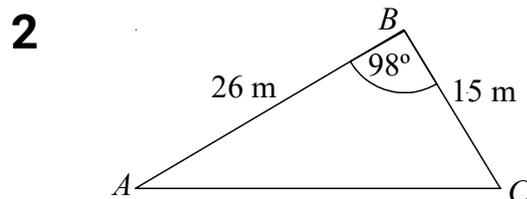


## Higher (Grade 7-9) GCSE Mini Test 3

**1** Simplify fully  $\frac{3x+6}{x} \div \frac{3x^2+2x-8}{x^2-2x}$



Work out the length of  $AC$ .  
Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

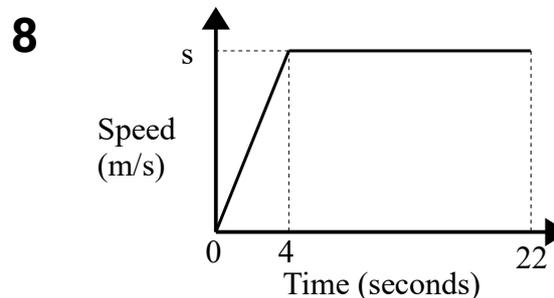
**3** Given that  $f(x) = 3x + 1$  and  $g(x) = x^2 - 5$   
Find  $fg(3)$

**4** Simplify fully  $\frac{(5+2\sqrt{3})(5-2\sqrt{3})}{\sqrt{3}}$   
You must show all your working.

**5** Using  $x_{n+1} = 3 + \frac{8}{x_n^2}$   
With  $x_0 = 3$   
Find the values of  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  and  $x_3$ .

**6**  $a$  is directly proportional to  $b$   
When  $a = 10$ ,  $b = 8$   
Find the value of  $b$  when  $a = 14$

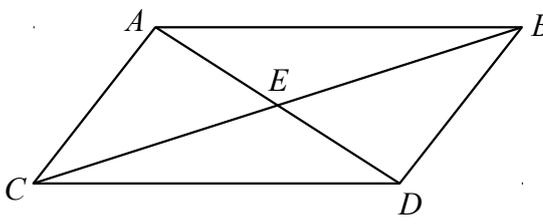
**7**  $a = \frac{b}{c}$   
 $b = 23.65$  correct to 2 decimal places  
 $c = 5.7$  correct to 1 decimal place  
Work out the upper bound for  $a$ .  
Give your answer to 2 decimal places.



The total distance travelled is 200m.  
Find the value of  $s$ .

**9** A straight line,  $L$ , passes through the point with coordinates  $(6,5)$  and is perpendicular to the line with equation  $y = 3x + 1$   
Find an equation of the straight line  $L$ .

**10** The coordinates of the maximum point of a curve are  $(-4, 2)$   
Write down the coordinates of the maximum point of the curve with equation  $y = f(-x)$

<p><b>11</b> <math>n</math> is an integer.</p> <p>Prove algebraically that the sum of <math>(n + 2)(n + 1)</math> and <math>n + 2</math> is always a square number.</p>	<p><b>12</b> There are 9 counters in a bag.</p> <p>5 of the counters are red. 4 of the counters are blue.</p> <p>Two counters are taken at random from the bag.</p> <p>Work out the probability that two red counters are taken.</p>
<p><b>13</b> Solve <math>3x^2 - 20x + 12 &lt; 0</math></p>	<p><b>14</b> Solve the simultaneous equations:</p> $x^2 + y^2 = 73$ $y = 3x - 1$
<p><b>15</b> By completing the square, find the turning point of the graph with equation <math>y = x^2 + 6x - 1</math></p>	<p><b>16</b> Prove algebraically that the recurring decimal <math>0.\dot{7}\dot{8}</math> can be written as <math>\frac{26}{33}</math></p>
<p><b>17</b> Cone A and Cone B are mathematically similar.</p> <p>The volume of Cone A is <math>250 \text{ cm}^3</math> and the volume of Cone B is <math>16 \text{ cm}^3</math>.</p> <p>The total surface area of Cone B is <math>12 \text{ cm}^2</math>.</p> <p>Calculate the total surface area of Cone A.</p>	<p><b>18</b> <math>ABCD</math> is a parallelogram</p>  <p>Prove that triangle <math>ACE</math> is congruent to triangle <math>BDE</math>.</p>
<p><b>19</b> Here are the first 5 terms of a quadratic sequence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1      6      17      34      57</p> <p>Find an expression, in terms of <math>n</math>, for the <math>n</math>th term of this sequence.</p>	<p><b>20</b></p> <p>Sketch the graph of <math>y = \sin x^\circ</math> for <math>0 \leq x \leq 360</math></p>