Updates on the Book

1. Formula List Page 6, Chapter 5

✓ Log-log models:

 \checkmark

- 1. $y = k \cdot x^n \Leftrightarrow \ln y = n \ln x + \ln k$: Log-log model
- 2. *n*: Gradient of the straight line graph on $\ln y \ln x$ plane
- 3. $\ln k$: Vertical intercept of the straight line graph on $\ln y \ln x$ plane

2. Formula List Page 24, Chapter 20

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$: Area under the graph of f(x) and above the x-axis, between x = aand x = b, where $f(x) \ge 0$

3. Formula List Page 33, Chapter 31

Linear regression: y = ax + b: Regression line of y on x

$$SS_{res} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$
: Sum of square residuals

4. Set 1 Paper 1 Page 28, Question 18

Let σ^2 be the known population variance. It is known that the width of the 99% confidence interval for the population mean can be expressed by $2z\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$, where *n* is the sample size and *z* is given as 2.575829303.

5. Set 2 Paper 1 Page 26, Question 17

The following table shows the cost x (in USD) of the five products in the company and the corresponding revenue y (in USD).

6. Set 3 Paper 1 Page 18, Question 11

Find the value of each of the following, giving your answer as a rational number.

7. Set 3 Paper 3 Page 8, Question 2

 A_n is a 2×2 matrix representing a sequence of enlargements about the origin, with a variable scale factor $k(n) = a \cdot b^n$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

8. Set 3 Paper 3 Page 9, Question 2

 B_n is a 2×2 matrix representing a sequence of reflections about the line $y = (\tan(n \cdot 45^\circ))x$.

Note: The line of reflection is defined as x = 0 when $n = 2, 6, 10, 14, \cdots$.

9. Set 4 Paper 2 Page 10, Question 3

(e) State whether the estimate in (d) overestimates or underestimates the area of R.