

ACTION

Revision Material



<http://corbettmaths.com/contents/>
Video 14

RESPONSE

Expand the brackets below:

Fluency



1) $(2x + 7)(x + 4)$

4) $(3x + 3)(6x - 5)$

7) $(x + a)(x - a)$

2) $(2x + 3)(3x + 5)$

5) $(-2x + 3)^2$

8) $(3x + 2p)(4x + p)$

3) $(6 + 5x)(2x + 8)$

6) $(2 - 7x)^2$

9) $(5ax^2 - 2)(dx^2 - 8b)$

Reasoning



Find the values of a , b , and c that would make the statements true.

1) $(ax + 2)(5x + b) \equiv 10x^2 + bx + c$

2) $(2x + c)(bx - 4) \equiv ax^2 + bx - 28$

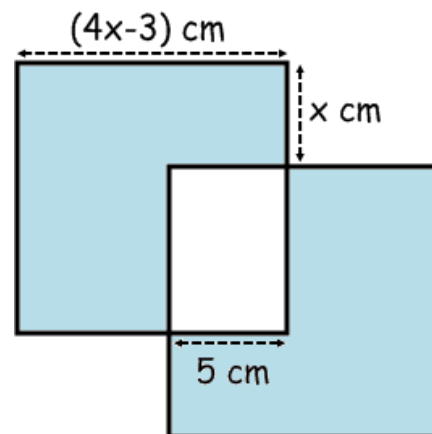
Problem Solving



Two congruent squares overlap as shown.

a) Find an expression for the area of the shaded region.

b) If the area of the unshaded rectangle is 30cm^2 , calculate the area of the shaded region.



ACTION

Revision Material



<http://corbettmaths.com/contents/>
Video 14

RESPONSE

Expand the brackets below:

Fluency



1) $(2x + 7)(x + 4)$

4) $(3x + 3)(6x - 5)$

7) $(x + a)(x - a)$

2) $(2x + 3)(3x + 5)$

5) $(-2x + 3)^2$

8) $(3x + 2p)(4x + p)$

3) $(6 + 5x)(2x + 8)$

6) $(2 - 7x)^2$

9) $(5ax^2 - 2)(dx^2 - 8b)$

Reasoning



Find the values of a , b , and c that would make the statements true.

1) $(ax + 2)(5x + b) \equiv 10x^2 + bx + c$

2) $(2x + c)(bx - 4) \equiv ax^2 + bx - 28$

Problem Solving



Two congruent squares overlap as shown.

a) Find an expression for the area of the shaded region.

b) If the area of the unshaded rectangle is 30cm^2 , calculate the area of the shaded region.

