
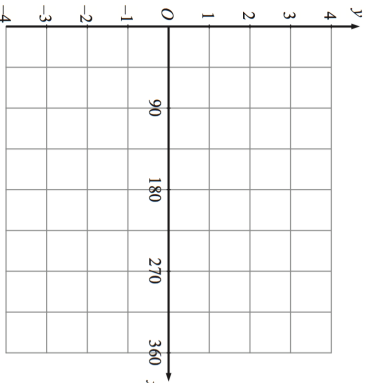
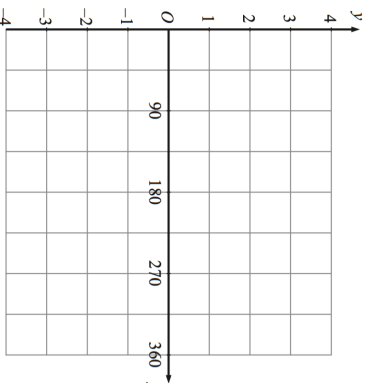
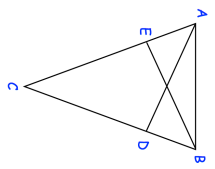

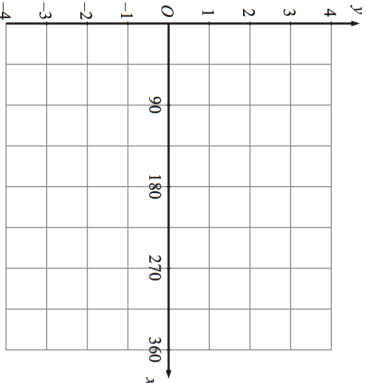
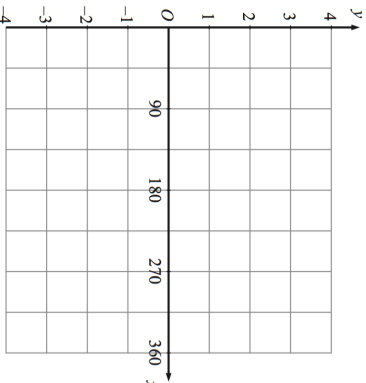
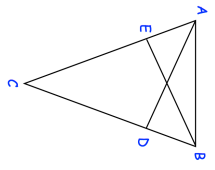


8th April Solve $\frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{5-2x}{x-1}$	 Corbettmaths
Sketch $y = \sin x$ 	Sketch $y = \cos x$ 
Evaluate $81^{-\frac{3}{4}}$	Simplify $(16x^8)^{\frac{3}{4}}$
	<p>ABC is an isosceles triangle in which $AC = BC$. D and E are points on BC and AC such that $CE = CD$. Prove triangles ACD and BCE are congruent.</p>

8th April Solve $\frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{5-2x}{x-1}$	 Corbettmaths
Sketch $y = \sin x$ 	Sketch $y = \cos x$ 
Evaluate $81^{-\frac{3}{4}}$	Simplify $(16x^8)^{\frac{3}{4}}$
	<p>ABC is an isosceles triangle in which $AC = BC$. D and E are points on BC and AC such that $CE = CD$. Prove triangles ACD and BCE are congruent.</p>