Student's Name:

Teacher's Name:



(DXC) Mr Chua (LMD) Mrs de Gorter * (PDJ) Ms Jouliany (LZM) Mr Mildren (DZP) Mr Peattie (RJW) Mr Williams

Thursday 7th March 2019 Period 3AB or 5 Time Allowed: 50 minutes

YEAR 9 MATHEMATICS

5.3

ASSESSMENT 1

165 copies

Algebra Products and Factors

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- * Write ALL answers in the space provided.
- * ALL NECESSARY working for each question must be shown to gain full marks.
- * Marks may not be awarded for careless or badly arranged working.
- * DIAGRAMS ARE NOT TO SCALE
- * Write in blue or black pen
- * Board-approved, non-programmable calculators may be used.

TOTAL: [63 marks]

* * * *

1. Simplify fully: (a) -3m - 10m + m

(b) $3xy + 4yx + 2x^2$ 2

(c) $4k \times -3k \times -2p$ 2

2. Expand and simplify if possible:

(a) 3(4-2x)

(b) (x-5)(x+1)

2

c) (5-c)(5+c) 2

(d) $(h-2)^2$ 2

3. Factorise -3x + 6 by taking out the highest negative factor.

- 6. Fully factorise:
- a) $x^2 + 12x + 20$

- 4. Factorise:
- (a) $4k^2 8k$

1

b) $36 - f^2$

2

2

(b) 6(m+2) + x(m+2)

1

(c) $12 - 27x^2$

2

(c) bcy - 3ax + axc - 3by

2

(d) $12x^2 - 5x - 2$

- 5. Expand and simplify:
- (a) 12 4(x+4)

2

(b) 2h-4-3(h-2)(h-4)

3

e) $2x^2 + 6x + 4$

3

3

- 7. Simplify:

2

(c) $\frac{7}{y} \times \frac{5y}{14x}$

2

2

In this list of expressions, two expressions can be factorised and two cannot be factorised. For each one, either factorise or write 'cannot be factorised'.

(a)
$$x^2 + 6x + 10$$

1

 $x^2 - 7x - 8$

 $x^2 - 81$

 $x^2 + 36$

1

Factorise and simplify:

(a)
$$\frac{4x-12}{x^2-9} \times \frac{7x+21}{4}$$

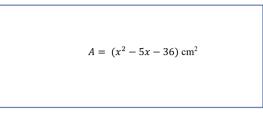
3

3

Bob says that the area of this square is $(x^2 - 9)$ cm². 2 Is he correct? Justify your answer.

(x-3) cm

11. (i) Given the area of this rectangle is $(x^2 - 5x - 36)$ cm², and the fact that the length is (x + 4) cm, find the width of the rectangle.



(x + 4) cm

(ii) Hence, find the perimeter of this rectangle in simplest form.

2

2

12. **Factorise** $9(x-3)^2 - (6+x)^2$

3

13. Factorise and simplify $\frac{x-2}{x^2-x-30} - \frac{3-x}{x^2+8x+15}$ 3

b)
$$x^2 - 4x - 5$$

$$=-3h^2+20h-28$$

$$=3(2-30c)(5+3x)$$

d)
$$12x^{2}-8x+3x-2$$

= $4x(3x-2)+1(3x-2)$
= $(4x+1)(3x-2)$

e)
$$2(x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

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

b)
$$\frac{3h-2(4+h)}{6}$$
= $\frac{h-8}{6}$
c) $\frac{5}{2x}$

d)
$$\frac{3}{3} \times \frac{4}{4}$$

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

8 a) cannot be lackonsed

$$5(x-8)(x+1)$$

$$= 7$$

$$b) \underbrace{8y}_{x(x-1)} \cdot \underbrace{4m}_{x}$$

$$= \frac{8n + 4m(3c-1)}{3c(3c-1)}$$

$$(11)(x-9)$$

$$|2)[3(x-3)+(6+x)[3(x-3)-(6+x)]$$

$$=(3x-9+6+x)(3x-9-6-x)$$

$$=(4x-3)(2x-15)$$

$$|3) \frac{x-2}{(x-6)(x+5)} - \frac{3-x}{(x+5)(x+3)}$$

$$= \frac{(x-2)(x+3) - (8-x)(x-6)}{(x-6)(x+5)(x+3)}$$

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 8x + 12}{(x+6)(x+3)(x+3)}$$