
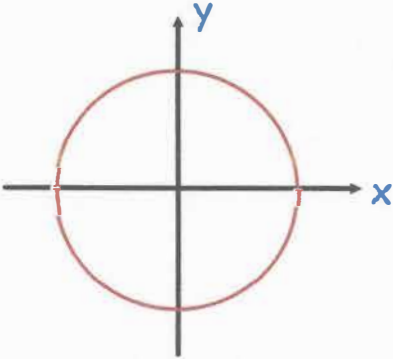


11th March	
<p>Make m the subject</p> $\pi x = \frac{m+8}{m-1}$ $\pi x(m-1) = m+8$ $\pi mx - \pi x = m+8$ $\pi mx - m = \pi x + 8$ $m(\pi x - 1) = \pi x + 8$	 <p>Corbettmaths</p> $m = \frac{\pi x + 8}{\pi x - 1}$
<p>The circle shown has $x^2 + y^2 = 36$</p>  <p>$r = 6$ $d = 12$</p>	<p>Find the circumference of the circle. Give your answer in terms of π</p> $C = \pi \times d$ 12π <p>Find the area of the circle. Give your answer in terms of π</p> $A = \pi r^2$ 36π
<p>Express $3x^2 + 18x - 5$ in the form $a(x+b)^2 + c$</p> $3\left[x^2 + 6x - \frac{5}{3}\right]$ $3\left[(x+3)^2 - 9 - \frac{5}{3}\right]$ $3\left[(x+3)^2 - \frac{32}{3}\right]$	$3(x+3)^2 - 32$
<p>Prove every term in the sequence $n^2 - 8n + 21$ is positive</p> $(n-4)^2 - 16 + 21$ $(n-4)^2 + 5$	<p>Since $(n-4)^2$ is ≥ 0 then $(n-4)^2 + 5 > 0$</p>