

1 (a) Expand and simplify $(x+5)(x-9)$

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 - 9x + 5x - 45 \\ & = x^2 - 4x - 45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x - 45}{(2)}$$

(b) Factorise fully $9x^2 + 6x$

$$\frac{3x(3x+2)}{(2)}$$

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

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2 Expand and simplify $5(p + 3) - 2(1 - 2p)$

$$\begin{aligned} & 5p + 15 - 2 + 4p \\ & = 9p + 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\quad\quad\quad} 9p + 13$$

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

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2 Expand and simplify $(m + 7)(m + 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} & m^2 + 3m + 7m + 21 \\ & = m^2 + 10m + 21 \end{aligned}$$

.....
(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 (a) Expand and simplify $3(y - 2) + 5(2y + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3y - 6 + 10y + 5 \\ & = 13y - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{13y - 1}{(2)}$$

(b) Simplify $5u^2w^4 \times 7uw^3$

$$\frac{35u^3w^7}{(2)}$$

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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9 (a) Expand and simplify $(x-2)(2x+3)(x+1)$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 6$$

$$= 2x^2 - x - 6$$

$$(2x^2 - x - 6)(x + 1)$$

$$= 2x^3 + 2x^2 - x^2 - x - 6x - 6$$

$$= 2x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 6$$

Tip: First multiply out the first two brackets as normal

Tip: Multiply the $2x^2$ by everything in the second bracket, then repeat for the $-x$, and then for the -6

$$\frac{2x^3 + x^2 - 7x - 6}{(3)}$$

$$\frac{y^4 \times y^n}{y^2} = y^{-3}$$

(b) Find the value of n .

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 4 + n - 2 & = & -3 \\ 2 + n & = & -3 \\ -2 & & -2 \\ n & = & -5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-5}{(2)}$$

(c) Solve $5x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$

Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures.

Tip: Because you have been told to give your answer to 3 significant figures, you will need to use the Quadratic Formula

$$a = 5$$

$$b = -4$$

$$c = -3$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\frac{-(-4) \pm \sqrt{(-4)^2 - 4(5)(-3)}}{2(5)}$$

$$\frac{x = 1.27 \text{ or } -0.472}{(3)}$$

(Total for Question 9 is 8 marks)

- 10 Show that $(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)$ can be written in the form $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ where a, b, c and d are positive integers.

$$\begin{aligned} & x^2 + 2x + x + 2 \\ &= (x^2 + 3x + 2)(x + 3) \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x^2 + 9x + 2x + 6 \\ &= x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6 \end{aligned}$$

(Total for Question 10 is 3 marks)

12 (a) Express $\frac{x}{x+2} + \frac{2x}{x-4}$ as a single fraction in its simplest form.

Tip: To add fractions the denominators must be the same

$$\frac{x(x-4)}{(x+2)(x-4)} + \frac{2x(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-4)}$$

$$\frac{x(x-4) + 2x(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-4)} = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2x^2 + 4x}{(x+2)(x-4)}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2}{(x+2)(x-4)}$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{(x+2)(x-4)}$$

(3)

(b) Expand and simplify $(x-3)(2x+3)(4x+5)$

$$= 2x^2 + 3x - 6x - 9$$

$$= 2x^2 - 3x - 9$$

$$(2x^2 - 3x - 9)(4x + 5)$$

$$= 8x^3 + 10x^2 - 12x^2 - 15x - 36x - 45$$

$$= 8x^3 - 2x^2 - 51x - 45$$

Tip: First multiply out the first two brackets as normal

Tip: Multiply the $2x^2$ by everything in the second bracket, then repeat for the $-3x$, and then for the -9

$$\frac{8x^3 - 2x^2 - 51x - 45}{(3)}$$

(3)

(Total for Question 12 is 6 marks)

12 Expand and simplify $(x - 2)(3x + 2)(2x + 3)$

$$(x - 2)(3x + 2)$$

$$3x^2 + 2x - 6x - 4$$

$$= (3x^2 - 4x - 4)(2x + 3)$$

$$= 6x^3 + 9x^2 - 8x^2 - 12x - 8x - 12$$

$$= 6x^3 + x^2 - 20x - 12$$

$$\underline{6x^3 + x^2 - 20x - 12}$$

(Total for Question 12 is 3 marks)

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13 Show that

$$(3x-1)(x+5)(4x-3) = 12x^3 + 47x^2 - 62x + 15$$

for all values of x .

$$3x^2 + 15x - x - 5$$

$$= 3x^2 + 14x - 5$$

$$(3x^2 + 14x - 5)(4x - 3)$$

$$= 12x^3 - 9x^2 + 56x - 42x - 20x + 15$$

$$= 12x^3 + 47x^2 - 62x + 15$$

Tip: Just work out the answer

(Total of Question 13 is 3 marks)

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15 Expand and simplify $(3x + 2)(2x + 1)(x - 5)$

$$\begin{aligned} & 6x^2 + 3x + 4x + 2 \\ & = (6x^2 + 7x + 2)(x - 5) \\ & = 6x^3 - 30x^2 + 7x^2 - 35x + 2x - 10 \\ & = 6x^3 - 23x^2 - 33x - 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$6x^3 - 23x^2 - 33x - 10$$

(Total for Question 15 is 3 marks)

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18 (a) Show that $(2x + 1)(x + 3)(3x + 7)$ can be written in the form $ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ where a , b , c and d are integers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2x^2 + 6x + x + 3 \\
 = & (2x^2 + 7x + 3)(3x + 7) \\
 = & 6x^3 + 14x^2 + 21x^2 + 49x + 9x + 21 \\
 = & 6x^3 + 35x^2 + 58x + 21
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

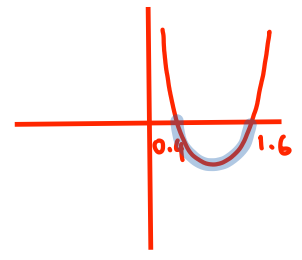
(b) Solve

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1-x)^2 & < \frac{9}{25} \\
 \sqrt{\quad} & \quad \sqrt{\quad} \\
 1-x & = \pm \frac{3}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tip: This is a quadratic equation, when you square root you need to consider the positive and negative square root.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1-x & = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{OR} \\
 +x & \quad +x \\
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 0.4 & = x
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 1-x & = -\frac{3}{5} \\
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 1 & = -\frac{3}{5} + x \\
 +\frac{3}{5} & \quad +\frac{3}{5} \\
 1.6 & = x
 \end{aligned}$$



$$0.4 < x < 1.6$$

(3)

(Total for Question 18 is 6 marks)

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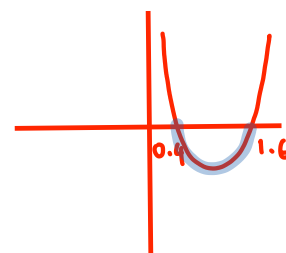
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(3)

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