

GCSE MATHEMATICS AQA | Edexcel | OCR | 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

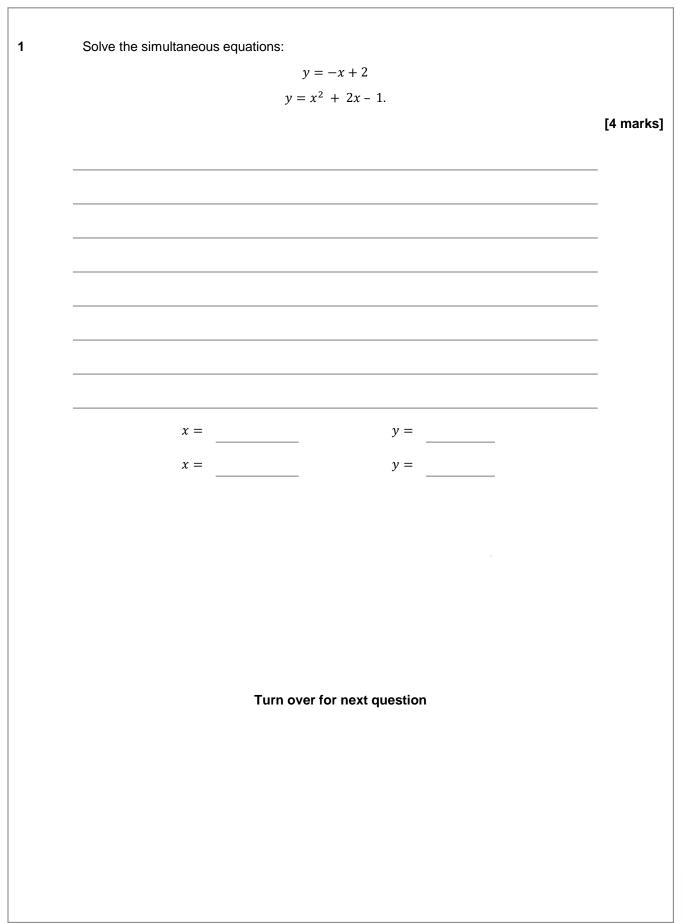
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Draw diagrams in pencil.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through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

Information

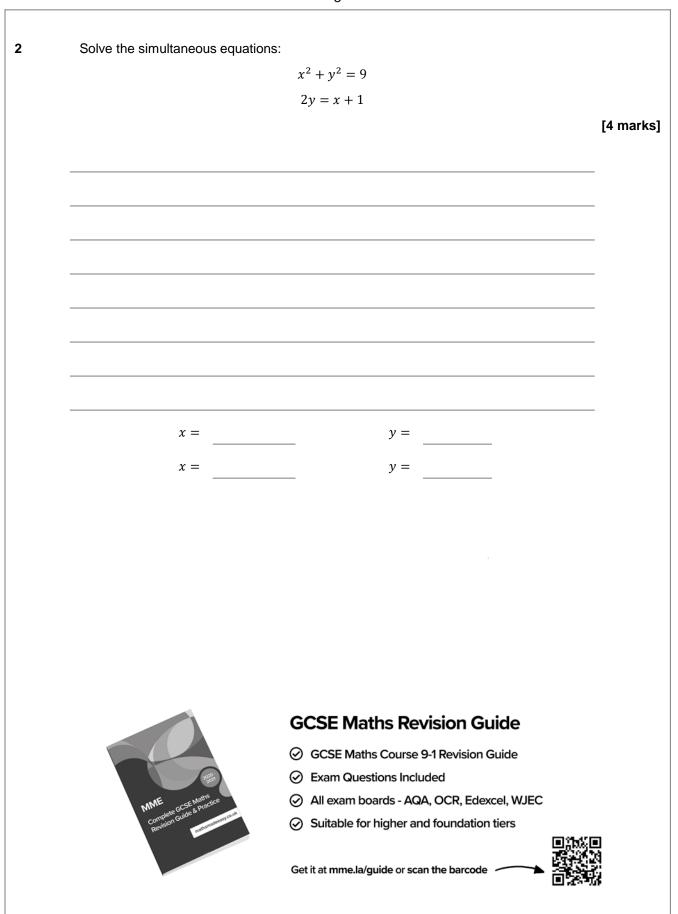
- · The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You may ask for graph paper, tracing paper and more answer paper. These must be tagged securely to this answer book.

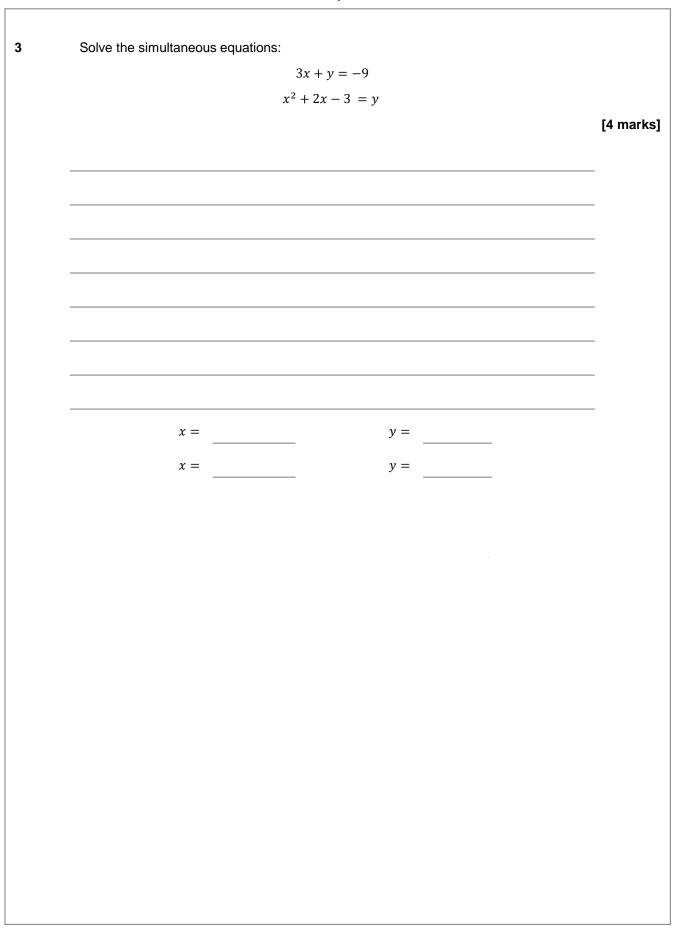
Advice

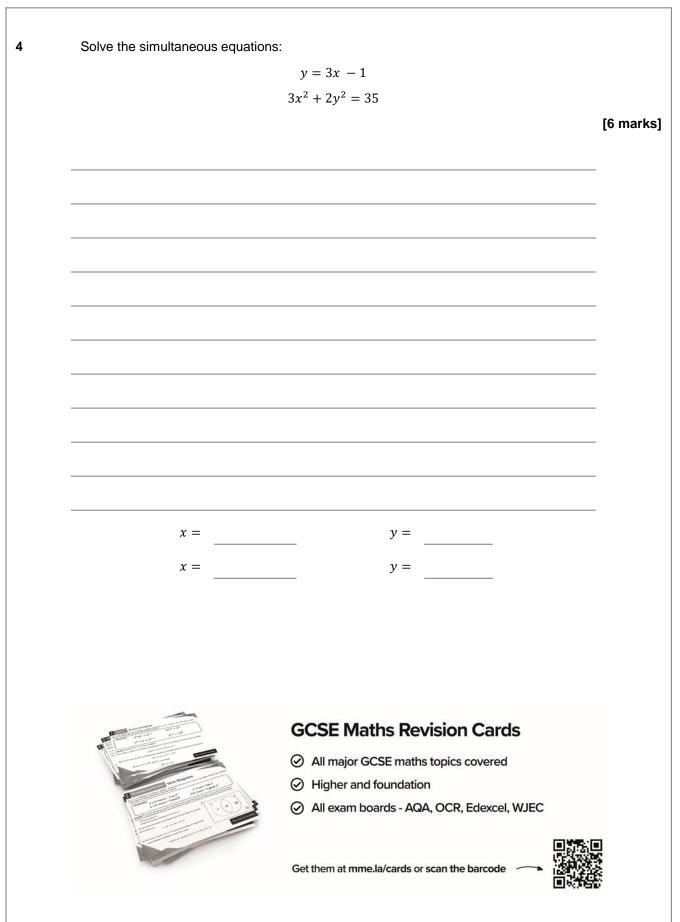
· In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.



Turn over ►







5(a)	By eliminating y from the following equations	
	y = 2 - 4x	
	$3x^2 + xy + 11 = 0$	
	show that $x^2 - 2x - 11 = 0$.	
		[2 marks]
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.	
		[5 marks]
	x = y =	
	x = y =	
	Turn over for next question	

Turn over ►

6	Given that these simultaneous equations	
	x - y = k	
	$x^2 + y^2 - 9 = 0$	
	have exactly one pair of solutions, show that $k = \pm 3\sqrt{2}$.	
		[6 marks]
	Answer	
	End of Questions	