ALGEBRAIC PROOF

[ESTIMATED TIME: 90 minutes]

1.

[6 marks]

A right-angled triangle has sides of length x cm, (x + 2) cm and (x + 3) cm.



(a) Use Pythagoras' theorem to write down an equation in x.

.....(1)

(b) Show that your equation simplifies to $x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$

(2)

(c) By solving the equation $x^2 - 2x - 5 = 0$, find the length of each side of the triangle. Give your answers correct to one decimal place.

> cm, cm, cm (3)



A rectangular piece of card has length (x + 4) cm and width (x + 1) cm. A rectangle 5 cm by 3 cm is cut from the corner of the piece of card. The remaining piece of card, shown shaded in the diagram, has an area of 35 cm².

(a) Show that $x^2 + 5x - 46 = 0$

(b) Solve $x^2 + 5x - 46 = 0$ to find the value of x. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.



(3)



The diagram shows a trapezium. The trapezium has an area of 17 cm^2

(a) Show that $2x^2 + 7x - 17 = 0$

(b) Work out the value of *x*.Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.Show your working clearly.

(3)



The diagram shows a trapezium.



All measurements on the diagram are in centimetres.

The area of the trapezium is 119 cm^2

(i) Show that $2x^2 - x - 120 = 0$

(ii) Find the value of *x*.Show your working clearly.

A rectangular lawn has a length of 3x metres and a width of 2x metres. The lawn has a path of width 1 metre on three of its sides.



Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The total area of the lawn and the path is 100 m^2

(a) Show that $6x^2 + 7x - 98 = 0$

(b) Calculate the area of the lawn. Show clear algebraic working.

...... m²



(2)

The diagram shows a rectangular playground of width x metres and length 3x metres.



The playground is extended, by adding 10 metres to its width and 20 metres to its length, to form a larger rectangular playground.

The area of the larger rectangular playground is double the area of the original playground.

(a) Show that $3x^2 - 50x - 200 = 0$

(b) Calculate the area of the original playground.





The diagram shows a circular pond, of radius r metres, surrounded by a circular path. The circular path has a constant width of 1.5 metres.



The area of the path is $\frac{1}{10}$ the area of the pond.

(a) Show that $2r^2 - 60r - 45 = 0$

(b) Calculate the area of the pond. Show your working clearly. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures. (3)

7.



Diagram **NOT** accurately drawn

The diagram shows a rectangle. The length of the rectangle is x cm. The length of a diagonal of the rectangle is 8 cm. The perimeter of the rectangle is 20 cm.

(a) Show that $x^2 - 10x + 18 = 0$

(b) Solve $x^2 - 10x + 18 = 0$ Give your solutions correct to 3 significant figures. Show your working clearly.

(4)

A coin is biased so that the probability that it shows heads on any one throw is *p*. The coin is thrown twice.

The probability that the coin shows heads exactly once is $\frac{8}{25}$

Show that $25p^2 - 25p + 4 = 0$

A bag contains *x* counters.

7 of the counters are blue.

Sam takes at random a counter from the bag and does not replace it.

Jill then takes a counter from the bag.

The probability they both take a blue counter is 0.2

- (a) Form an equation involving *x*.
 - Show that your equation can be expressed as $x^2 x 210 = 0$

(2)

(b) Solve $x^2 - x - 210 = 0$ Show clear algebraic working.

(3)

Clare buys some shares for \$50x. Later, she sells the shares for \$(600 + 5x). She makes a profit of x%

(a) Show that $x^2 + 90x - 1200 = 0$

(3)

(b) Solve $x^2 + 90x - 1200 = 0$ Find the value of *x* correct to 3 significant figures.



(a) Show that

(3)

(b) By finding suitable values of *a* and *c*, use part (a) to write 650065 as the sum of two square numbers.



The diagram shows a trapezium *ABCD* with *AD* parallel to *BC*. AB = x cm, BC = (x + 5) cm and AD = (x + 8) cm.The area of the trapezium is 42 cm².

(a) Show that $2x^2 + 13x - 84 = 0$

(2)

(b) Calculate the perimeter of the trapezium.

(5) cm

There are 10 beads in a box. *n* of the beads are red. Meg takes one bead at random from the box and does not replace it. She takes a second bead at random from the box. The probability that she takes 2 red beads is $\frac{1}{3}$.

Show that $n^2 - n - 30 = 0$



The diagram shows one disc with centre A and radius 4 cm and another disc with centre B and radius x cm.

The two discs fit exactly into a rectangular box 10 cm long and 9 cm wide.

The two discs touch at *P*.

APB is a straight line.

(a) Use Pythagoras' Theorem to show that $x^2 - 30x + 45 = 0$

(b) Find the value of *x*.Give your value correct to 3 significant figures.



(4)