after a certain instant is $\left(6 \mathrm{t}^{2}+8\right) \mathrm{ms}^{-1}$.

Find how far it moves in the interval from $t=2$ seconds to $t=8$ seconds.
Hint: Let distance travelled be $\int_{0}^{t} \mathrm{~V} d \mathrm{dt}$.

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