I.G.C.S.E. Algebra 02

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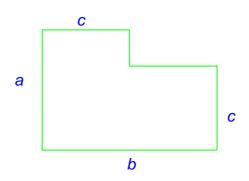
The distance travelled by an accelerating missile is given by $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$. Find *s* when u = 2m/s, t = 60s and $a = 10m/s^2$.

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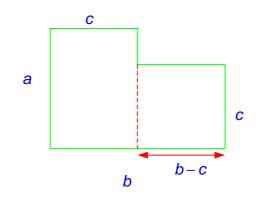
$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$
 when $u = 2m/s$, $t = 60s$ and $a = 10m/s^2$.
 $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 $= 2(60) + \frac{1}{2}(10)(60)^2$
 $= 120 + 18000$
 $= 18120m$

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Find a formula for the area of the following shape in terms of *a*, *b* and *c*.



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Area =
$$ac + (b-c)c$$

= $ac + bc - c^2$

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Evaluate the following if x = 5, y = -4 and z = 2.

a.
$$\frac{xy-z}{2y}$$
 b. $\frac{x^2-y^2-z^2}{x+y+z}$ **c.** $\sqrt{z^2+y+x^2}$

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x = 5, y = -4 and z = 2.

a. $\frac{xy-z}{2y} = \frac{5(-4)-2}{2(-4)} = \frac{-22}{-8} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

b.
$$\frac{x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{x + y + z} = \frac{(5)^2 - (-4)^2 - (2)^2}{(5) + (-4) + (2)} = \frac{25 - 16 - 4}{3} = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$$

c.
$$\sqrt{z^2 + y + x^2} = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-4) + (2)^2} = \sqrt{25 - 4 + 4} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

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Simplify as far as possible

a.
$$4x - 3y + 2x$$
 b. $x^2 - 2x + 2x^2 - y$ **c.** $\frac{2m}{x} + \frac{3m}{x}$ **d.** $2x - x^2 + (3x)^2$

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- **a.** 4x 3y + 2x = 6x 3y
- **b.** $x^2 2x + 2x^2 y = 3x^2 2x y$

c.
$$\frac{2m}{x} + \frac{3m}{x} = \frac{5m}{x}$$

d. $2x - x^2 + (3x)^2 = 2x - x^2 + 9x^2 = \frac{2x + 8x^2}{2x + 8x^2}$

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Remove the brackets and collect the like terms in the following

a. 4x+2(x-2) b. a-(3-2a) c. (3x+4)(x+2) d. (x-2)(2x+1)e. (5x-2)(3-x) f. 3x(x+2)(x-2) g. $(7x-2)^2$ h. $(x+3)^2-(x-2)^2$

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a.
$$4x+2(x-2) = 4x+2x-4 = 6x-4$$

b. $a-(3-2a) = a-3+2a = 3a-3$
c. $(3x+4)(x+2) = 3x(x+2)+4(x+2)$
 $= 3x^{2}+6x+4x+8$
 $= 3x^{2}+10x+8$
d. $(x-2)(2x+1) = x(2x+1)-2(2x+1)$
 $= 2x^{2}+x-4x-2$
 $= 2x^{2}-3x-2$
e. $(5x-2)(3-x) = 5x(3-x)-2(3-x)$
 $= 15x-5x^{2}-6+2x$
 $= 17x-5x^{2}-6$
f. $3x(x+2)(x-2) = 3x[x(x-2)+2(x-2)]$
 $= 3x(x^{2}-2x+2x-4)$
 $= 3x(x^{2}-4)$
 $= 3x(x^{2}-4)$
 $= 3x(x^{2}-4)$
 $= 7x(7x-2)-2(7x-2)$
 $= 7x(7x-2)-2(7x-2)$
 $= 49x^{2}-14x-14x+4$
 $= 49x^{2}-28x+4$
h. $(x+3)^{2}-(x-2)^{2} = (x+3)(x+3)-(x-2)(x-2)$
 $= x(x+3)+3(x+3)-[x(x-2)-2(x-2)]$
 $= x^{2}+3x+3x+9-(x^{2}-2x-2x+4)$
 $= x^{2}+6x+9-x^{2}+4x-4$
 $= 10x+5$

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Solve the following equations

a.
$$3x-2=7$$
 b. $\frac{3x}{7}=-5$ **c.** $9x-7=3-x$
d. $3(x-5)+6(1-x)=3+5x$ **e.** $(x+1)(x-2)=(x-3)(x-4)$

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a.
$$3x-2=7$$

 $3x=9$
 $x=3$
b. $\frac{3x}{7}=-5$
 $3x=-35$
 $x=\frac{-35}{3}$
 $=-11\frac{2}{3}$
c. $9x-7=3-x$
 $10x=10$
 $x=1$
d. $3(x-5)+6(1-x)=3+5x$
 $3x-15+6-6x=3+5x$
 $-9-3x=3+5x$
 $-12=8x$
 $x=\frac{-3}{2}$
 $=-1\frac{1}{2}$
e. $(x+1)(x-2)=(x-3)(x-4)$
 $x(x-2)+(x-2)=x(x-4)-3(x-4)$
 $x^2-2x+x-2=x^2-4x-3x+12$
 $-x-2=-7x+12$
 $6x=12$
 $x=2\frac{1}{3}$

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Solve the following equations

a.
$$\frac{5}{x} = -3$$
 b. $\frac{4}{x-2} = \frac{6}{3-x}$ **c.** $\frac{x+5}{4} - \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

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a.
$$\frac{5}{x} = -3$$

 $5 = -3x$
 $x = \frac{5}{-3}$
 $= -1\frac{2}{3}$
b. $\frac{4}{x-2} = \frac{6}{3-x}$
 $2(3-x) = 6(x-2)$ (cross multiplying)
 $6 - 2x = 6x - 12$
 $24 = 10x$
 $x = \frac{12}{5}$
 $= 2\frac{2}{5}$

c.

$$\frac{x+5}{4} - \frac{x}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$
(×12) $\frac{12(x+5)}{4} - \frac{12x}{3} = \frac{12}{6}$
 $3(x+5) - 4x = 2$
 $3x + 15 - 4x = 2$
 $-x = -13$
 $x = 13$

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The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 144. Form an equation and find the numbers

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As the numbers are consecutive even numbers the difference between the numbers is 2.

Hence let the fist number be x the second number is x+2 and the third number is x+4. The sum of these numbers is 144.

$$x + (x+2) + (x+4) = 144$$

 $3x + 6 = 144$
 $3x = 138$
 $x = 46$

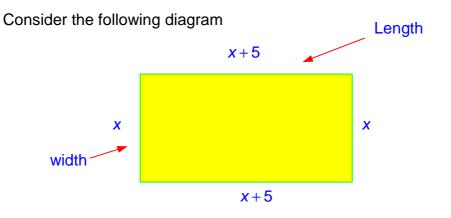
The first number is x = 46The second number is x + 2 = (46) + 2 = 48The third number is x + 4 = (46) + 4 = 50

The numbers are 46, 48 and 50.

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The length of a rectangle is 5 more than its width. If the perimeter is 90 cm find the width.

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Let the width be *x*. the length is 5 more than the width which is written x+5, The perimeter is the distance around the rectangle.

$$x + (x+5) + x + (x+5) = 90$$

 $4x + 10 = 90$
 $4x = 80$
 $x = 20$

Therefore the width is 20 cm.

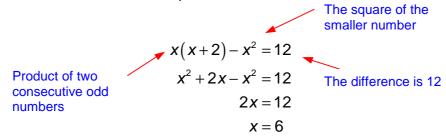
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The product of two consecutive odd numbers is 12 more than the square of the smaller number. Find the smaller number.

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Let the smaller odd number be x. The second consecutive odd number is x+2.

Now the difference between the product of these two consecutive odd numbers and the smaller one squared is 12.



Hence the smaller number is 6.

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