


4th October	
<p>Find the range of values of <math>x</math> that satisfies both</p> $x^2 + 2x - 15 \leq 0 \text{ and } x^2 < 16$ $(x+5)(x-3) \leq 0$ $-5 \leq x \leq 3 \quad -4 < x < 4$	 Corbettmaths $\underline{-4 < x \leq 3}$
<p><math>x : y = 2 : 7</math></p> <p><math>y : z = 5 : 13</math></p> <p>Write <math>x</math> in terms of <math>z</math></p>	$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{7}y$ $\frac{y}{z} = \frac{5}{13} \Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{13}z$ $\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{5}{13}z$ $\Rightarrow \underline{x = \frac{10}{91}z}$
<p>Expand and simplify</p> $\left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$	$\underline{= x^4 - x + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^4}}$
<p>The unit square OABC is transformed by a reflection in the <math>x</math>-axis followed by enlargement scale factor 2, centre the origin.</p> <p>What is the matrix of the combined transformation?</p>	$\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}$