

Basic algebra answers

Page 55

1 a 24

b 4

2 a $5x - 15$

b $8x + 6$

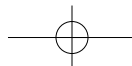
c $3x - 12 + 8x + 2$ (1 mark) = $11x - 10$

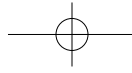
d $2(2x + 3) + 2(x + 3)$ (1 mark) = $6x + 12$

3 a $2(2x + 3)$

b $x(5x + 2)$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Linear equations answers

Page 56

1 a $3x = -3$ (1 mark) $x = -1$ (1 mark)

b $7x = 14$ (1 mark) $x = 2$ (1 mark)

c $4x = 10$ (1 mark) $x = 2\frac{1}{2}$ (1 mark)

2 a $12y = 24$ (1 mark) $y = 2$ (1 mark)

b $4x = 12$ (1 mark) $x = 3$ (1 mark)

c $2x = 3$ (1 mark) $x = 1\frac{1}{2}$ (1 mark)

Page 57

1 a $2x = -17$ (1 mark) $x = -8\frac{1}{2}$ (1 mark)

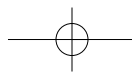
b $3x = 18$ (1 mark) $x = 6$ (1 mark)

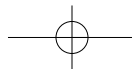
2 $x + 3x - 1 + 2x + 5 = 25$ (1 mark)

$6x + 4 = 25$ (1 mark)

$x = 3.5$ cm (1 mark)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Trial and improvement answers

Page 58

1 1 mark for finding the answer is between 5.6 and 5.7

1 mark for testing 5.65

1 mark for $x = 5.7$

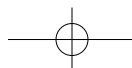
2 1 mark for testing 4 (8.5)

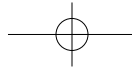
1 mark for finding the answer is between 3.7 and 3.8

1 mark for testing 3.75

1 mark for $x = 3.7$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Simultaneous equations answers

Page 59

1 a $x = 2\frac{1}{2}; y = -1\frac{1}{2}$

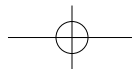
b $x = 1\frac{1}{4}; y = \frac{1}{2}$

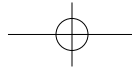
c $x = 2.25; y = -1.75$

2 a $y = 5 - 3x$

b $x = -1; y = 8$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Simultaneous equations and formulae answers

Page 60

1 a $24x + 20y = 134$; $20x + 24y = 130$

b 3.5 grams

2 a $x = \frac{c}{\pi}$

b $3x = 6y + 9$ (1 mark)

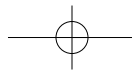
$x = 2y + 3$ (1 mark)

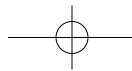
c $x = \frac{(8-3g)}{2}$

d $x = 2y + 1$ (1 mark for $x = (4y + 2) \div 2$)

e $x = 2y + 5$ (1 mark for $2y + 6 = x + 1$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Algebra 2 answers

Page 61

1 a $3x + 6$

b $x^2 + 2x$

c $x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6$ (1 mark) = $x^2 - x - 6$ (1 mark)

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

2 a $x^2 - 4x + x - 4$ (1 mark) = $x^2 - 3x - 4$ (1 mark)

b $(x + 4)(x + 4)$ (1 mark) = $x^2 + 8x + 16$ (1 mark)

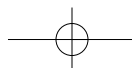
3 a 4

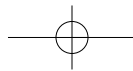
b 52

c i $200f + 50e$

ii £10 000

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Factorising quadratic expressions answers

Page 62

1 a $x(x - 4)$

b i $(x - 6)(x + 2)$ (1 mark each bracket)

ii $6, -2$

2 a $x^2 - y^2$

b $(x - 7)(x + 7)$

c $(2a - 3)(2a + 3)$

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

b $(3x - 4)(2x - 3)$

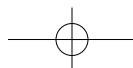
4 a $(x - 2)(x + 5) = 0$ (1 mark)

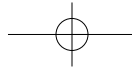
$x = 2$ or -5 (1 mark)

b $(x - 1)(x + 5) = 0$ (1 mark)

$x = 1$ or $x = -5$ (1 mark)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Solving quadratic equations answers

Page 63

1 a $(3x + 1)(4x + 1)$

b $-\frac{1}{3}$ or $-\frac{1}{4}$

2 a $x = \pm\sqrt{4.5} = \pm 2.12$

b 0 or 5

3 a 1.54; -4.54

b 0.64; -3.14

4 a $(3x - 1)(3x - 2) = 0$ (1 mark)

$x = \frac{1}{3}$ or $x = \frac{2}{3}$ (1 mark)

b $(2x - 1)(4x + 5) = 0$ (1 mark)

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ or $x = -\frac{5}{4}$ (1 mark)

Page 64

1 a $a = 4; b = -23$

b $x = -4 \pm \sqrt{23}$

2 a $a = 5; b = -28$

b $x = 0.29; -10.29$

3 a $a = 1; b = 3$

b Cannot have the square root of a negative

4 a $a = -4; b = -14$

b 7.74 and 0.26

Page 65

1 $-5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{61}}{2}$

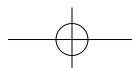
2 a $(6x + 1)^2 = (5x + 4)^2 + (2x - 1)^2$

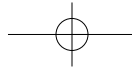
b $x = 4$

3 a $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2.9; 10x^2 - 29x + 10 = 0$

b $x = \frac{2}{5}$ or $\frac{5}{2}$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Real-life graphs answers

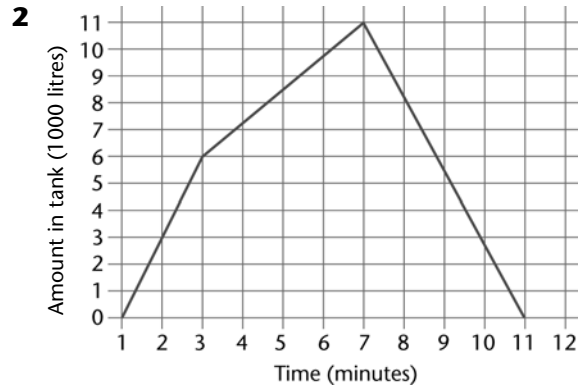
Page 66

1 a i 2 km

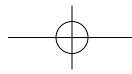
ii 5 minutes

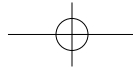
b i 40 minutes

ii $7\frac{1}{2}$ km/h



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



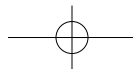


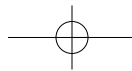
Trigonometry answers

Page 67

- 1 a** 6.1 cm *(1 mark for $15 \div \tan 68$)*
b 10.6 cm *(1 mark for $AC = 16.7$)*
- 2 a** 14.5 cm *(1 mark for $8 \times \cos 25$)*
b 65°
c 13.5 cm *(1 mark for $7.25 \div \sin 32.5$)*

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





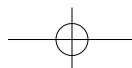
3-D trigonometry answers

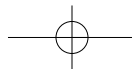
Page 68

1 26.3° (1 mark for $\tan^{-1}(8 \div 16.15)$)

2 31.4° (1 mark for $\tan^{-1}(6.9 \div 11.3)$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Trigonometric ratios of angles from 0° to 360° answers

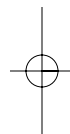
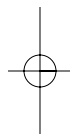
Page 69

1 a 216.9° and 323.1°

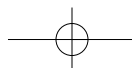
b 188.6° and 351.4°

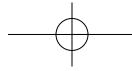
2 a 41.4° and 318.6°

b 104.5° and 255.5°



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Sine rule answers

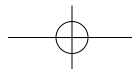
Page 70

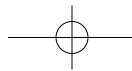
1 51.5° (1 mark for $\sin^{-1} 0.7825$)

2 a 17cm (1 mark for $15 \times \sin 68 \div \sin 55$)

b 127.4° (1 mark for 52.6°)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Cosine rule answers

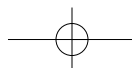
Page 71

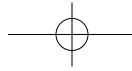
1 81.2° (1 mark for $\cos^{-1} 0.153$)

2 a 26.4 cm (1 mark for $x^2 = 697.6$)

b 106.2° (1 mark for $\cos^{-1} -0.279$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



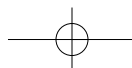


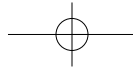
Solving triangles answers

Page 72

- 1 a** 11.7 cm (1 mark for $x^2 = 136.8^\circ$)
b 58.7° (1 mark for $\sin^{-1} 0.8545$)
- 2 a** 23.1 cm^2 (1 mark for $0.5 \times 8 \times 9 \times \sin 40$)
b 26.9 cm^2 (1 mark for angle $R = 34.1^\circ$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



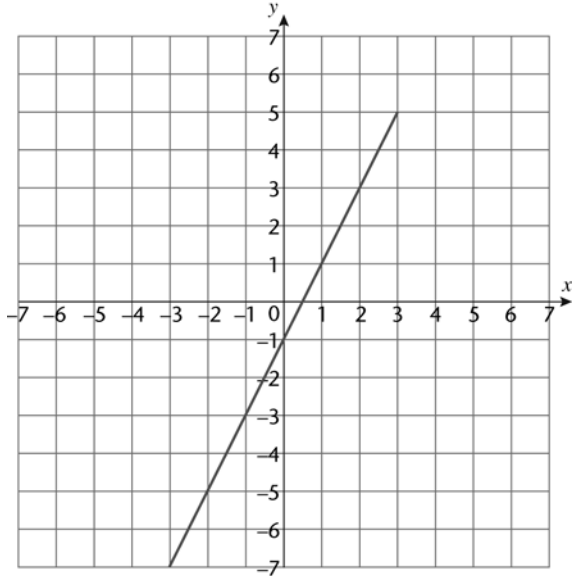


ALGEBRA

Linear graphs answers

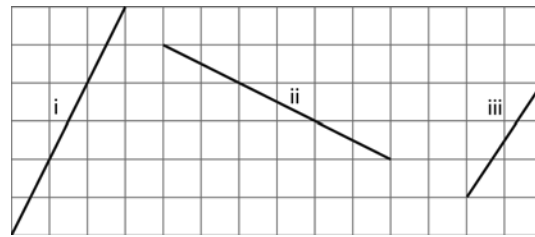
Page 73

1



2 a Line A: 3; line B: $\frac{1}{2}$; line C: $-\frac{5}{3}$

b



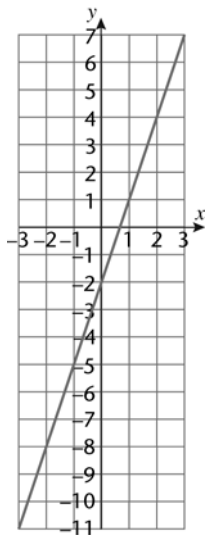
Page 74

1 a D

b C

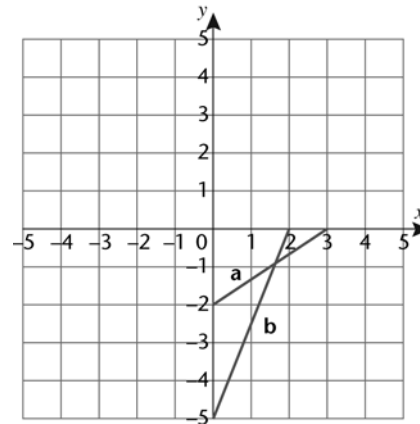
c D and E

d Graph intercepting y-axis at -2 (1 mark); gradient 3 (1 mark)

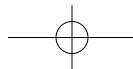


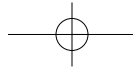
2 a Graph from (2, 0) to (0, -5)

b Graph from (3, 0) to (0, -2)



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



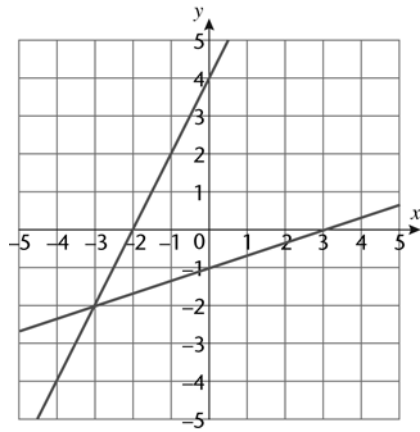


Equations of lines answers

Page 75

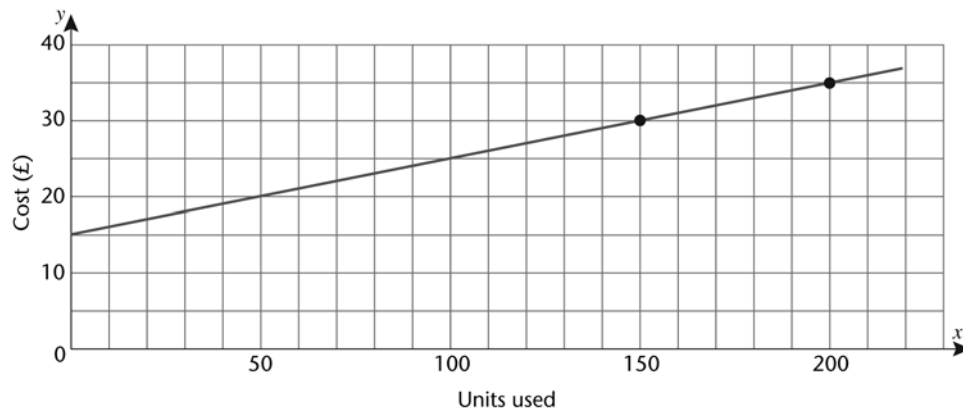
1 a $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 1$

b



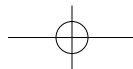
c $(-3, -2)$

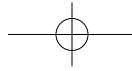
2 a, b



c $C = 15 + \frac{1}{10}n$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.

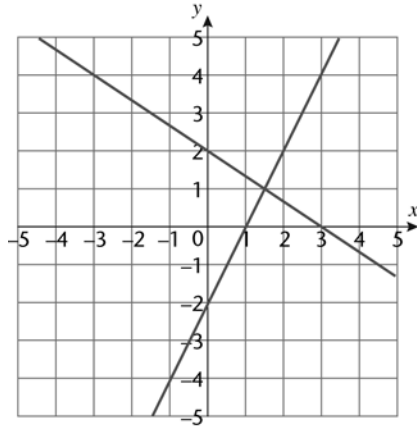




Linear graphs and equations answers

Page 76

1 a, b



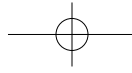
c $(1\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

2 a $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

b $\frac{1}{3}$

c $y = -3x + 1$

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.

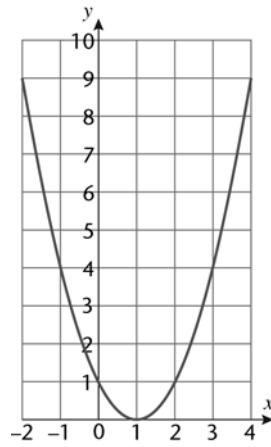


Quadratic graphs answers

Page 77

1 a 0, 1, 4, 9

b

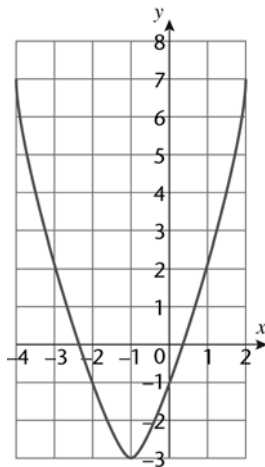


c -1.45, 3.45

d 1

2 a 7, -2, -1, 2

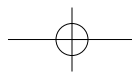
b

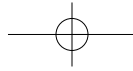


c -2.9, 0.9

d -2.4, 0.4

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.

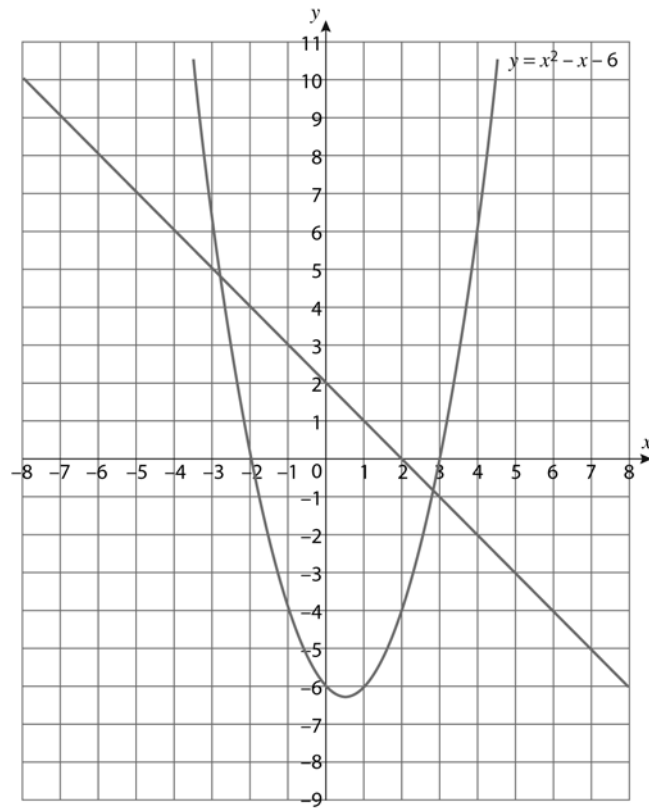




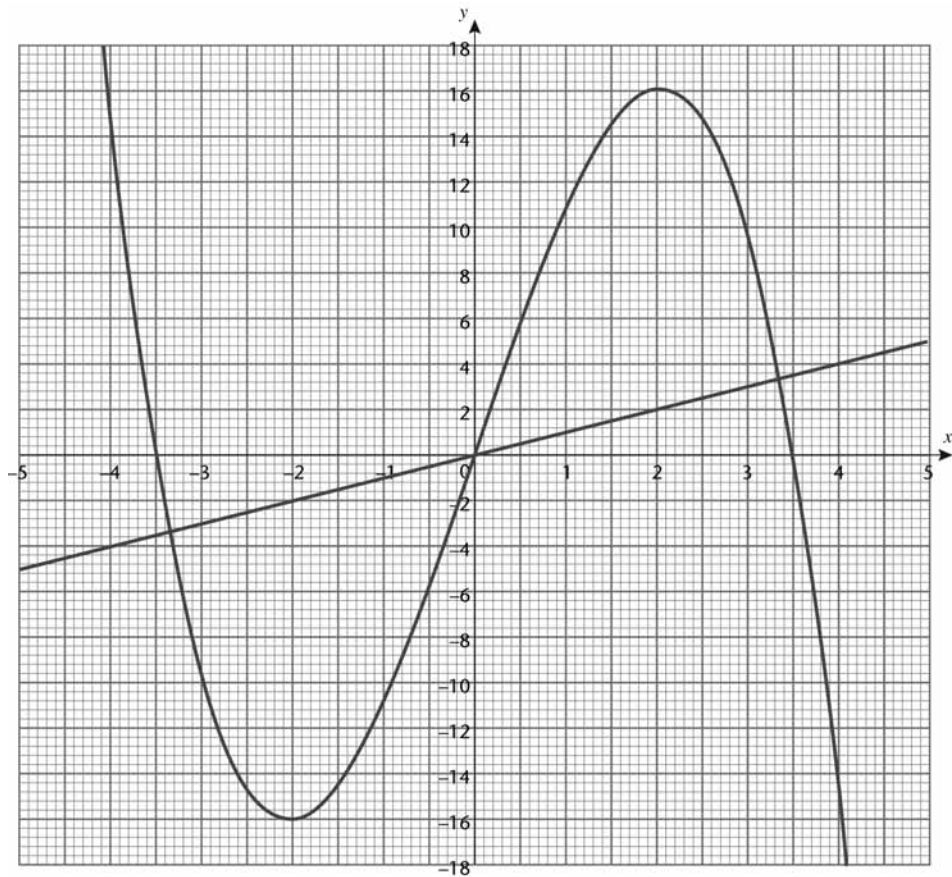
Non-linear graphs answers

Page 78

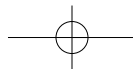
- 1 a** -2 and 3
b -3 and 4
c Draw $y = x + 2$ (1 mark)
 -2 and 4 (1 mark)

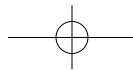


- 2 a** -3.5, 0, 3.5 (1 mark)
b Draw $y = x$
 -3.3, 0, 3.3 (1 mark)



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



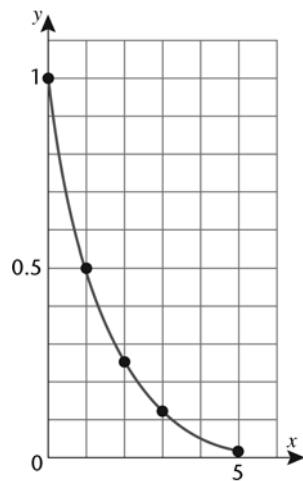


Other graphs answers

Page 79

1 a 0.125; 0.0625

b



c 0.3

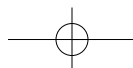
2 A (-4, 0)

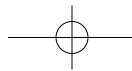
B (-2, 0)

C (4, 0)

D (0, -32)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Algebraic fractions answers

Page 80

1 a $\frac{12x + 7}{6}$

(1 mark for numerator,
1 mark for denominator)

b $\frac{-4x + 23}{10}$

c $\frac{8x^2 - 6x + 1}{6}$

d $\frac{2x - 2}{3x - 1}$

2 a 1

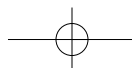
(1 mark for $\frac{2x + 3}{5} \times \frac{15}{6x + 9}$)

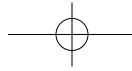
b $\frac{2(x^2 - 3y^2)}{9}$

(1 mark for $\frac{2x^2}{9} \times \frac{6y^2}{9}$)

Remember:

Check which grade you are working at.





Solving equations answers

Page 81

1 a $x = 3$ (1 mark for $6x = 18$)

b $x = 2$ (1 mark for $11x = 22$)

c $x = -\frac{1}{9}$ or 1 mark for $(9x + 1)(x - 1) = 0$

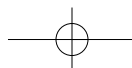
2 a 1 mark for $3(3x - 1) - 4(2x - 1)$
 $= (2x - 1)(3x - 1)$

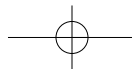
1 mark for $x + 1 = 6x^2 - 5x + 1$

b $x = 0$ or 1

3 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ (1 mark for $x^2 + x + 3x - 3 = x^2 - 1$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Simultaneous equations 2 answers

Page 82

1 1 mark for $x^2 - x - 12 = 0$

1 mark for $(x - 4)(x + 3) = 0$

1 mark for $(4, 0)$ or $(-3, 7)$

2 a $y = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{13}{2}$

b $(4, 7)$ and $(-1, -8)$

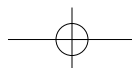
(1 mark for $x^2 - 6x - 7 = 0$;

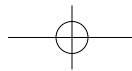
1 mark for $(x + 1)(x - 7) = 0$)

3 $(-3, -1)$ and $(3, 1)$

(1 mark each; 1 mark for $11y^2 = 11$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





The n th term answers

Page 83

1 a 5, 9, 13

b 7th

c Not odd

2 $7n - 4$ (1 mark each term)

3 a Always odd

b Always even

c Could be either

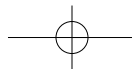
d Always odd

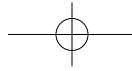
e Always odd

4 a $2 \times$ anything is even

b $2n \times 2n = 4n^2$ (1 mark) which is a multiple of 4 (1 mark)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Formulae answers

Page 84

1 a 16, 21, 26

b 101

c $5n + 1$ (1 mark each term)

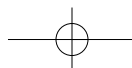
2 $x = \frac{2 + 4y}{y - 1}$ (1 mark for $xy - x = 2 + 4y$)

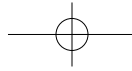
3 $6x + 2y = 4x + 12$ (1 mark)

$2x = 12 - 2y$ (1 mark)

$x = 6 - y$ (1 mark)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Inequalities answers

Page 85

1 a $x \leq 2$

b $x > -2$

c $-1, 0, 1, 2$

2 a $-3 < x \leq 1$

b i $\frac{x}{2} > -2, x > -4$

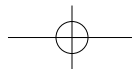
ii $x + 3 \leq 2$ (1 mark); $x \leq -1$

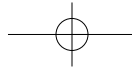
c $-3, -2, -1$

3 a $x \geq 4\frac{1}{2}$ (1 mark for $2x \leq 9$)

b $x < -1$ (1 mark for $2x < -2$)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.



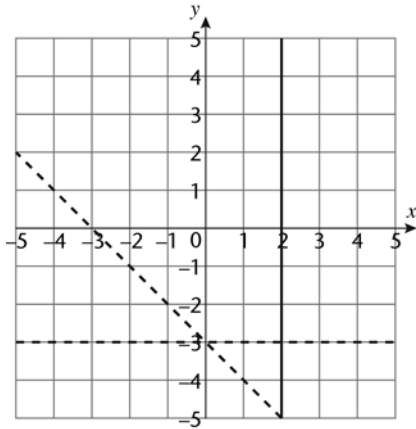


Graphical inequalities answers

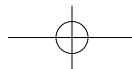
Page 86

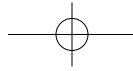
1 $x \geq -4$, $y \leq 3$ and $y \geq x$

2



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.

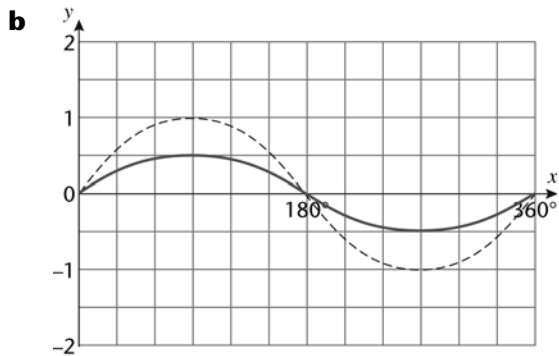
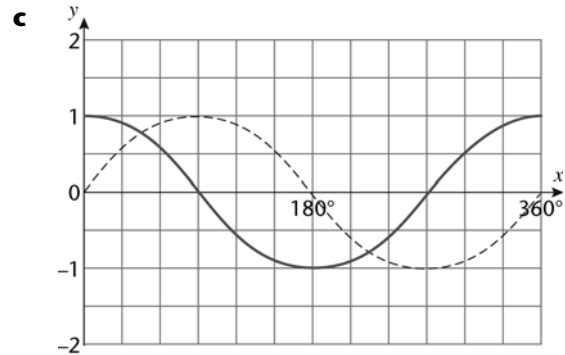
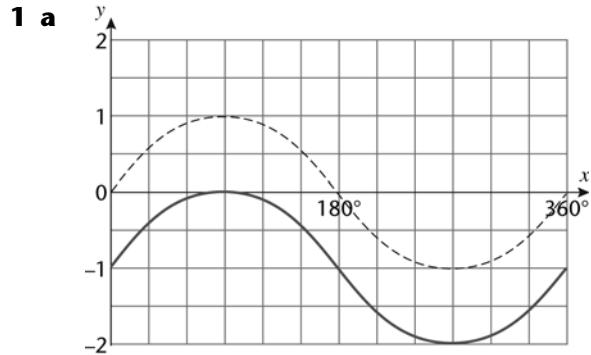




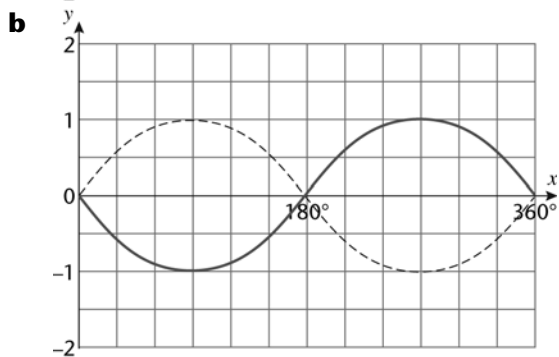
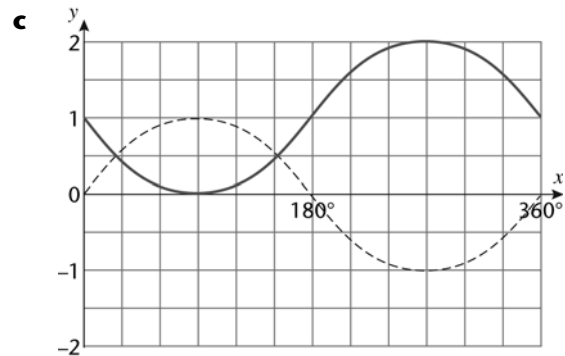
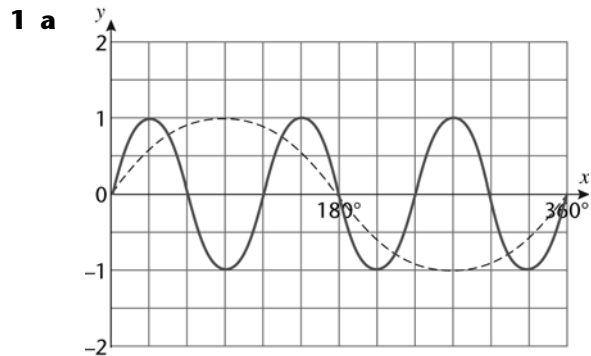
ALGEBRA

Graph transforms answers

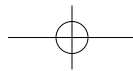
Page 87

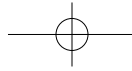


Page 88



Remember: Check which grade you are working at.





Proof answers

Page 89

1 $n^2 + 10n + 25 - (n^2 + 6n + 9)$ (1 mark)

$= 4n + 16$ (1 mark)

$= 4(n + 4)$ (1 mark)

2 There are many ways to prove this but some angles will need to be found, 2 marks for 2 of these with reasons

$CDB = 75^\circ$ (alternate segment)

$CBD = 35^\circ$ (alternates segment of angles in a triangle)

$DAB = 110^\circ$ (opposite angles in cyclic quad)

$ADB = ABD = 35^\circ$ (isosceles triangle)

(1 mark for a reason why AD parallel to BC, e.g. $ADC + DCB = 180^\circ$; $ADB = DBC$ (alternate angles))

3 $8 \times \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1) + 1 = 4n(n + 1) + 1$ (1 mark)

$= 4n^2 + 4n + 1$

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

$= (2n + 1)^2$ (1 mark)

Remember: Check which grade you are working at.

