GCSE MATHEMATICS
AQA | Edexcel | OCR I WJEC

## Simultaneous Equations (Linear and Non-Linear)

Please write clearly in block capitals

Forename:

Surname:

## Materials

For this paper you must have:

- mathematical instruments

You can use a calculator.

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.


## Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You may ask for graph paper, tracing paper and more answer paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.


## Advice

- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

1 Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
y=-x+2 \\
y=x^{2}+2 x-1
\end{gathered}
$$

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$$
\begin{array}{ll}
x= & y= \\
x=\begin{array}{l}
\text { a } \\
\end{array} & y= \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Turn over for next question

2 Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{2}+y^{2}=9 \\
2 y=x+1
\end{gathered}
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& x= \\
& x= \\
&
\end{aligned}
$$

$y=$ $\qquad$
$y=$ $\qquad$

## GCSE Maths Revision Guide

() GCSE Maths Course 9-1 Revision Guide
() Exam Questions Included
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(®) Suitable for higher and foundation tiers

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3 Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
3 x+y=-9 \\
x^{2}+2 x-3=y
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
x= & y= \\
x=\begin{array}{l}
y
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

4 Solve the simultaneous equations:

$$
\begin{gathered}
y=3 x-1 \\
3 x^{2}+2 y^{2}=35
\end{gathered}
$$

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$x=$ $\qquad$ $y=$ $\qquad$
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5(a) By eliminating $y$ from the following equations

$$
\begin{gathered}
y=2-4 x \\
3 x^{2}+x y+11=0
\end{gathered}
$$

show that $x^{2}-2 x-11=0$.
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5(b) Hence or otherwise, solve the simultaneous equations, giving your answers in the form $a+b \sqrt{3}$, where $a$ and $b$ are integers.
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$x=$
$y=$
$y=$

## Turn over for next question

6 Given that these simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{gathered}
x-y=k \\
x^{2}+y^{2}-9=0
\end{gathered}
$$

have exactly one pair of solutions, show that $k= \pm 3 \sqrt{2}$.
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Answer

## End of Questions

