## Copyrighted Material

## Mixed simultaneous equations

## Quick quiz

Write each equation in the form $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$.
(a) $x^{2}-3 x=7 x-6$
(b) $2 x^{2}-8=x^{2}+5 x$
(c) $-3 x^{2}-x=-2 x^{2}+3 x-10$

1. Solve the simultaneous equations $y=x^{2}-3 x+9$ and $y=2 x+3$.
$1 x^{2}-3 x+9=2 x+3$
$x^{2}-\ldots \ldots x+\ldots \ldots=0$
$(x-\ldots \ldots .).(x-\ldots \ldots .)=$.
$x=$ $\qquad$ or $x=$ $\qquad$
When $x=\ldots \ldots ., y=2(\ldots \ldots)+3=$.
When $x=$ $\qquad$ $y=2(\ldots \ldots)+3=$ $\qquad$
2. Solve the simultaneous equations $x+2 y=-3$ and $x^{2}-2 x y=20$.

As both equations have $y$ as the subject, set the RHSs equal.

Solve the quadratic equation and then substitute the $x$-values into the linear equation to find the values of $y$.
3. Solve the simultaneous equations $x+2 y=4$ and $x^{2}-2 y^{2}=2$.
4. Use a graphical method to solve the simultaneous equations $x^{2}+y^{2}=25$ and $x+y=1$.
 Completing the square

## Quick quiz

Evaluate each expression.
(a) $-3^{2}+10$
(b) $-5^{2}-15$
(c) $-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2}+5$
(d) $-\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^{2}-2$

## (10) Completing the square

## Grade 8

1. The expression $x^{2}+10 x-8$ can be written in the form $(x+a)^{2}+b$ for all values of $x$.
Work out the value of $a$ and the value of $b$. [2 marks]
$\left.\because x^{2}+10 x-8=(x+\ldots \ldots)^{2}-\ldots \ldots\right)^{2}-8$

$$
a=\ldots \ldots, b=
$$

$\qquad$
2. The expression $x^{2}-4 x+5$ can be written in the form $(x-p)^{2}+q$ for all values of $x$.
Work out the value of $p$ and the value of $q$. [2 marks]

Use this formula to complete the square: $x^{2} \pm 2 b x+c=(x \pm b)^{2}-b^{2}+c$

## Exam focus

If the question includes $(x-a)^{2}+b$, you need to complete the square.
3. The expression $x^{2}-5 x+3$ can be written in the form $(x-p)^{2}+q$ for all values of $x$.
Work out the value of $p$ and the value of $q$. [2 marks]

$$
p=\ldots \ldots, q=\ldots \ldots .
$$

$$
p=\ldots \ldots, q=\ldots \ldots .
$$

## (5) <br> Working out the turning points

## Grade 8

4. The expression $x^{2}-8 x+18$ can be written in the form $(x-p)^{2}+q$ for all values of $x$.
(a) Work out the value of $p$ and the value of $q$. [2 marks]

$$
p=\ldots \ldots, q=\ldots \ldots .
$$

The graph of $y=x^{2}-8 x+18$ has a minimum point.
(b) Write down the coordinates of this point. [2 marks]
5. $x^{2}-12 x+25 \equiv(x-a)^{2}+b$
(a) Work out the value of $a$ and the value of $b$.
[3 marks]

$$
a=\ldots \ldots, b=\ldots \ldots
$$

(b) What is the minimum value of $x^{2}-12 x+25$ ?
[2 marks]

## Grade 8



## (5) Quick quiz

Work out the value of $b^{2}-4 a c$ when
(a) $a=2, b=3$ and $c=4$
(b) $a=3, b=-4$ and $c=-8$
(c) $a=4, b=-6$ and $c=5$
(d) $a=1, b=5$ and $c=-10$.

## (15) <br> Using the formula

## Grade 8

1. Solve $x^{2}+7 x+8=0$.

Give your solutions to 2 decimal places.
[3 marks]
$\square a=1, b=7, c=8$

$$
x=\frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{7^{2}-(4 \times 1 \times 8)}}{2 \times 1}
$$

$$
x=\ldots \ldots \text { or } x=
$$

$\qquad$
2. Solve the equation $3 x^{2}+6 x=2$.

Give your solutions to 2 decimal places.
[3 marks]

$$
x=\ldots \ldots \text { or } x=\ldots \ldots
$$

4. Solve $3 x(2 x-1)=(x-3)^{2}$.

Give your solutions to 3 significant figures.
[3 marks]

Use the quadratic formula $x=\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4 a c}}{2 a}$ where $a, b$ and $c$ are constants in the general form $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$.

## Exam focus

When you are asked to solve a quadratic equation to a specified degree of accuracy, always use the quadratic formula.
3. Solve the equation $x^{2}-2 x-3=x-1$.

Give your solutions to 2 decimal places.
[3 marks]

$$
x=\ldots \ldots \text { or } x=\ldots \ldots .
$$

5. Solve the equation $2(x-4)^{2}-10(x-3)=14$.

Give your solutions to 2 decimal places. [3 marks]

$$
x=\ldots \ldots . \text { or } x=\ldots \ldots \ldots
$$

6. The diagram shows a trapezium. All measurements are in centimetres.

The area of the trapezium is $64 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. Work out the value of $x$.
Give your answer to 3 significant figures.
You must show your working.
Area of trapezium $=\frac{1}{2}(a+b) h$

$\qquad$

Match each sign to the correct meaning.

| $<$ | $>$ | $\leqslant$ | $\geqslant$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| greater than or equal to | less than | less than or equal to | greater than |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Simple inequalities

Grade 5

1. Solve
(a) $4 x-5>19$
[2 marks]
(b) $6 x \leqslant 2 x-18$
[2 marks]
(c) $10 x+4>3 x+25$.
[3 marks]
$\stackrel{F}{F} 4 x>19+5$
$4 x>\ldots \ldots$.
${ }_{1} 6 x-\ldots \ldots \leqslant-18$
$\qquad$
2. $-2 \leqslant x<4$

Represent this inequality on the number line.
3. Solve $\frac{4 x-3}{3}<\frac{2 x-1}{2}$.
[2 marks]

Solve the inequality as you would solve an equation.

A shaded circle means the number is included. An unshaded circle means the number is not included.
[2 marks]
5. Helena is going to the bakery. She has $£ 10$. She wants to buy some buns for 32 p each and some cakes for 45 p each.
(a) Write down an inequality to show the number of buns and the number of cakes that Helena can buy.
[2 marks]
(b) Helena buys 14 buns. Work out the greatest number of cakes she can buy.
[3 marks]
6. If $3 x+6>19$, work out the smallest possible integer value of $x$.
(a) $x^{2}-3 x$
(b) $x^{2}+6 x+8$
(c) $2 x^{2}+7 x-4$

## (5) <br> Simple quadratic inequalities

Grade 9

1. Solve $x^{2}-8 x+15 \geqslant 0$.
$\square(\ldots \ldots) \times(\ldots \ldots)=15$
$(\ldots \ldots)+(\ldots \ldots)=-8$
[3 marks]
Factorise and solve the quadratic equation.
The $x$-values found are the critical values.

## Exam focus

Your final answer(s) must be given with inequality signs.

## Harder quadratic inequalities

Grade 9
2. Solve $x^{2} \leqslant 4(x+8)$.
[3 marks]
3. Solve $(x-2)^{2}-4(x+1)>0$.

Give your answer using set notation.
[3 marks]

## Inequalities in context

4. A rectangular room has a width of $x \mathrm{~m}$. The room is 4 m longer than it is wide.
(a) Given that the perimeter of the room is greater than 12 m , show that $x>1$.
(b) Given also that the area of the room is less than $32 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ :
(i) Write down an inequality, in terms of $x$, for the area of the room.
(ii) Solve this inequality.
(c) Use your answers to parts (a) and (b) to find the range of possible values for $x$.

Copyrighted Material Arithmetic sequences
(Ry)
Write down the next three terms in each sequence.
(a) 258
(b) 100
$97 \quad 94$
(c) $16 \quad 21 \quad 26$

## The $n$th term

1. Which sequence is an arithmetic progression? Circle your answer.

| 1 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 1 | 3 | 27 | 81 | 243 |
| 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 13 |

Work out the common difference and use this as the coefficient of $n$.
2. The first four terms of an arithmetic sequence are:
(a) Write an expression, in terms of $n$, for the $n$th term of this sequence.

I nth term = $\qquad$ $n+$. .......
(b) The $n$th term of another sequence is $4 n+7$. Is 206 a term of this sequence? You must show your working.
$\qquad$

Exam focus
Once you have worked out the value of $n$, you can answer the question with 'yes' or 'no'.
3. The $n$th term of an arithmetic sequence is $3 n+4$, where $n$ is a positive integer.
(a) Determine whether 110 is a term in this arithmetic sequence.
(b) Write an expression for the sum of the $n$th term and the $(n-1)$ th terms of this sequence.

Give your answer in its simplest form.
[2 marks]
4. The $n$th term of sequence $X$ is $4 n-3$. The $n$th term of sequence $Y$ is $14-3 n$.

Show that there is only one number that is in both sequences. Give a reason for your answer.
5. Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence: $\begin{array}{lllllll}3 & 7 & 11 & 15 & 19\end{array}$

Prove that the difference between the squares of any two consecutive terms of the sequence is always a multiple of 8 .

