

Introduction to
Advanced level Maths

wyke
6TH FORM COLLEGE

Welcome to the Maths department at Wyke. I'm pleased you've chosen Wyke and want you to make the best possible start to the course.

As part of Wyke Start you take an algebra assessment. The content of this test is covered by this booklet.

However you think you've done in the assessment most of A-level maths depends on using algebra learnt at GCSE, so we need to make sure you have a secure foundation in algebra. You can print off this booklet of algebra skills. I suggest you work through the introduction to each chapter of this booklet, making sure you can follow and understand the examples. Then have a go at the exercises to make sure you can put your understanding into practice. The answers are provided so you can check how you've got on.

How we use your assessment will be discussed at Wyke Start and the enrolment process on to the course explained.

In order to be successful at A level you also need to have well developed study skills, including the ability to assess your own knowledge, to manage your study time and to decide yourself what you need to work on to improve and progress. Doing this work will mean you have the opportunity to put some of these skills into practice.

So practice your algebra over the summer, you can also use websites, just "Google" the topic. If you've got any queries you can ask at Wyke Start.

Peter Edge

Head of Mathematics

You may find the following books useful, there are others available.

AS-Level Maths Head Start
Published by CGP Workbooks
ISBN: 978 1 84146 993 5

Bridging GCSE and A Level Maths
Published by Collins
ISBN: 978 0 00743 171 7

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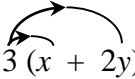
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Chapter 1: REMOVING BRACKETS

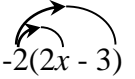
To remove a single bracket, we multiply every term in the bracket by the number or the expression on the outside:

Examples

1) $3(x + 2y) = 3x + 6y$



2) $-2(2x - 3) = (-2)(2x) + (-2)(-3)$
 $= -4x + 6$



To expand two brackets, we must multiply everything in the first bracket by everything in the second bracket. We can do this in a variety of ways, including

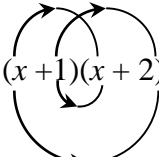
- * the smiley face method
- * FOIL (Fronts Outers Inners Lasts)
- * using a grid.

Whatever method you use always double check the negative signs.

Examples:

1) $(x + 1)(x + 2) = x(x + 2) + 1(x + 2)$

or


 $(x + 1)(x + 2) = x^2 + 2 + 2x + x$
 $= x^2 + 3x + 2$

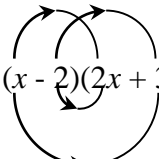
or

	x	1
x	x^2	x
2	$2x$	2

$(x + 1)(x + 2) = x^2 + 2x + x + 2$
 $= x^2 + 3x + 2$

2) $(x - 2)(2x + 3) = x(2x + 3) - 2(2x + 3)$
 $= 2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 6$
 $= 2x^2 - x - 6$

or


 $(x - 2)(2x + 3) = 2x^2 - 6 + 3x - 4x = 2x^2 - x - 6$

or

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

$(2x + 3)(x - 2) = 2x^2 + 3x - 4x - 6$
 $= 2x^2 - x - 6$

EXERCISE 1A Multiply out the following brackets and simplify.

1. $7(4x + 5)$
2. $-3(5x - 7)$
3. $5a - 4(3a - 1)$
4. $4y + y(2 + 3y)$
5. $-3x - (x + 4)$
6. $5(2x - 1) - (3x - 4)$
7. $(x + 2)(x + 3)$
8. $(t - 5)(t - 2)$
9. $(2x + 3y)(3x - 4y)$
10. $4(x - 2)(x + 3)$
11. $(2y - 1)(2y + 1)$
12. $(3 + 5x)(4 - x)$

Two Special Cases

Perfect Square:

$$(x + a)^2 = (x + a)(x + a) = x^2 + 2ax + a^2$$
$$(2x - 3)^2 = (2x - 3)(2x - 3) = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

Difference of two squares:

$$(x - a)(x + a) = x^2 - a^2$$
$$(x - 3)(x + 3) = x^2 - 3^2$$
$$= x^2 - 9$$

EXERCISE 1B Multiply out

1. $(x - 1)^2$
2. $(3x + 5)^2$
3. $(7x - 2)^2$
4. $(x + 2)(x - 2)$
5. $(3x + 1)(3x - 1)$
6. $(5y - 3)(5y + 3)$

Chapter 2: LINEAR EQUATIONS

When solving an equation, think of an equation as a balance; you must remember that whatever you do to one side must also be done to the other. You are therefore allowed to

- add the same amount to both side
- subtract the same amount from each side
- multiply the whole of each side by the same amount
- divide the whole of each side by the same amount.

If the equation has unknowns on both sides, you should get rid of the letters from one side of the equation.

If the equation contains brackets, you should start by expanding the brackets.

A linear equation is an equation that contains numbers and terms in x . A linear equation does not contain any x^2 or x^3 terms.

More help on solving equations can be obtained by downloading the leaflet available at this website: <http://www.mathcentre.ac.uk/resources/workbooks/mathcentre/web-simplelinear.pdf>

Example 1: Solve the equation $64 - 3x = 25$

Solution: There are various ways to solve this equation. One approach is as follows:

Step 1: Add $3x$ to both sides (so that the x term is positive): $64 = 3x + 25$

Step 2: Subtract 25 from both sides: $39 = 3x$

Step 3: Divide both sides by 3: $13 = x$

So the solution is $x = 13$.

Example 2: Solve the equation $6x + 7 = 5 - 2x$.

Solution:

Step 1: Begin by adding $2x$ to both sides $8x + 7 = 5$
(to ensure that the x terms are together on the same side)

Step 2: Subtract 7 from each side: $8x = -2$

Step 3: Divide each side by 8: $x = -\frac{1}{4}$

Exercise 2A: Solve the following equations, showing each step in your working:

1) $2x + 5 = 19$

2) $5x - 2 = 13$

3) $11 - 4x = 5$

4) $5 - 7x = -9$

5) $11 + 3x = 8 - 2x$

6) $7x + 2 = 4x - 5$

Example 3: Solve the equation	$2(3x - 2) = 20 - 3(x + 2)$
<u>Step 1:</u> Multiply out the brackets: (taking care of the negative signs)	$6x - 4 = 20 - 3x - 6$
<u>Step 2:</u> Simplify the right hand side:	$6x - 4 = 14 - 3x$
<u>Step 3:</u> Add 3x to each side:	$9x - 4 = 14$
<u>Step 4:</u> Add 4:	$9x = 18$
<u>Step 5:</u> Divide by 9:	$x = 2$

Exercise 2B: Solve the following equations.

1) $5(2x - 4) = 4$

2) $4(2 - x) = 3(x - 9)$

3) $8 - (x + 3) = 4$

4) $14 - 3(2x + 3) = 2$

EQUATIONS CONTAINING FRACTIONS

When an equation contains a fraction, the first step is usually to multiply through by the denominator of the fraction. This ensures that there are no fractions in the equation.

Example 4: Solve the equation	$\frac{y}{2} + 5 = 11$
Solution:	
<u>Step 1:</u> Multiply through by 2 (the denominator in the fraction):	$y + 10 = 22$
<u>Step 2:</u> Subtract 10:	$y = 12$

Example 5: Solve the equation	$\frac{1}{3}(2x + 1) = 5$
Solution:	
<u>Step 1:</u> Multiply by 3 (to remove the fraction)	$2x + 1 = 15$
<u>Step 2:</u> Subtract 1 from each side	$2x = 14$
<u>Step 3:</u> Divide by 2	$x = 7$

When an equation contains two fractions, you need to multiply by the lowest common denominator. This will then remove both fractions.

Example 6: Solve the equation $\frac{x+1}{4} + \frac{x+2}{5} = 2$

Solution:

Step 1: Find the lowest common denominator:

The smallest number that both 4 and 5 divide into is 20.

Step 2: Multiply both sides by the lowest common denominator

$$\frac{20(x+1)}{4} + \frac{20(x+2)}{5} = 40$$

Step 3: Simplify the left hand side:

$$\frac{\overset{5}{\cancel{20}}(x+1)}{\cancel{4}} + \frac{\overset{4}{\cancel{20}}(x+2)}{\cancel{5}} = 40$$

$$5(x+1) + 4(x+2) = 40$$

Step 4: Multiply out the brackets:

$$5x + 5 + 4x + 8 = 40$$

Step 5: Simplify the equation:

$$9x + 13 = 40$$

Step 6: Subtract 13

$$9x = 27$$

Step 7: Divide by 9:

$$x = 3$$

Example 7: Solve the equation $x + \frac{x-2}{4} = 2 - \frac{3-5x}{6}$

Solution: The lowest number that 4 and 6 go into is 12. So we multiply every term by 12:

$$12x + \frac{12(x-2)}{4} = 24 - \frac{12(3-5x)}{6}$$

Simplify

$$12x + 3(x-2) = 24 - 2(3-5x)$$

Expand brackets

$$12x + 3x - 6 = 24 - 6 + 10x$$

Simplify

$$15x - 6 = 18 + 10x$$

Subtract 10x

$$5x - 6 = 18$$

Add 6

$$5x = 24$$

Divide by 5

$$x = 4.8$$

Exercise 2C: Solve these equations

1) $\frac{1}{2}(x+3) = 5$

2) $\frac{2x}{3} - 1 = \frac{x}{3} + 4$

3) $\frac{y}{4} + 3 = 5 - \frac{y}{3}$

4) $\frac{x-2}{7} = 2 + \frac{3-x}{14}$

Exercise 2C (continued)

$$5) \quad \frac{7x-1}{2} = 13-x$$

$$6) \quad \frac{y-1}{2} + \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{2y+5}{6}$$

$$7) \quad 2x + \frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{5x+3}{3}$$

$$8) \quad 2 - \frac{5}{x} = \frac{10}{x} - 1$$

FORMING EQUATIONS

Example 8: Find three consecutive numbers so that their sum is 96.

Solution: Let the first number be n , then the second is $n + 1$ and the third is $n + 2$.

Therefore $n + (n + 1) + (n + 2) = 96$

$$3n + 3 = 96$$

$$3n = 93$$

$$n = 31$$

So the numbers are 31, 32 and 33.

Exercise 2D:

- 1) Find 3 consecutive even numbers so that their sum is 108.
- 2) The perimeter of a rectangle is 79 cm. One side is three times the length of the other. Form an equation and hence find the length of each side.
- 3) Two girls have 72 photographs of celebrities between them. One gives 11 to the other and finds that she now has half the number her friend has. Form an equation, letting n be the number of photographs one girl had at the **beginning**. Hence find how many each has **now**.

Chapter 3: SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS

An example of a pair of simultaneous equations is $3x + 2y = 8$ ①
 $5x + y = 11$ ②

In these equations, x and y stand for two numbers. We can solve these equations in order to find the values of x and y by eliminating one of the letters from the equations.

In these equations it is simplest to eliminate y . We do this by making the coefficients of y the same in both equations. This can be achieved by multiplying equation ② by 2, so that both equations contain $2y$:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + 2y = 8 & & \text{①} \\ 10x + 2y = 22 & & 2 \times \text{②} = \text{③} \end{array}$$

To eliminate the y terms, we subtract equation ③ from equation ①. We get: $7x = 14$
i.e. $x = 2$

To find y , we substitute $x = 2$ into one of the original equations. For example if we put it into ②:

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 + y = 11 \\ y = 1 \end{array}$$

Therefore the solution is $x = 2, y = 1$.

Remember: You can check your solutions by substituting both x and y into the original equations.

Example: Solve $2x + 5y = 16$ ①
 $3x - 4y = 1$ ②

Solution: We begin by getting the same number of x or y appearing in both equation. We can get $20y$ in both equations if we multiply the top equation by 4 and the bottom equation by 5:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 8x + 20y = 64 & & \text{③} \\ 15x - 20y = 5 & & \text{④} \end{array}$$

As the SIGNS in front of $20y$ are DIFFERENT, we can eliminate the y terms from the equations by ADDING:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 23x = 69 & & \text{③} + \text{④} \\ \text{i.e. } x = 3 & & \end{array}$$

Substituting this into equation ① gives:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 + 5y = 16 \\ 5y = 10 \end{array}$$

So... $y = 2$

The solution is $x = 3, y = 2$.

If you need **more help** on solving simultaneous equations, you can download a booklet from the following website:

<http://www.mathcentre.ac.uk/resources/workbooks/mathcentre/web-simultaneous1.pdf>

3Exercise:

Solve the pairs of simultaneous equations in the following questions:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad x + 2y &= 7 \\ 3x + 2y &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad x + 3y &= 0 \\ 3x + 2y &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad 3x - 2y &= 4 \\ 2x + 3y &= -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \quad 9x - 2y &= 25 \\ 4x - 5y &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \quad 4a + 3b &= 22 \\ 5a - 4b &= 43 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \quad 3p + 3q &= 15 \\ 2p + 5q &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 4: FACTORISING

Common factors

We can factorise some expressions by taking out a common factor.

Example 1: Factorise $12x - 30$

Solution: 6 is a common factor to both 12 and 30. We can therefore factorise by taking 6 outside a bracket:

$$12x - 30 = 6(2x - 5)$$

Example 2: Factorise $6x^2 - 2xy$

Solution: 2 is a common factor to both 6 and 2. Both terms also contain an x . So we factorise by taking $2x$ outside a bracket.

$$6x^2 - 2xy = 2x(3x - y)$$

Example 3: Factorise $9x^3y^2 - 18x^2y$

Solution: 9 is a common factor to both 9 and 18.
The highest power of x that is present in both expressions is x^2 .
There is also a y present in both parts.
So we factorise by taking $9x^2y$ outside a bracket:

$$9x^3y^2 - 18x^2y = 9x^2y(xy - 2)$$

Example 4: Factorise $3x(2x - 1) - 4(2x - 1)$

Solution: There is a common bracket as a factor.
So we factorise by taking $(2x - 1)$ out as a factor.
The expression factorises to $(2x - 1)(3x - 4)$

Exercise 4A

Factorise each of the following

1) $3x + xy$

2) $4x^2 - 2xy$

3) $pq^2 - p^2q$

4) $3pq - 9q^2$

5) $2x^3 - 6x^2$

6) $8a^5b^2 - 12a^3b^4$

7) $5y(y - 1) + 3(y - 1)$

Factorising quadratics

Simple quadratics: Factorising quadratics of the form $x^2 + bx + c$

The method is:

Step 1: Form two brackets $(x \dots)(x \dots)$

Step 2: Find two numbers that multiply to give c and add to make b . These two numbers get written at the other end of the brackets.

Example 1: Factorise $x^2 - 9x - 10$.

Solution: We need to find two numbers that multiply to make -10 and add to make -9. These numbers are -10 and 1.

Therefore $x^2 - 9x - 10 = (x - 10)(x + 1)$.

General quadratics: Factorising quadratics of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$

One method is:

Step 1: Find two numbers that multiply together to make ac and add to make b .

Step 2: Split up the bx term using the numbers found in step 1.

Step 3: Factorise the front and back pair of expressions as fully as possible.

Step 4: There should be a common bracket. Take this out as a common factor.

Example 2a: Factorise $6x^2 + x - 12$.

Solution: We need to find two numbers that multiply to make $6 \times -12 = -72$ and add to make 1. These two numbers are -8 and 9.

Therefore,
$$\begin{aligned} 6x^2 + x - 12 &= 6x^2 - 8x + 9x - 12 \\ &= 2x(3x - 4) + 3(3x - 4) && \text{(the two brackets must be identical)} \\ &= (3x - 4)(2x + 3) \end{aligned}$$

General quadratics: Factorising quadratics of the form $ax^2 + bx + c$

Another method is:

Step 1: Find the factors of a and the factors of c .

Step 2: set up the brackets; you know that the factors of a are at the front, and the factors of c are at the back.

Step 3: Check which combination of factors gives you the correct b .

Example 2b: Factorise $6x^2 + x - 12$.

Solution: The factors of 6 could be 1,6 or 2, 3. Factors of 12 are 1,12 or 2, 6 or 3, 4. Because b is 1 there is not likely to be a great variation in the four numbers. So try 2,3 and 3, 4 first.

Therefore, try; $(3x - 3)(2x + 4)$, $(3x - 4)(2x + 3)$, move the negative signs around to get the right answer.

If you need **more help** with factorising, you can download a booklet from this website:

<http://www.mathcentre.ac.uk/resources/workbooks/mathcentre/web-factorisingquadratics.pdf>

Difference of two squares: Factorising quadratics of the form $x^2 - a^2$

Remember that $x^2 - a^2 = (x + a)(x - a)$.

Therefore: $x^2 - 9 = x^2 - 3^2 = (x + 3)(x - 3)$

$$16x^2 - 25 = (2x)^2 - 5^2 = (2x + 5)(2x - 5)$$

Also notice that: $2x^2 - 8 = 2(x^2 - 4) = 2(x + 4)(x - 4)$

and $3x^3 - 48xy^2 = 3x(x^2 - 16y^2) = 3x(x + 4y)(x - 4y)$

Factorising by pairing

We can factorise expressions like $2x^2 + xy - 2x - y$ using the method of factorising by pairing:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^2 + xy - 2x - y &= x(2x + y) - 1(2x + y) && \text{(factorise front and back pairs, ensuring both} \\ & && \text{brackets are identical)} \\ &= (2x + y)(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4B

Factorise

1) $x^2 - x - 6$

2) $x^2 + 6x - 16$

3) $2x^2 + 5x + 2$

4) $2x^2 - 3x$

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

6) $2y^2 + 17y + 21$

7) $7y^2 - 10y + 3$

8) $10x^2 + 5x - 30$

9) $4x^2 - 25$

10) $x^2 - 3x - xy + 3y^2$

11) $4x^2 - 12x + 8$

12) $16m^2 - 81n^2$

13) $4y^3 - 9a^2y$

14) $8(x + 1)^2 - 2(x + 1) - 10$

Chapter 5: CHANGING THE SUBJECT OF A FORMULA

We can use algebra to change the subject of a formula. Rearranging a formula is similar to solving an equation – we must do the same to both sides in order to keep the equation balanced.

Example 1: Make x the subject of the formula $y = 4x + 3$.

Solution:

$$y = 4x + 3$$

Subtract 3 from both sides:

$$y - 3 = 4x$$

Divide both sides by 4;

$$\frac{y - 3}{4} = x$$

So $x = \frac{y - 3}{4}$ is the same equation but with x the subject.

Example 2: Make x the subject of $y = 2 - 5x$

Solution: Notice that in this formula the x term is negative.

$$y = 2 - 5x$$

Add $5x$ to both sides

$$y + 5x = 2 \quad (\text{the } x \text{ term is now positive})$$

Subtract y from both sides

$$5x = 2 - y$$

Divide both sides by 5

$$x = \frac{2 - y}{5}$$

Example 3: The formula $C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$ is used to convert between ° Fahrenheit and ° Celsius.

We can rearrange to make F the subject.

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$$

Multiply by 9

$$9C = 5(F - 32) \quad (\text{this removes the fraction})$$

Expand the brackets

$$9C = 5F - 160$$

Add 160 to both sides

$$9C + 160 = 5F$$

Divide both sides by 5

$$\frac{9C + 160}{5} = F$$

Therefore the required rearrangement is $F = \frac{9C + 160}{5}$.

Exercise 5A

Make x the subject of each of these formulae:

1) $y = 7x - 1$

2) $y = \frac{x + 5}{4}$

3) $4y = \frac{x}{3} - 2$

4) $y = \frac{4(3x - 5)}{9}$

Rearranging equations involving squares and square roots

Example 4: Make x the subject of $x^2 + y^2 = w^2$

Solution:

$$x^2 + y^2 = w^2$$

Subtract y^2 from both sides:

$$x^2 = w^2 - y^2 \quad (\text{this isolates the term involving } x)$$

Square root both sides:

$$x = \pm\sqrt{w^2 - y^2}$$

Remember that you can have a positive or a negative square root. We cannot simplify the answer any more.

Example 5: Make a the subject of the formula $t = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5a}{h}}$

Solution:

$$t = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5a}{h}}$$

Multiply by 4

$$4t = \sqrt{\frac{5a}{h}}$$

Square both sides

$$16t^2 = \frac{5a}{h}$$

Multiply by h :

$$16t^2h = 5a$$

Divide by 5:

$$\frac{16t^2h}{5} = a$$

Exercise 5B:

Make t the subject of each of the following

1) $P = \frac{wt}{32r}$

2) $P = \frac{wt^2}{32r}$

3) $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi t^2 h$

4) $P = \sqrt{\frac{2t}{g}}$

5) $Pa = \frac{w(v-t)}{g}$

6) $r = a + bt^2$

More difficult examples

Sometimes the variable that we wish to make the subject occurs in more than one place in the formula. In these questions, we collect the terms involving this variable on one side of the equation, and we put the other terms on the opposite side.

Example 6: Make t the subject of the formula $a - xt = b + yt$

Solution:

$$a - xt = b + yt$$

Start by collecting all the t terms on the right hand side:

Add xt to both sides:
$$a = b + yt + xt$$

Now put the terms without a t on the left hand side:

Subtract b from both sides:
$$a - b = yt + xt$$

Factorise the RHS:
$$a - b = t(y + x)$$

Divide by $(y + x)$:
$$\frac{a - b}{y + x} = t$$

So the required equation is
$$t = \frac{a - b}{y + x}$$

Example 7: Make W the subject of the formula $T - W = \frac{Wa}{2b}$

Solution: This formula is complicated by the fractional term. We begin by removing the fraction:

Multiply by $2b$:
$$2bT - 2bW = Wa$$

Add $2bW$ to both sides:
$$2bT = Wa + 2bW$$
 (this collects the W 's together)

Factorise the RHS:
$$2bT = W(a + 2b)$$

Divide both sides by $a + 2b$:
$$W = \frac{2bT}{a + 2b}$$

If you need more help you can download an information booklet on rearranging equations from the following website:

<http://www.mathcentre.ac.uk/resources/workbooks/mathcentre/web-formulae2-tom.pdf>

Exercise 5C

Make x the subject of these formulae:

1) $ax + 3 = bx + c$

2) $3(x + a) = k(x - 2)$

3) $y = \frac{2x + 3}{5x - 2}$

4) $\frac{x}{a} = 1 + \frac{x}{b}$

Chapter 6: SOLVING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS

A quadratic equation has the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.

There are two methods that are commonly used for solving quadratic equations:

- * factorising
- * the quadratic formula

Note that not all quadratic equations can be solved by factorising. The quadratic formula can always be used however.

Method 1: Factorising

Make sure that the equation is rearranged so that the right hand side is 0. It usually makes it easier if the coefficient of x^2 is positive.

Example 1: Solve $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$

Factorise $(x-1)(x-2) = 0$

Either $(x-1) = 0$ or $(x-2) = 0$

So the solutions are $x = 1$ or $x = 2$

Note: The individual values $x = 1$ and $x = 2$ are called the **roots** of the equation.

Example 2: Solve $x^2 - 2x = 0$

Factorise: $x(x-2) = 0$

Either $x = 0$ or $(x-2) = 0$

So $x = 0$ or $x = 2$

Method 2: Using the formula

Recall that the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are given by the formula:

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

Example 3: Solve the equation $2x^2 - 5 = 7 - 3x$

Solution: First we rearrange so that the right hand side is 0. We get $2x^2 + 3x - 12 = 0$

We can then tell that $a = 2$, $b = 3$ and $c = -12$.

Substituting these into the quadratic formula gives:

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \times 2 \times (-12)}}{2 \times 2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{105}}{4} \quad (\text{this is the } \textit{surd form} \text{ for the solutions})$$

If we have a calculator, we can evaluate these roots to get: $x = 1.81$ or $x = -3.31$

If you need more help with the work in this chapter, there is an information booklet downloadable from this web site:

<http://www.mathcentre.ac.uk/resources/workbooks/mathcentre/web-quadratic-equations.pdf>

EXERCISE 6

1) Use factorisation to solve the following equations:

a) $x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0$

b) $x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0$

c) $x^2 = 15 - 2x$

2) Find the roots of the following equations:

a) $x^2 + 3x = 0$

b) $x^2 - 4x = 0$

c) $4 - x^2 = 0$

3) Solve the following equations either by factorising or by using the formula:

a) $6x^2 - 5x - 4 = 0$

b) $8x^2 - 24x + 10 = 0$

4) Use the formula to solve the following equations to 3 significant figures. Some of the equations can't be solved.

a) $x^2 + 7x + 9 = 0$

b) $6 + 3x = 8x^2$

c) $4x^2 - x - 7 = 0$

d) $x^2 - 3x + 18 = 0$

e) $3x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$

f) $3x^2 = 13x - 16$

Chapter 7: INDICES

Basic rules of indices

y^4 means $y \times y \times y \times y$.

4 is called the **index** (plural: indices), **power** or **exponent** of y .

There are 3 basic rules of indices:

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1) | $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ | e.g. | $3^4 \times 3^5 = 3^9$ |
| 2) | $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$ | e.g. | $3^8 \times 3^6 = 3^2$ |
| 3) | $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$ | e.g. | $(3^2)^5 = 3^{10}$ |

Further examples

$$y^4 \times 5y^3 = 5y^7$$

$$4a^3 \times 6a^2 = 24a^5$$

$$2c^2 \times (-3c^6) = -6c^8$$

$$24d^7 \div 3d^2 = \frac{24d^7}{3d^2} = 8d^5$$

(multiply the numbers and multiply the a 's)

(multiply the numbers and multiply the c 's)

(divide the numbers and divide the d terms i.e. by subtracting the powers)

Exercise 7

Simplify the following:

1) $b \times 5b^5 =$

(Remember that $b = b^1$)

2) $3c^2 \times 2c^5 =$

3) $b^2c \times bc^3 =$

4) $2n^6 \times (-6n^2) =$

5) $8n^8 \div 2n^3 =$

6) $d^{11} \div d^9 =$

7) $(a^3)^2 =$

8) $(-d^4)^3 =$

SOLUTIONS TO THE EXERCISES

CHAPTER 1:

Ex 1A

- 1) $28x + 35$ 2) $-15x + 21$ 3) $-7a + 4$ 4) $6y + 3y^2$ 5) $2x - 4$
6) $7x - 1$ 7) $x^2 + 5x + 6$ 8) $t^2 - 3t - 10$ 9) $6x^2 + xy - 12y^2$
10) $4x^2 + 4x - 24$ 11) $4y^2 - 1$ 12) $12 + 17x - 5x^2$

Ex 1B

- 1) $x^2 - 2x + 1$ 2) $9x^2 + 30x + 25$ 3) $49x^2 - 28x + 4$ 4) $x^2 - 4$
5) $9x^2 - 1$ 6) $25y^2 - 9$

CHAPTER 2

Ex 2A

- 1) 7 2) 3 3) $1\frac{1}{2}$ 4) 2 5) $-\frac{3}{5}$ 6) $-\frac{7}{3}$

Ex 2B

- 1) 2.4 2) 5 3) 1 4) $\frac{1}{2}$

Ex 2C

- 1) 7 2) 15 3) $\frac{24}{7}$ 4) $\frac{35}{3}$ 5) 3 6) 2 7) $\frac{9}{5}$ 8) 5

Ex 2D

- 1) 34, 36, 38 2) 9.875, 29.625 3) 24, 48

CHAPTER 3

- 1) $x = 1, y = 3$ 2) $x = -3, y = 1$ 3) $x = 0, y = -2$ 4) $x = 3, y = 1$
5) $a = 7, b = -26$ $p = \frac{11}{3}, q = \frac{4}{3}$

CHAPTER 4

Ex 4A

- 1) $x(3 + y)$ 2) $2x(2x - y)$ 3) $pq(q - p)$ 4) $3q(p - 3q)$ 5) $2x^2(x - 3)$ 6) $4a^3b^2(2a^2 - 3b^2)$
7) $(y - 1)(5y + 3)$

Ex 4B

- 1) $(x - 3)(x + 2)$ 2) $(x + 8)(x - 2)$ 3) $(2x + 1)(x + 2)$ 4) $x(2x - 3)$ 5) $(3x - 1)(x + 2)$
6) $(2y + 3)(y + 7)$ 7) $(7y - 3)(y - 1)$ 8) $5(2x - 3)(x + 2)$ 9) $(2x + 5)(2x - 5)$ 10) $(x - 3)(x - y)$
11) $4(x - 2)(x - 1)$ 12) $(4m - 9n)(4m + 9n)$ 13) $y(2y - 3a)(2y + 3a)$ 14) $2(4x + 5)(x - 4)$

CHAPTER 5

Ex 5A

- 1) $x = \frac{y + 1}{7}$ 2) $x = 4y - 5$ 3) $x = 3(4y + 2)$ 4) $x = \frac{9y + 20}{12}$

Ex 5B

- 1) $t = \frac{32rP}{w}$ 2) $t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{32rP}{w}}$ 3) $t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3V}{\pi h}}$ 4) $t = \frac{P^2 g}{2}$ 5) $t = v - \frac{Pag}{w}$ 6) $t = \pm \sqrt{\frac{r - a}{b}}$

Ex 5C

- 1) $x = \frac{c - 3}{a - b}$ 2) $x = \frac{3a + 2k}{k - 3}$ 3) $x = \frac{2y + 3}{5y - 2}$ 4) $x = \frac{ab}{b - a}$

CHAPTER 6

- 1) a) -1, -2 b) -1, 4 c) -5, 3 2) a) 0, -3 b) 0, 4 c) 2, -2
3) a) $-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}$ b) 0.5, 2.5 4) a) -5.30, -1.70 b) 1.07, -0.699 c) -1.20, 1.45
d) no solutions e) no solutions f) no solutions

CHAPTER 7

- 1) $5b^6$ 2) $6c^7$ 3) b^3c^4 4) $-12n^8$ 5) $4n^5$ 6) d^2 7) a^6 8) $-d^{12}$