**29th December**

Show \( x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \) can be rearranged to the form

\[
x = 5 - \frac{3}{x}
\]

| Use the iteration 
| \( x_{n+1} = 5 - \frac{3}{x_n} \) 
| to find an approximation solution to 
| \( x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0 \) 
| **Start with** 
| \( x_1 = 1 \) 

Shown is a sketch of the graph \( y = f(x) \).

(a) Sketch \( f(-x) \)

(b) Sketch \( f(x) + 2 \)

Label known coordinates

![Graph Sketch](image)

Make \( x \) the subject of

\[
\frac{8}{x} = \frac{3}{y} + \frac{2}{5}
\]

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