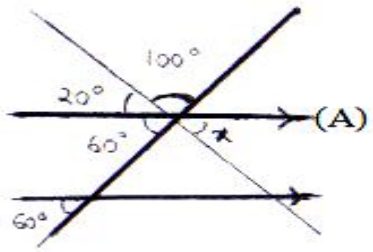
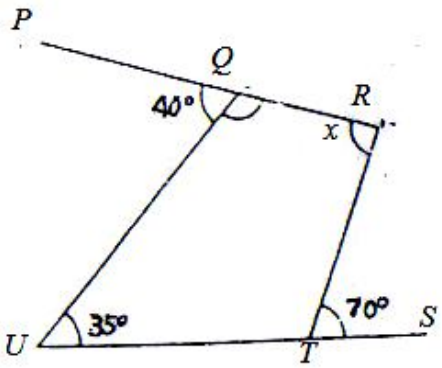
PMR MATHEMATICS – ASSESSMENT 2 - ANSWERS

1)



$\therefore x = 20°$.....(*A*)

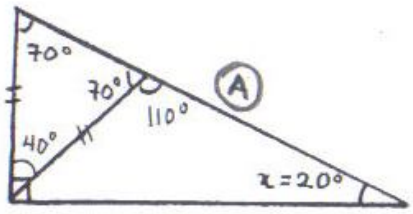
2)



$\therefore x = 360° - 140° - 110° - 35°$

$= 75°$.....(B)

3)



$\therefore x = 180° - 110° - (90° - 40°)$

$= 180° - 110° - 50°$

$= 20°$.....(A)

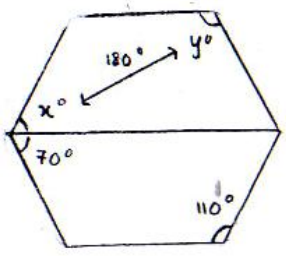
4)

$\angle JOL = \left(\frac{360°}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{360°}{6}\right)$

$= 36° + 60°$

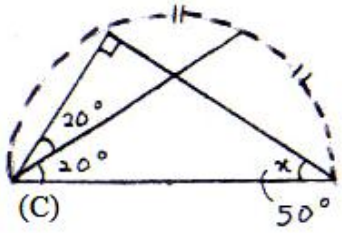
$= 96°$.....(*C*)

5)



$\therefore x + y = 180° + 70° = 250°$.....(*D*)

6)



$\therefore (C)$

7) If mode is 3, x must > 7.

$\therefore x = 8$.....(*D*)

8) C

9) B

10) More than 2 → $\frac{36}{40} \times 100\%$.....(*D*)

11) $\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{x}{9}$

$= \frac{1^{\times 3}}{3x^{\times 3}} - \frac{x^{\times x}}{9^{\times x}}$

$= \frac{3 - x^2}{9x}$.....(*C*)

12) $4n - 3(1 - n) = 11$

$4n - 3 + 3n = 11$

$7n = 14$

$n = 2$.....(*A*)

13) $2p^2 + 11p - 6$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 2p & -1 \\ p & +6 \end{pmatrix}$

$= (2p - 1)(p + 6)$.....(*C*)

14) $\frac{(x^2 - 2y^3)}{y}$

$= \frac{(3^2 - 2(1)^3)}{1}$

$= 9 - 2(1)$

$= 7$.....(*D*)

15) $\dfrac{6(k-3m)^2}{4km-12m^2}$

$= \dfrac{6(k-3m)(k-3m)}{4m(k-3m)}$

$= \dfrac{3(k-3m)}{2m}$.....(B)

16) $\dfrac{5}{2p+k} = 4$

$5 = 4(2p+k)$

$5 = 8p + 4k$

$8p = 5 - 4k$

$p = \dfrac{5-4k}{8}$.....(D)