

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL

Grade 9

Mathematics

February 2023

PRACTICE TEST

25 Marks 30 Mins

NAME: _____



Simplify as far as possible:

1. $5p - 2p(p + 3)$

2. $[2]$
 $\left(2t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$

3. $[3]$
 $2(x - 3)^2 - 4(2x - 3) - (x - 2)(x + 2)$

[5]

Factorise fully:

4. $\frac{4}{81} - x^6$

5. $\overset{[2]}{a^3(x + y) - a(y + x)}$

[3]

Simplify as far as possible:

8. $\frac{p^2 - 4p}{6p^2 - 4p^3} \div \frac{2p^2 - 18p + 40}{4p^2 - 9} \times \frac{3p^2 - 15p}{6p + 9}$

[5]

Solve for the x in each of the following equations:

9. $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{3x - 6}{6} = \frac{x - 6}{2} - 2$

[5]

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Simplify as far as possible:

1. $5p - 2p(p + 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &5p - 2p^2 - 6p\checkmark \\ &= -p - 2p^2\checkmark \end{aligned}$$

2. $[2]$
 $\left(2t - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2$

$$= 4t^2\checkmark - \frac{4}{3}t\checkmark + \frac{1}{9}\checkmark$$

3. $[3]$
 $2(x - 3)^2 - 4(2x - 3) - (x - 2)(x + 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2(x^2 - 6x + 9) - 8x + 12\checkmark - (x^2 - 4)\checkmark \\ &= 2x^2 - 12x + 18\checkmark - 8x + 12 - x^2 + 4\checkmark \\ &= x^2 - 20x + 22\checkmark \end{aligned}$$

[5]

Factorise fully:

4. $\frac{4}{81} - x^6$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{9} + x^3\right)\left(\frac{2}{9} - x^3\right) \checkmark \checkmark$$

[2]

5. $a^3(x + y) - a(y + x)$

$$= a^3(x + y) - a(x + y) \text{ * note no switch around as positive}$$

$$= a(x + y)(a^2 - 1) \checkmark \checkmark$$

$$= a(x + y)(a - 1)(a + 1) \checkmark$$

[3]

Simplify as far as possible:

8. $\frac{p^2 - 4p}{6p^2 - 4p^3} \div \frac{2p^2 - 18p + 40}{4p^2 - 9} \times \frac{3p^2 - 15p}{6p + 9}$

$$= \frac{p(p - 4)}{2p^2(3 - 2p)} \times \frac{(2p - 3)(2p + 3)}{2(p^2 - 9p + 20)} \times \frac{3p(p - 5)}{3(2p + 3)}$$

$$= \frac{p(p - 4)}{2p^2(3 - 2p)} \times \checkmark \frac{(2p - 3)(2p + 3) \checkmark}{2(p - 4)(p - 5) \checkmark} \times \frac{3p(p - 5)}{3(2p + 3)} \checkmark \text{common factors}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{p}(\cancel{p - 4})}{2p^2(3 - 2p)} \times \checkmark \frac{[-1](\cancel{2p - 3})(\cancel{2p + 3})}{2(\cancel{p - 4})(\cancel{p - 5})} \times \frac{3\cancel{p}(\cancel{p - 5})}{3(2p + 3)}$$

$$\therefore = -\frac{1}{4} \checkmark$$

[6]

Solve for the x in each of the following equations:

9. $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{3x - 6}{6} = \frac{x - 6}{2} - 2$
LCD = 6 \checkmark

$$2x - (3x - 6) = 3(x - 6) - 12 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 2x - 3x + 6 = 3x - 18 - 12$$

$$\therefore -4x = -36 \checkmark$$

$$\therefore x = 9 \checkmark$$

[4]