

# Topic Test 1 (20 minutes)

Further quadratics, rearranging formulae and identities - Higher

1  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  and  $g(x) = x^2$

1 (a) Circle the expression that represents  $f^{-1}(x)$

[1 mark]

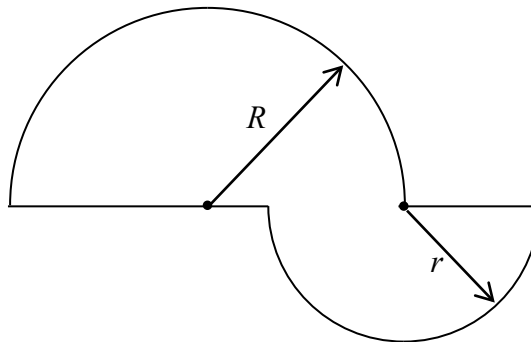
$2(x - 3)$                        $\frac{x + 3}{2}$                        $\frac{x - 3}{2}$                        $3x + 2$

1 (b) Circle the expression that represents  $fg(x)$

[1 mark]

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

2 A shape is made from a large semicircle, radius  $R$ , and a small semicircle, radius  $r$ , joined as shown.



Work out an expression for the perimeter of the shape.

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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3 Simplify  $(3x^2y)^3$

[2 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

4 Expand  $(x - 5)(2x + 1)(3x + 2)$

[3 marks]

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

5 Which **one** of the following has been wrongly written as an identity?

Circle your answer

[1 mark]

$$(x + a)(x - a) \equiv x^2 - a^2$$

$$(w + a)^2 \equiv w^2 + 2aw + a^2$$

$$(p - a)^2 \equiv p^2 - 2ap - a^2$$

$$y(y + a) \equiv y^2 + ay$$

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6 Factorise fully  $18a^2 - 32$

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

7 Factorise  $12x^2 - 5x - 3$

[2 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8 Rearrange  $y = \frac{2x - 1}{4x + 5}$  to make  $x$  the subject.

[3 marks]

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Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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9 The algebraic fraction  $\frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{dx^2 - 4}$  will simplify to  $\frac{2x + 3}{3x + 2}$

Work out the values of  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  and  $d$ .

[3 marks]

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$a =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$b =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$c =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$d =$  \_\_\_\_\_