

## **Basic Practice**

1. In each of the following, determine whether the specified value of x is a solution of the given inequality.

| <b>(a)</b>   | x > 10;               | x = 19         | <b>(b)</b> $x < 5;$     | <i>x</i> = 5       |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| (c)          | x < -12;              | x = -2         | (d) $x > -23;$          | x = -6             |
| <b>(e)</b>   | $x \ge 34;$           | <i>x</i> = 34  | (f) $4x \le 20;$        | x = -1             |
| ( <b>g</b> ) | 5x > 7;               | <i>x</i> = 1.2 | <b>(h)</b> $3x \ge -2;$ | $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (i)          | $\frac{x}{2} \ge -5;$ | x = -11        | (j) $\frac{3}{5}x < 9;$ | $x = -\frac{3}{5}$ |

2. Solve the following inequalities.

| (a)        | 2x > 12       | <b>(b)</b>   | 4x > 32        |
|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (c)        | 3x < -18      | ( <b>d</b> ) | 5x < 22.5      |
| <b>(e)</b> | $6x \ge 27$   | <b>(f)</b>   | $8x \ge -30$   |
| (g)        | $16x \leq 36$ | <b>(h)</b>   | $24x \leq -64$ |

- 3. (a) List all the positive even integers that are smaller than or equal to 20.
  - (b) Find all possible values of x in each of the following inequalities if x is a positive even integer that is smaller than or equal to 20.

| (i)   | x < 10      | (ii)   | x > 12      |
|-------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| (iii) | $x \leq 9$  | (iv)   | $x \ge 14$  |
| (v)   | 2x < 8      | (vi)   | 3x > 51     |
| (vii) | $5x \le 21$ | (viii) | $4x \ge 71$ |

- 4. (a) List all the prime numbers that are smaller than or equal to 30.
  - (b) Find all possible values of x in each of the following inequalities if x is a prime number that is smaller than 30.

| (i)   | x < 15      | (ii)   | <i>x</i> > 23 |
|-------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| (iii) | $x \le 17$  | (iv)   | $x \ge 22$    |
| (v)   | 4x < 28     | (vi)   | 5x > 45       |
| (vii) | $2x \leq 7$ | (viii) | $3x \ge 43$   |

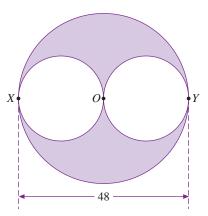
## **Further Practice**

- 11. (a) A wire is bent into a square of area 81 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find
  (i) the length of a side of the square,
  (ii) the perimeter of the square.
  - (b) Suppose the same wire is bent into an equilateral triangle. Find the length of a side of the equilateral triangle.
- 12. (a) The length and width of rectangle ABCD are 25 cm and 32 cm respectively. Find
  (i) the perimeter of the rectangle,
  (ii) the area of the rectangle.
  - (b) A square is formed when the sides of ABCD are extended. If the length of ABCD is extended by 60%, find
    - (i) the length of the square,
    - (ii) the percentage increase in the width of the rectangle.
  - (c) Express the area of the square as a percentage of the area of the rectangle.

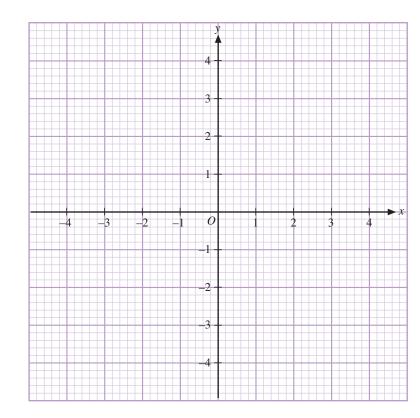
13. Two small circles are cut out from a large circle of diameter 48 cm. The point O is the center of the large circle and the diameters of the small circles are OX and OY respectively. The points X and Y are on the circumference of the large circle.

Find, in terms of  $\pi$ ,

- (a) the area of the resulting plane figure,
- (b) the perimeter of the resulting plane figure.

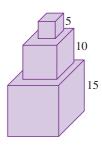


- **14.** (a) Plot each of the following points in the given diagram.
  - (i) A(-3, -4), B(2, -4), and C(4, 1)
  - (ii) P(-4, 1), Q(-4, -2), and R(2, 3)
  - (b) Hence, find the area of
    - (i)  $\triangle ABC$ ,
    - (ii)  $\triangle PQR$ .
  - (c) The points *D* and *S* lie on the *x*-axis and *y*-axis respectively. Find the area of
    - (i)  $\triangle ABD$ ,
    - (ii)  $\triangle PQS$ .

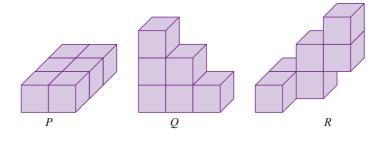


## Enrichment

- **26.** In the diagram, three cubical building blocks are stacked up on a table. The lengths of the sides of the blocks are 5 cm, 10 cm, and 15 cm respectively.
  - (a) Find the total area of the exposed surfaces of the stack, excluding the contact surface with the table.
  - (b) If a cylinder of height 30 cm has volume equal to the total volume of the blocks, find the base radius of the cylinder.

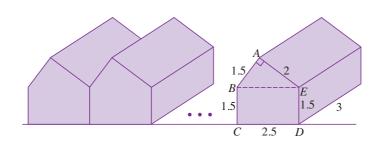


27. Six cubes of side 1 cm are glued together to form a solid. Three possible solids P, Q, and R are shown below.



- (a) Determine the total surface area of solid
  - (i) *P*,
  - (ii) *Q*,
  - (iii) *R*.
- (b) Form a solid with the least total surface area.
- (c) Form a solid with the greatest total surface area.





A developer builds a row of identical semi-detached huts along a beach as shown in the diagram above. *ABCDE* is the cross-section of a hut.  $\triangle ABE$  is a right-angled triangle with AB = 1.5 m, AE = 2 m, and  $m \angle BAE = 90^{\circ}$ . *BCDE* is a rectangle with CD = 2.5 m and BC = 1.5 m. The length of each hut is 3 m. The thickness of each side wall is 30 cm.

- (a) Find the total surface area of each hut, excluding the floor.
- (b) Find the volume of space of each hut (ignore the thickness of the walls).
- (c) If n huts are in a row, find, in terms of n,
  - (i) the total roof area,
  - (ii) the total volume of the side walls.

## **Challenging Practice**

**30.** Let  $\xi$  be the set of employees in a company,

- $P = \{\text{employees in the company who earn more than $2,000 a month}\}$
- $Q = \{\text{employees in the company who earn at least $3,000 a month}\}.$
- (a) Describe the sets P' and Q'.
- (b) Describe using ' $\subset$ ', the relationship between
  - (i) P and Q,

and

- (ii) P' and Q'.
- **31.** The frequency table below shows the number of dogs owned by a group of children.

| Number of dogs     | 0 | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children | 7 | 10 | 5 | 5 | x | 1 |

- (a) The mean number of dogs owned by each child is 1.6. Form an equation in x and solve it.
- (b) Hence, find the number of children in the group.
- (c) A child is randomly selected. Find the probability of selecting a child with more than 3 dogs.
- (d) A dog is randomly selected. Find the probability of selecting a dog that belongs to a child who has at most 3 dogs.
- 32. A box contains 200 buttons that are either blue or green. A button is randomly selected from the box.
  - (a) Find the number of each type of button if the probability of selecting a blue button is  $\frac{11}{25}$ .
  - (b) How many blue buttons must be removed from the 200 buttons so that the probability of selecting a green button will become  $\frac{8}{13}$ ?
  - (c) How many blue buttons must be added to the 200 buttons so that the probability of selecting a green button will become  $\frac{14}{27}$ ?
  - (d) When x blue buttons are added and x green buttons are removed from the 200 buttons, the probability of selecting either a blue or green button is the same. Find the value of x.
- **33.** Jeffrey bought a grey (G), a red (R), a blue (B), and a yellow (Y) T-shirt. He also bought a blue (B), a white (W), and a grey (G) pair of jeans. Suppose that Jeffrey randomly matches a shirt with a pair of jeans.
  - (a) List all the possible ways of matching a shirt with a pair of jeans.
  - (b) Find the probability of Jeffrey wearing
    - (i) a yellow T-shirt,
    - (ii) a white pair of jeans.
  - (c) Let M be the event that Jeffrey matches a shirt with a pair of jeans of the same color. Find P(M) and P(M').