



PING YI SECONDARY SCHOOL
Perseverance Yields Success

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Class 312

Subject MATHS practice 2A

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4c.	$(v+1)(2v-3)(-v-4)$	$(v+1)(2v-3)$	2nd step
=	$(2v^2-v-3)(-v-4)$	$= 2v^2-3v+2v-3$	$= v(2v)+v(-3)+1(2v)+1(-3)$
=	$2v^2(-v)+2v^2(-4)-v(-v)-v(-4)-3(-v)-3(-4)$	$= 2v^2-v-3$	$= 2v^2-3v+2v-3$
=	$-2v^3-8v^2+v^2+4v+3v+12$		$= 2v^2-v-3$
=	$-2v^3-7v^2+7v+12$		
4d.	$(6-q)(q-7)(q+\frac{1}{2})$	$(6-q)(q-7)$	
=	$(-q^2+13q-42)(q+\frac{1}{2})$	$= 6q-42-q^2+7q$	
=	$-q^2(q)-q^2(\frac{1}{2})+13q(q)+13q(\frac{1}{2})-42(q)-42(\frac{1}{2})$	$= 6q-q^2-42+7q$	
=	$-q^3-\frac{1}{2}q^2+13q^2+\frac{13}{2}q-42q-21$	$= 6q+7q-q^2-42$	
=	$-q^3+\frac{25}{2}q^2-\frac{71}{2}q-21$	$= 6q+13q-q^2-42$	
5a.	$2x(3x^2+1)+(x-2)(1-6x^2)$	$2x(3x^2+1)$	
=	$6x^3+2x+x-6x^3-2+12x^2$	$= 6x^3+2x$	
=	$6x^3+3x-6x^3-2+12x^2$	$(x-2)(1-6x^2)$	
=	$12x^2+3x-2$	$= x-6x^3-2+12x^2$	
=		$= -6x^3+12x^2-2+x$	
=		$= x-6x^3-2+12x^2$	
5b.	$p(4p^2-2p-3)+(2p+5)(p^2-5)$	$p(4p^2-2p-3)$	
=	$4p^3-2p^2-3p+2p^3-10p+3p^2-15$	$= 4p^3-2p^2-3p$	
=	$4p^3+2p^3-2p^2+3p^2-10p-15$	$(2p+5)(p^2-5)$	
=	$6p^3-p^2-10p-15$	$= 2p^3-10p+3p^2-15$	
5c.	$(2y^2+y+1)(y-3)+y(3-2y^2)$	$(2y^2+y+1)(y-3)$	
=	$2y^3-5y^2-2y-3+3y-2y^3$	$= 2y^3-6y^2+y^2-3y+y-3$	
=	$-5y^2+y-3$	$= 2y^3-5y^2-2y-3$	
=	$2y^3-2y^3-5y^2-2y+3y-3$	$(2y^2+y+1)(y-3)$	
=	$-5y^2+y-3$	$= 2y^2(y-3)+y(y-3)+1(y-3)$	
=		$= 2y^3-6y^2+y^2-3y+y-3$	
=		$= 2y^3-5y^2-2y-3$	

$$5b) \quad p(4p^2 - 2p - 3) + (2p + 3)(p^2 - 5)$$

$$= 4p^3 - 2p^2 - 3p + 2p^3 - 10p + 3p^2 - 15$$

$$= 4p^3 + 2p^3 - 2p^2 + 3p^2 - 3p - 10p - 15$$

$$= 4p^3 + 2p^3 - p^2 - 13p - 15$$

$$= 6p^3 - p^2 - 13p - 15$$