



CERTIFIED ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN LEVEL 1 EXAMINATION L1.4: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS WEDNESDAY: 30 NOVEMBER 2016

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Time Allowed: 3 hours 15 minutes (15 minutes reading and 3 hours writing).
- 2. This examination has **seven** questions and only **five** questions are to be attempted.
- 3. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question.
- 4. Show all your workings.
- 5. All iCPAR Examination rules and regulations apply

Attempt any five questions

QUESTION ONE

While on a tour of a popular chain store in Rwamagana, Grace on one occasion bought 10 and 15 (a) sweets of chocolate and vanilla flavours respectively. On the second occasion she bought the same number of chocolate flavoured sweets but 10 more vanilla flavoured sweets. Grace spent Frw 450 and Frw 650 on the two occasions respectively. Assuming that each chocolate flavoured and each vanilla flavoured sweet costs Frw x and y respectively;

REQUIRED:

(i) Form two equations in terms of x and y for the information above.

(2 Marks)

- (ii) Using a scale 1 cm to represent 5 units on the x axis and 2 cm to represent 5 units on the y axis; solve the two equations in (a) (i) above graphically. (3 Marks)
- (iii) Find the amount Grace paid on the third occasion when she bought, 5 sweets of each flavor.

(2 Marks)

(b) Given the following inequalities:

$$\mathbf{D} x + \mathbf{0} y \le 100$$
,

$$5x - \emptyset \ge -5$$
 y, and

x>1.

REQUIRED:

(i) Plot the above inequalities on one graph. (6 Marks)

(ii) Identify the shape formed by the un-shaded region. (1 Mark)

(c) The time taken by a newspaper vendor to deliver news on a daily basis to iCPAR Secretariat is normally distributed with a mean of 20 minutes and a standard deviation of 4 minutes. (It can be assumed that there are 365 days in a year).

REQUIRED:

Determine the number of days in the year when she takes:

Longer than 24 minutes. (i)

(3 Marks)

Less than 18 minutes. (ii)

(3 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

Distinguish between risk and uncertainty. (a)

(2 Marks)

A and B are two events such that $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(B) = \frac{2}{5}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{6}$.

REQUIRED:

Find:

(i) (3 Marks) $P(A \cap B)$

(ii) (3 Marks) $P(A^1 \cup B)$

State, with a reason, the relationship between events A and B. (iii) (3 Marks)

(c) A lottery game is played in such a way that after putting up a bet one picks two marbles, one after another, without replacement from 'a magic bag'. The player wins if he/ she picks marbles of different Page 2of 8

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colours, otherwise the player loses. Given that the 'magic bag' contains 5 blue and 7 white marbles

REQUIRED:

(i) Construct a probability tree diagram.

(4 Marks)

(ii) Find the probability that a player losses the game.

(2 Marks) (3 Marks)

(iii) Find the number of people who won the game out of the 915 who took part in it.

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain the term 'Pareto chart' as used in quality management.

(3 Marks)

(b) In examining the quality of products, samples were taken from a day's production and the types of defects ranked from A to G of the samples were recorded as follows:

Type of defect	A	В	C	D	СРАЕ	$^{\mathrm{CPA}}\mathbf{F}_{\mathrm{CPAR}}^{\mathrm{C}}$	G
Frequency	20	14	2	18	12	8	6

REQUIRED:

Prepare a Pareto chart for the data.

(5 Marks)

(c) A new mosquito net was launched to the community at Gisagara district headquarters recently. The people who attended the launch had their ages recorded on registration as shown in the table below:

5	17	23	18	34	52	34	21	15	34
45	42	41	30	28	24	25	23	43	34
35	13	15	43	46	65	53	34	37	23
36	37	38	23	26	26	34	54	39	6
55	62	66	58	60	63	65	71	10	47

REQUIRED:

(i) Construct a grouped frequency table for the age distribution with equal classes starting with 5 - 14.

(2 Marks)

(ii) Hence calculate the mean age.

(4 Marks)

(iii) Plot an O-give curve and hence estimate the median age.

(6 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Distinguish between a scatter diagram with inverse relationship and a scatter diagram with direct relationship. (2 Marks)

(b) The following data relates to sales as a result of TV advertising by a car Mart.

Number of advert spots (x)	AR 5 0P	15	12	20	10 O R	9	18
Number of cars sold (y)	15	20	19	32	10	18	25

Given that $\sum x = 9$, $\sum y = 139$, $\sum y = 1,855$ and $\sum x^2 = 1,199$ and using the equations

$$\sum y = a + m \sum x \text{ and } \sum y = a \sum x + m^{-2}$$
:

REQUIRED:

Find the regression line in the form y = m + a.

(6 Marks)

(c) The following data shows the daily income of a group of 10 nutritionists working in Kigali and their daily expenditure on food.

Daily income	Amount spent on food
Frw '000'	Frw '000'
RICPAR 13.2 PAR ICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR I 4.2 ICPAR ICPAR ICPA
R ICPAR 114.0 CPAR ICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPA
R ICPAR 115.0 CPAR ICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR I (3.3 ICPAR ICPAR ICPA
R ICPAR 116.0 CPAR ICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR
RICPAR 17.0 PARICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR
RICPAR 17.0 PARICPA	R ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR
18.2	RICPARICPARICPARICPARICPARICPARICPARICPA
20.0	R ICPAR ICPA
21.0	RICPARICPARIC 2.2 ICPARICPARICPARICPA
22.0	RICPAR ICPAR 2.0 CPAR ICPAR ICPAR

REQUIRED:

(i) Compute Pearson's correlation coefficient.

(10 Marks)

(ii) Comment on the relationship between the income and expenditure on food.

(2 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

The table below shows the number of passengers (in hundreds of thousands) who travelled by bus from Kigali to Kampala over a period of three years.

CPAR iCPA CPAR iCPA	Quarter										
Year	R iCP 1 R i R iCP 1 R i	2	3	4							
2013	42	78	118	58							
2014	50	86	124	60							
2015	58	96	138	66							

REQUIRED:

(a) Calculate the four centered moving averages.

(8 Marks)

(b) Calculate the seasonal variations for each quarter.

(8 Marks)

(c) Comment on the movement of passengers from Kigali to Kampala.

(4 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) A bricklaying project by a group of youth in the outskirts of Kibuye for 4 years has the following nominal cash flows (NCF):

Year CPAR ICPAR ICPAR ICPAR	ICPA O CP	AR i PAR i	CPA2 iCPA	R ic3AR i
NCF (Frw million)	(11)	AR i PAR i	CPA5 iCPA	6

REQUIRED:

- (i) Calculate the discount factors (DCF) at 5%, 10%, 15% and 20%. (4 Marks)
- (ii) Calculate the net present value of the project at each of the discount rates in (i) above. (8 Marks)
- (iii) Use the graphical method to determine the internal rate of return (IRR) for the project. (6 Marks)

NB. DCF =
$$\frac{1}{(1+i)^n}$$

(b) The youth group is interested in knowing if the investment in bricklaying in (a) above is a better option to investing in making tiles which would return 15% benefits.

REQUIRED:

Advise the group on which investment to take on.

(2 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Explain the concept 'spread sheet', bringing out its main features. (4 Marks)

(b) Mugabo and Ndezi bought different quantities of commodities A and B. Mugabo bought 6 kg of commodity A and 2 kg of commodity B spending a total of Frw 4,300. Ndezi bought 2 kg of commodity A and 3 kg of commodity B spending a total of Frw 1,900.

REQUIRED:

(i) Formulate two equations for their expenditure. (2 Marks)

(ii) Using the substitution method, determine the price of each kg of the commodities A and B.

(3 Marks)

(c) iCPAR deposited Frw 20 million in one of the leading local banks offering a compound interest rate of 10% per annum for a period of 3 years.

REQUIRED:

(i) Determine the total amount of amount iCPAR received at the end of the period. (4 Marks)

(ii) Calculate the interest iCPAR realised at the end of the period. (1 Mark)

(d) At Kigali national referral hospital, a human resource manager has established that the number of workers in a newly set up wing will be according to the equation $N = 2000(0.6)^{0.5t}$, where t represents the number of years after opening the hospital and N is number of workers.

REQUIRED:

(i) Find the number of workers that are required when the new wing is opened. (3 Marks)

(ii) Find how many workers will be required in the new wing after one year. (3 Marks)

(Total 20 Marks)

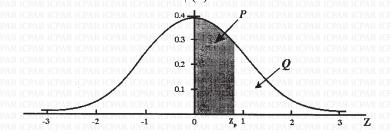
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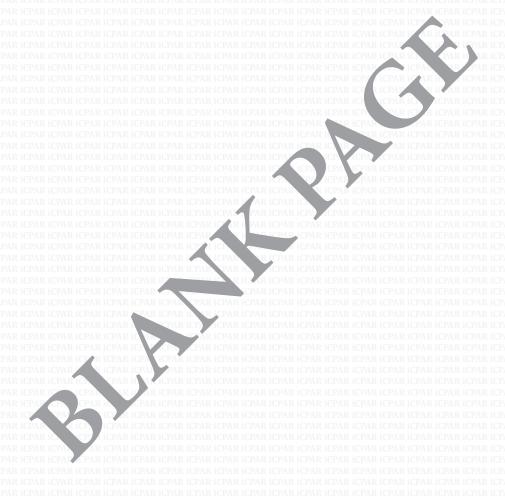
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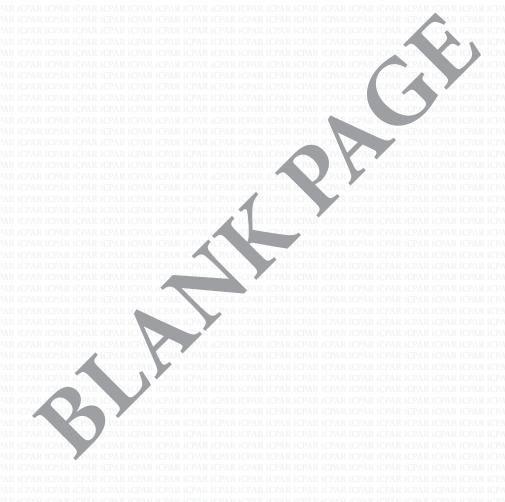
CUMULATIVE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION P(z) PARTICIP									ADD										
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0.1	0.0398	0438	0478	0517	0557	0596	0636	0675	0714	0753	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	5 3
0.2	0.0793	0832	0871	0910	0948	0987	1026	1064	1103	1141	4	8	12	15	19	22	27	31	3
0.3	0.1179	1217	1255	1293	1331	1368	1406	1443	1480	1517	4	8	11	15	19	22	26	30	3
0.4	0.1554	1591	1628	1664	1700	1736	1772	1808	1844	1879	4	7	11	14	18	22	25	29	2
0.5	0.1915	1950	1985	2019	2054	2088	2123	2157	2190	2224	3	7	10	14	17	21	24	27	R i
0.6	0.2257	2291	2324	2357	2389	2422	2454	2486	2517	2549	3	6	10	13	16	19	23	26	2
0.7	0.2580	2611	2642	2673	UPARTU		AKICPAI	K IEF7HK	ICFAR IC	PAR ICE	3	6	9	12	15	19	22	25	2
UPA.	RICFARTO	PARCIUPA	uki Cizar	20,5	2704	2734	2764	2794	2823	2852	3	6	9	12	15		21	24	2
0.8	0.2881	2910	2939	2967	2995	3023	2704	2/57	2023	2032				L L L C L L		18	AT A STATE		
J.O	0.2001	2910	2939	2907	2995	3023	AR iCPAI	COPAR	iCPAR iC	PAR ICP	3	6	8	R 11p	14	17	20	22	R 2
CPA.	R iCPAR iCl	PAR iCPA	AR iCPAF	R iCPAR	CPAR iC	PAR iCP	3051	3078	3106	3133	3	5	8	R 11p	13	16	19	22	R 2
).9	0.3159	3186	3212	3238	3264	3289		R iCPAR			3	5	8	10	13	16	18	21	R 2
CPA					CPAR iC		3315	3340	3365	3389	2	5	1 7 A	10	12	15	17	20	R 2
L.O	0.3413	3438	3461	3485	3508			K IUPAK			2	5	7	10	12	14	17	19	2
OD A	R NOPAROLC	0.00	0 101	5 100	3300	3531	3554	3577	3599	3621	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	2
1.1	0.3643	3665	3686	3708	CPAR 1C	JJJ1	3337	33//	3333	3021									
6.4	0.3043	3003	3000	3/00	2720	PAR ICP	AR ICPAI	2700	CPAR IC	PARICE	2	4	6	8	4110	13	15	17	R I
CPA	R iCPAR iCl	PAR iCPA	AR iCPAR	R iCPAR	3729	3749	3770	3790	3810	3830	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	R i
1.2	0.3849	3869	3888	3907	3925			R iCPAR			2	4	6	8	10	11	13	15	R 1
CPA					CPAR iC	3944	3962	3980	3997	4015	2	4	5	7 P	9	11	13	14	R 1
1.3	0.4032	4049	4066	4082	4099	4115	4131	4147	4162	4177	2	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	R 1
1.4	0.4192	4207	4222	4236	4251	. 4265	4279	4292	4306	4319	A11i0	3	4	6	A.P.7.C	8	10	(11)	R I
L.5	0.4332	4345	4357	4370	4382	4394	4406	4418	4429	4441	1	2	4	5	6	PAR I	8	10	R I R I
1.6	0.4452	4463	4474	4484	4495	4505	4515	4525	4535	4545	11	2	3	4	4.F5 C	6	7	8	R i
1.7	0.4554	4564	4573	4582	4591	4599	4608	4616	4625	4633	111	2	3	R 3 P	4	P.45	6	10 7 A	Ri
1.8	0.4641	4649	4656	4664	4671	4678	4686	4693	4699	4706	1	P1 R	2	3	4	4	5 R	6	Ri
L.9	0.4713	4719	4726	4732	4738	4744	4750	4756	4761	4767	1	P1R	2	2	4.F3.C	4	4	5	
2.0	0.4772	4778	4783	4788	4793	4798	4803	4808	4812	4817	0	PAR	iCPA iC P A	2	AR iC	PAR i PA 3 i	PAR	iCPAI	Ri Ri
2.1	0.4821	4826	4830	4834	4838	4842	4846	4850	4854	4957	0	P1R	i CP A	2	4 F2 C	PA2 i	3	iC3A	Ri
2.2	0.4861	4864	4868	4871	4875	4878	4881	4884	4887	4890	0	P1R	i (P A	1	2	2	2	iC34	Ri
2.3	0.4893	4896	4898	4901	4904	4906	4909	4911	4913	4916	0	0	i CP A	R iDP	101	2	2	2	
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2.5	0.4938	4940	4941	4943	4945	4946	4948	4949	4951	4952	AR i(R iCPA			CPAR		
2.6	0.4953	4955	4956	4957	4959	4960	4961	4962	4963	4964	AR i(R iCP			CPAR		
2.7	0.4965	4966	4967	4968	4969	4970	4971	4972	4973	4974	AR i			R iCP			CPAR		
2.8	0.4974	4975	4976	4977	4977	4978	4979	4979	4980	4981	AR ic			R iCP			CPAR		
2.9	0.4981	4982	4982	4983	4984	4984	4985	4985	4986	4986	AR in			RiCP			PAR		
CPA	R iCPAR iC	PAR iCPA			CPAR iC		AR iCPA	RiCPAR		PAR ICP	AR i			R iCP			CPAR		
3.0	0.4987	4990	4993	4995	4997	4998	4998	4999	4999	5000	AR ic			R iCP			PAR		

The table gives $P(z)=\int_0^z\phi(z)dz$ If the random variable Z is distributed as the standard normal distribution N(0,1) then:

- 1. $P(o < Z < z_p) = P(Shaded Area)$
- 2. $P(Z > Z_p) = Q = \frac{1}{2} P$
- 3. $P(Z > |Z_p|) = 1 2P = 2Q$







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