



STEM SMART Double Maths 2 - Quadratic & Cubic Equations

Completing the Square 3

Essential GCSE Maths 29.3**Subject & topics:** Maths | Algebra | Quadratics **Stage & difficulty:** GCSE P3, A Level P1

Express the following in completed square form.

Give your answers in the form $b(x + a)^2 + c$, use improper (top heavy) fractions rather than mixed fractions in your answers.

Part A

$$2x^2 - 8x + 2$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 2$$

The following symbols may be useful: x

Part B

$$3x^2 - 18x - 7$$

$$3x^2 - 18x - 7$$

The following symbols may be useful: x



STEM SMART Double Maths 2 - Quadratic & Cubic Equations

Graphs of Quadratic Functions 4

Essential GCSE Maths 27.4**Subject & topics:** Maths | Functions | Graph Sketching **Stage & difficulty:** GCSE P2, A Level P1

Without drawing graphs, find for each function:

- (i) the y -intercept (ii) where the graph crosses the x -axis.

Part A

$$y = x^2 + x - 2$$

$$y = x^2 + x - 2$$

- (i) the y -intercept

$$y = \boxed{}$$

- (ii) the x -intercepts

lower value: $x = \boxed{}$

higher value: $x = \boxed{}$

Part B

$$y = x^2 + 6x + 5$$

$$y = x^2 + 6x + 5$$

(i) the y -intercept

$$y = \boxed{}$$

(ii) the x -intercepts

lower value: $x = \boxed{}$

higher value: $x = \boxed{}$

Part C

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

$$y = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

(i) the y -intercept

$$y = \boxed{}$$

(ii) the x -intercepts

lower value: $x = \boxed{}$

higher value: $x = \boxed{}$

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STEM SMART Double Maths 2 - Quadratic & Cubic Equations

Graphs of Quadratic Functions 11

Essential GCSE Maths 27.11

Subject & topics: Maths | Functions | Graph Sketching

Stage & difficulty: GCSE C3, A Level C1

The formula $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ is used to calculate the height s of projectiles (such as balls) as a function of time.

Plot or sketch a graph of s against t for $0 \leq t \leq 7$, given that $u = 29.43 \text{ m/s}$ and $a = -9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$.

Part A

What is the maximum height?

What is the maximum height reached? Give your answer to 3 sf.

Part B

How long to return to its starting height?

How long does a projectile modelled by this graph take to return to its starting height? You may assume the projectile was launched at $t = 0$. Give your answer to 3 sf.

Part C

What is the relative position of the projectile?

At $t = 7 \text{ s}$, what is the height of the projectile relative to its starting position? Give your answer to 3 sf.

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Quadratics: Graphs and Discriminants 2ii

Subject & topics: Maths **Stage & difficulty:** A Level P1

The quadratic equation $x^2 + kx + k = 0$ has no real roots for x .

Part A

Find discriminant

Write down the discriminant of $x^2 + kx + k$ in terms of k .

The following symbols may be useful: k

Part B

Possible values of k

Hence find the set of values k can take.

Construct your answer from the items below.

Three empty rounded rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, intended for handwritten responses.

Items:

Used with permission from UCLES, A Level, Paper 4721 (specimen).

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Quadratic Inequalities

Pre-Uni Maths for Sciences A2.5

Subject & topics: Maths | Algebra | Manipulation **Stage & difficulty:** GCSE C3, A Level P1

Solve the following quadratic inequalities.

Part A

$$3x^2 - 2x - 8 \leq 0$$

Solve the inequality $3x^2 - 2x - 8 \leq 0$.

Construct your answer from the items below.

Three empty rounded rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, intended for handwritten responses.

Items:

$$\boxed{<} \quad \boxed{>} \quad \boxed{x} \quad \boxed{< x <} \quad \boxed{\leq x \leq} \quad \boxed{< x \text{ or } x <} \quad \boxed{\leq x \text{ or } x \leq} \quad \boxed{\leq} \quad \boxed{\geq} \quad \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}} \quad \boxed{\frac{4}{3}} \quad \boxed{-2} \quad \boxed{2}$$

Part B

$$-2x^2 + 5 < 7x + 11$$

Solve the inequality $-2x^2 + 5 < 7x + 11$.

Construct your answer from the items below.

Items:

$<$ $>$ x $< x <$ $\leq x \leq$ $< x \quad \text{or} \quad x <$ $\leq x \quad \text{or} \quad x \leq$ \leq \geq $-\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ -2 2

Created for isaacphysics.org by Julia Riley

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Powerful Quadratics

Subject & topics: Maths | Algebra | Quadratics **Stage & difficulty:** GCSE C3, A Level C1

Part A

Find x

Find all the solutions of

$$(x^2 - 9x + 19)^{x^2 - 3x + 2} = 1$$

Part B

Find y

Find all the solutions of

$$(y^2 - 13y + 41)^{y^2 + 6y + 8} = 1$$

Created for isaacscience.org by Matthew Rihan

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Quadratic Equations 5

Pre-Uni Maths for Sciences B1.10

Subject & topics: Maths | Algebra | Quadratics **Stage & difficulty:** GCSE C3, A Level C1

Show that the solution to the equation $mp^2 + bp + k = 0$ can be written as $p = -\gamma \pm \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \omega^2}$.

Part A

Find an expression for γ

Hence find an expression for γ in terms of one or more of the constants m , b and k in the original equation.

The following symbols may be useful: b , gamma, k , m , omega

Part B

Find an expression for ω

Also give an expression for ω in terms of one or more of the constants m , b and k .

The following symbols may be useful: b , gamma, k , m , omega

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Linear-Quadratic 6

Pre-Uni Maths for Science B2.10

Subject & topics: Maths | Algebra | Simultaneous Equations

Stage & difficulty: GCSE C3, A Level P1

A particle of mass M , travelling at speed u , collides head-on and elastically with a stationary particle of mass m . After the collision the particles of mass M and of mass m travel at (non-zero) speeds v and w respectively.

By applying the laws of conservation of momentum and kinetic energy we can write down two simultaneous equations for the collision: $Mu = Mv + mw$ and $\frac{1}{2}Mu^2 = \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}mw^2$

Part A

w (speed of particle of mass m after collision)

Find an expression for w , the speed of the particle of mass m after the collision, in terms of u , M and m .

The following symbols may be useful: M , m , u , v , w

Part B

v (speed of particle of mass M after collision)

Find the corresponding expression for v , the speed of the particle of mass M after the collision, in terms of u , M and m .

The following symbols may be useful: M , m , u , v , w

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Algebra and Roots: Cubics 2ii

Subject & topics: Maths **Stage & difficulty:** Further A P1

The cubic equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + kx + 10 = 0$ has roots $p - q$, $p + q$ and p .

Part A

p

Find p by considering the sum of roots.

The following symbols may be useful: p

Part B

q

Find q by considering the product of roots. Take q to be positive.

The following symbols may be useful: q

Part C***k*****Find *k*.**

The following symbols may be useful: k

Adapted with permission from UCLES, A Level, OCR FP1 Specimen paper, Paper 4725, Question 2.

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Algebra and Roots: Cubics 1i

Subject & topics: Maths **Stage & difficulty:** Further A P2

The cubic equation $3x^3 - 9x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0$ has roots α, β and γ .

Part A

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

Give the value of $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$.

Part B

$$\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma$$

Give the value of $\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma$.

Part C

$$\alpha\beta\gamma$$

Give the value of $\alpha\beta\gamma$.

Part D**Transformed cubic**

The cubic equation $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has roots α^2 , β^2 and γ^2 .

Find a .

The following symbols may be useful: a

Find b .

The following symbols may be useful: b

Find c .

The following symbols may be useful: c

Adapted with permission from UCLES, A Level, June 2012, Paper 4725, Question 10.