

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY IN AFRICA



Addressing gender disparity and fostering equity in University Education

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SCIENCES

BSc HONOURS DEGREE IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

MAIN PAPER

IS212: COMPUTER QUANTITATIVE METHODS

INTAKE 25: SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

TIME: 2 HOURS AFTERNOON

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer any **four** questions.

Question 1

a) Define the following terms

- i) Matrix; [2]
- ii) Square matrix; [2]
- iii) Proposition; [2]
- iv) Relation; and [2]
- v) Domain [2]

b) Let $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & -7 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

- i. Find the adjoint of the matrix C [5]
 - ii. Hence or otherwise find inverse of matrix C [5]
- c) Let p be “it is raining “ and q be “it is overcast”. Find the conjugation $p \wedge q$ of the original statement and construct the truth table. [5]

Question 2

- a) Let p be the statement ‘ She studied Information System at the Women University In Africa’ and q be “ She lives in Harare”, Find the disjunction of the composite statement and construct the truth table. [10]
- b) Verify by truth tables that the negation of $p \wedge q$ is logically equivalent to $\neg p \vee \neg q$.
[Apply the De Morgan’s law] [10]
- c) What do you understand by the term “transpose of a matrix’ [5]

Question 3

a) Solve the following simultaneous equation using Cramer’s Rule

$$a + 2b + 4c = 14$$

$$3a + 6b + 10c = 34$$

$$2a + 6b + 6c = 28$$
 [15]

b) State and explain the four types of relations [10]

Question 4

- a) State and explain the three types of functions [10]
- b) Find the inverses of the following functions
- i) $y=3x + 1$
 - ii) $Y=\ln(8x + 7)$
 - iii) $Y = \sqrt{(2-5x)}$ [5]

- c) Solve the following linear equations using the Gauss Jordan Elimination

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 4$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 - 12x_2 + 5x_3 = -10 \quad [10]$$

Question 5

- a) Given that $f(x)=x^2 - 1$ $g(x)=e^{2x}$ and $h(x)= \ln(x+2)$. Find

i. $fg(x)$

ii. $gf(x)$

iii. $fhg(x)$

iv. $gh(x)$

v. $hf(x)$ [15]

- b) Use Sarrus rule to find the determinant of the following matrix [10]

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -5 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Question 6

Prove the following by Principle of Mathematical Induction

a) $\sum_{r=1}^n r = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ [10]

b) $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2 = \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ [15]

END