

TY Hons Maths – Homework No.8

Name of Student: _____ For _____

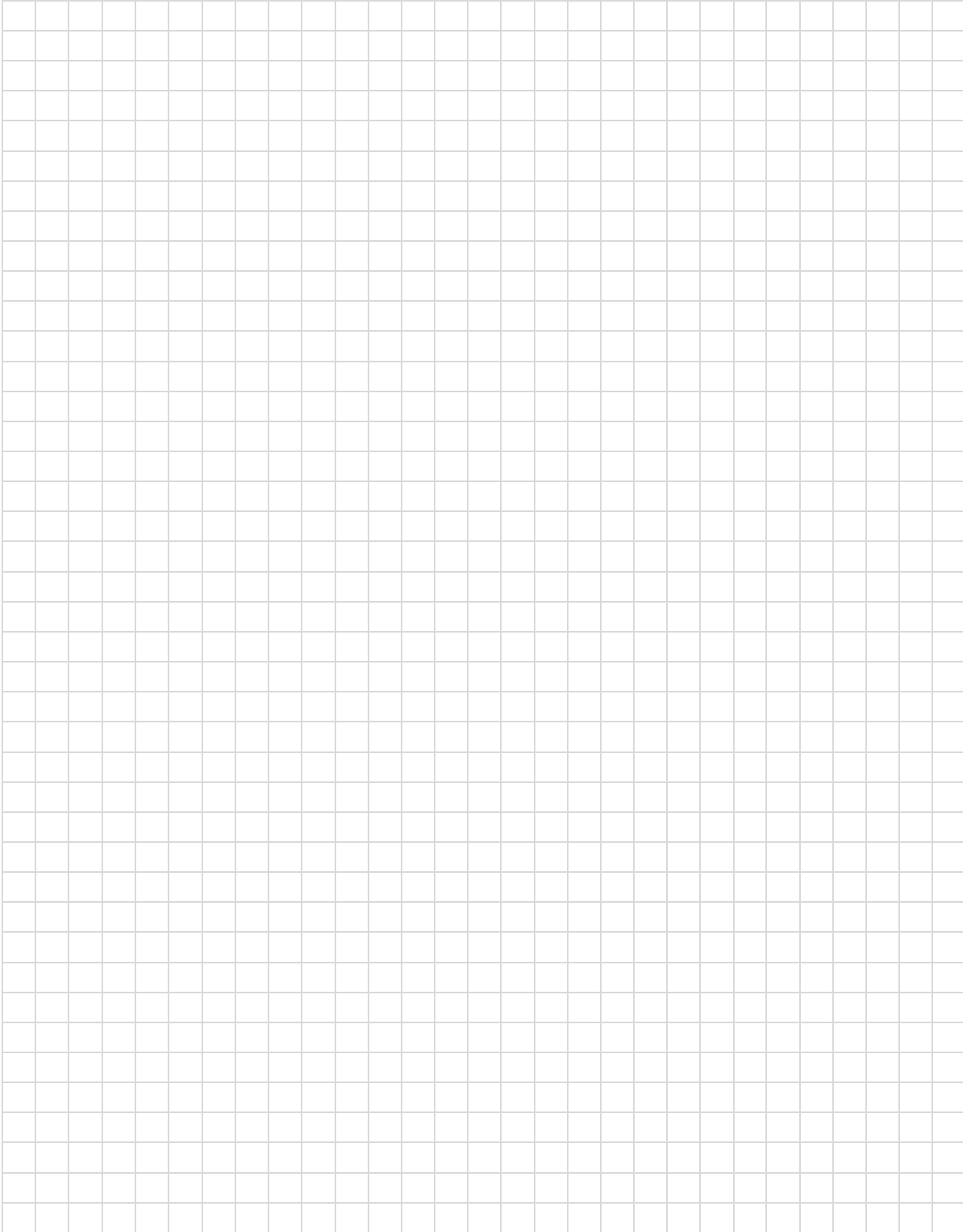
1. Factorise the following:

<p>(i) $6xy + 3x^2y - 9x^2x^3$</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to right, gray 1px, transparent 1px), linear-gradient(to bottom, gray 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>	<p>(iii) $6x^2 - 13x - 5$</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to right, gray 1px, transparent 1px), linear-gradient(to bottom, gray 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>
<p>(ii) $(x + y)^2 - 25z^2$</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to right, gray 1px, transparent 1px), linear-gradient(to bottom, gray 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>	<p>(iv) $27x^3 + 8y^3$</p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-image: linear-gradient(to right, gray 1px, transparent 1px), linear-gradient(to bottom, gray 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 20px 20px;"></div>

2. A quadratic function has roots of -2 and -1. It also contains the point (-3, 8). Evaluate the function in the form $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

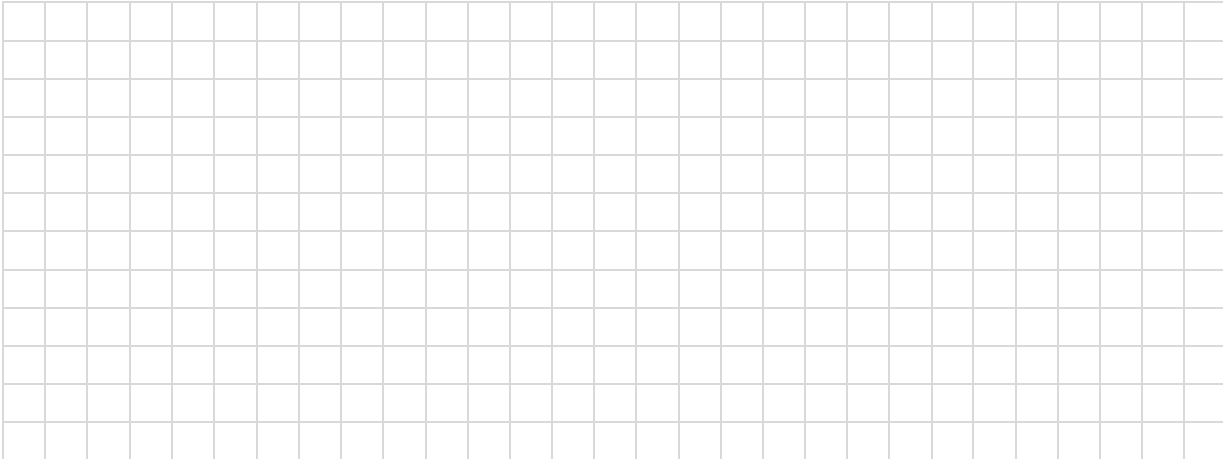
3. The function $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4x - 4$ can be expressed as $a(x+b)^2 + c$, where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$

- (i) Find the values of a, b and c .
- (ii) Hence, find the co-ordinates of the local minimum of the curve.
- (iii) Solve the equation $f(x) = 0$, writing your answers in surd form.
- (iv) Where does the graph cut the y-axis?
- (v) Draw a rough sketch of $f(x)$ on the graph paper given.



4. Let $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 1}$, with $x \neq \pm 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x - 2}$, with $x \neq -1, 2$.

If $f(x) \div g(x) = ax + b$, find the value of a and b .



5. Show that $1 - x + x^2 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x^3}{1+x}$ for $x \neq -1$.



6. Prove that $k + 1$ is a root of the function $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - k^2 + 1$, where k is a constant.

