

Form 3 JUNE EXAM MEMO 2016

QUESTION 1			
1.1	$8x^6$	1A1A	2
1.2	3^4 or 81	2	2
1.3	$\frac{5a^2b}{3ab} \times \frac{27}{20a^3}$ $= \frac{9}{4a^2b}$	1 invert 1A 1A	3
1.4	$\frac{2}{x^2} \times \frac{x^4}{4} = \frac{x^2}{2}$	1A 1A	2
1.5	2	1A	1
2.1	Quadrinomial	1A	1
2.2	2	1A	1
2.3	5^{TH}	1A	1
2.4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1A	1
2.5	$-5x^5 - x^2 + \frac{x}{2} + 2$	1A	1
2.6	$-3(2)^5 + \frac{2}{2} - (2)^2 + 2 = -97$	1SUB 1A	2
2.7	$-3x^2 + 2 + 9x + 2x^3 - (x^2 - 2x + 2)$ $-3x^2 + 2 + 9x + 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 2$ $= 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 11x$	1M 1change sign 1A	3
3.1.1	$-8xy^2 + 4x^2y$	1A1A	2
3.1.2	$9a^4b^2c - 12a^2b^3c - 3a^2b^2c^2$	1A1A1A	3
3.1.3	$2x^2 - x - 3$	1A1A1A	3
3.1.4	$x^2 - 8x - 16 - x^2 + 3x$ $= -5x + 16$	1A1A 1A	3
3.1.5	$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{xy}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16}$	1A1A1A	3
3.1.6	$-x^3y^6$	1A1A1A	3
3.1.7	$\sqrt{\frac{36x^3y^6}{x}}$ $= \sqrt{36x^2y^6}$ $= 6xy^3$	1A 1simplify 1A	3
3.2.1	$4t(2t - 1)$	1A1A	2
3.2.2	$(2a - 5)(2a + 5)$	1A1A	2
3.2.3	$(x - 3)(x - 2)$	1A1A	2

3.2.4	$2(x^4 - 1)$ $= 2(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)$ $= 2(x - 1)(x + 1)(x^2 + 1)$	1A 1A 1A	3	
3.2.5	$x^2 + 81$ <i>no factors</i>	1A	1	
4.1	$\frac{x-3}{2x} \times \frac{2x}{(x-3)(x+1)}$ $= \frac{1}{(x+1)}$	1M 1 factor 1A	3	
4.2	$\frac{3x}{2}$	1A 1A	2	
4.3	$\frac{x(-x^2 + 2)}{x} + \frac{5(-3x^2 + 1)}{5}$ $= -x^2 + 2 - 3x^2 + 1$ $= -4x^2 + 3$	$\frac{5(-x^3 + 2x) - x(15x^2 - 5)}{5x}$ $= \frac{-5x^3 + 10x - 15x^3 + 5x}{5x}$ or $= \frac{-20x^3 + 15x}{5x}$ $= \frac{5x(-4x^2 + 3)}{5x}$ $= -4x^2 + 3$	1M 1lcd 1A 1 factor 1A	5
5.1	$2x - 5x = 16 + 5$ $-3x = 21$ $x = -7$	1M 1A	2	
5.2	$2x - (x - 1) = 6$ <i>lcd = 2</i> $2x - x + 1 = 6$ $x = 5$	1 lcd 1A 1CA	3	
5.3	$(x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$ <i>or</i> $x^2 = 1$ $x = 1 ; -1$ $x = \pm\sqrt{1}$ $x = 1 ; -1$	1M 1A 1A	3	
5.4	$3x - 4x \geq -6 + 2$ $x \leq 4$	1A 1A	2	
6.1	$6y + 3y + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$ (\angle 's on str line) $9y = 90^\circ$ $y = 10^\circ$	1M 1reason 1A	3	
6.2	$m = 125^\circ$ (\angle 's on str line) $n = 55^\circ$ (<i>vert opp</i> \angle 's or \angle 's on str line) $p = 70^\circ$ (<i>vert opp</i> \angle 's) $q = 55^\circ$ (<i>sum</i> \angle 's Δ or <i>ext</i> \angle of Δ) $r = 125^\circ$ (\angle 's on str line or <i>ext</i> \angle of Δ)	1A 1R 1A 1R 1A 1R 1A 1R 1A 1R	10	

6.3	$x + 44^\circ = 75^\circ$ (ext \angle of Δ) $x = 30^\circ$ $75^\circ = 44^\circ + y$ (corr \angle 's $AD \parallel BC$) $30^\circ = y$	1M 1R 1A 1R 1A	5
6.4	$\hat{E}_2 = x$ (alt \angle 's $CS \parallel HN$) $\hat{W}_1 = x$ (iso Δ) $x = 55^\circ$ (sum \angle 's Δ)	1A 1R 1A 1R 1A 1R	6
6.5	<i>In ΔABD and ΔCDB</i> $\hat{B}_2 = \hat{D}_1 = 90^\circ$ $AD = CE$ (given) $BD = BD$ (common) $\therefore \Delta ABD \equiv \Delta CDB$ (RHS)	1A 1A 1A 1A	5
6.6	$64^\circ + x + x = 180^\circ$ (iso Δ ; sum \angle 's Δ) $x = 58^\circ$ $2y = 58^\circ$ (opp \angle 's of parm) $y = 29^\circ$ $\hat{C}_1 = 58^\circ$ (alt \angle 's $AD \parallel BC$) $z = 180^\circ - 29^\circ - 58^\circ$ (sum \angle 's Δ) $z = 93^\circ$	1A 1A 1A 1A 1A 1R 1A 1A	8
6.7	Trapezium and Kite	1A 1A	2
7.1	$CE = 30 \text{ mm}$ ($BE = 90 \text{ mm}$) $CD = 50 \text{ mm}$ (opp sides parm) $50^2 = 30^2 + DE^2$ (pyth) $DE = 40 \text{ mm}$ $\therefore \text{Perimeter} = 2(60) + 50 + 40$ $= 210 \text{ mm}$	1A 1A 1A 1CA 1CA	5
7.2	$A = \frac{1}{2}(60 + 90) \times 40$ $= 3000 \text{ mm}^2$	1sub 1A 1A	3
7.3	<i>Area of parm</i> = $60 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$ $= 2400 \text{ mm}^2$	1A 1CA 1CA	3