KING EDWARD VI
HANDSWORTH GRAMMAR
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

KING EDWARD VI
ACADEMY TRUST
BIRMINGHAM

Year 9

2026 Mathematics 2027

Unit 11 Student

HGS Maths

Tasks

Dr Frost Course

Name: _____

Class: _____

Contents

1 Fraction Arithmetic

Extra Notes

2 Highest Common Factor and Lowest Common Multiple

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find the HCF and LCM of $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5^2 \times 11$ $2^3 \times 3 \times 5^2 \times 7$	Find the HCF and LCM of $2 \times 3^3 \times 5 \times 7^2$ $2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2 \times 11$

Dr Frost 162a and 162b

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find the HCF and LCM of 123 and 456	Find the HCF and LCM of 321 and 654

Dr Frost 162c and 162d

Fill in the Gaps

	a	b	p.p.f. for a	p.p.f. for b	HCF p.p.f	HCF	LCM p.p.f	LCM
1.	20	8	$2^2 \times 5$	2^3	2^2	4	$2^3 \times 5$	40
2.	20	16						
3.	200	16						
4.	200				2×5		$2^3 \times 5^2$	
5.	21	7						
6.	22	7						
7.	23	7						
8.			$2 \times 5 \times 13$	2×5^2				
9.		15				3		405
10.	8				1		2^3	
11.	1	100						
12.	16	81						
13.			$2^3 \times 5$	$3^2 \times 11$				
14.						12		180
15.	x^2y	xy^2	$x^2 \times y$	$x \times y^2$				
16.			$a \times b^2 \times c^3$	$b \times c^2 \times d$				

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find the HCF and LCM of 123 and 456 and 789	Find the HCF and LCM of 321 and 654 and 987

Dr Frost 162e and 162f

Worked Example	Your Turn
The HCF of two numbers is 6. The LCM of two numbers is 60. Write down two possible numbers.	The HCF of two numbers is 3. The LCM of two numbers is 36. Write down two possible numbers.

Worked Example	Your Turn
The HCF of two numbers is 5. The LCM of two numbers is a multiple of 12. Write down two possible numbers.	The HCF of two numbers is 8. The LCM of two numbers is a multiple of 5. Write down two possible numbers.

Worked Example	Your Turn
The lowest common multiple (LCM) of x and 72 is 144 Find the smallest possible value of x	The lowest common multiple (LCM) of x and 70 is 210 Find the smallest possible value of x

Worked Example	Your Turn
The highest common factor (HCF) of 42 and x is 14 The lowest common multiple (LCM) of of 42 and x is 84 Find the value of x	The highest common factor (HCF) of 60 and x is 12 The lowest common multiple (LCM) of of 60 and x is 240 Find the value of x

Worked Example	Your Turn
The lowest common multiple (LCM) of a and b is 12 The lowest common multiple of a and c is 500 Find the least possible value of the lowest common multiple of b and c	The lowest common multiple (LCM) of a and b is 24 The lowest common multiple of a and c is 75 Find the least possible value of the lowest common multiple of b and c

Worked Example	Your Turn
Two strings of different lengths, 240 cm and 318 cm are to be cut into equal integer lengths. What is the greatest possible length of each piece?	Two strings of different lengths, 212 cm and 360 cm are to be cut into equal integer lengths. What is the greatest possible length of each piece?

Worked Example	Your Turn
Two lighthouses flash their lights every 240 s and 318 s respectively. They both flash at the same time. After how many seconds will they next both flash at the same time.	Two lighthouses flash their lights every 212 s and 360 s respectively. They both flash at the same time. After how many seconds will they next both flash at the same time.

Worked Example	Your Turn
Mary is organising a charity hot dog sale. There are 312 bread rolls in each packet. There are 276 hot dogs in each packet. Mary buys exactly the same number of bread rolls as hot dogs. What is the smallest number of each packet that Mary can buy?	Mary is organising a charity hot dog sale. There are 465 bread rolls in each packet. There are 195 hot dogs in each packet. Mary buys exactly the same number of bread rolls as hot dogs. What is the smallest number of each packet that Mary can buy?

Extra Notes

3 Standard Form

Standard form is written in the form of $a \times 10^n$, where a is a number bigger than or equal to 1 and less than 10 (i.e. $1 \leq a < 10$ or $-10 < a \leq -1$). n can be any positive or negative whole number.

Note: a can be any positive or negative number.

In Standard Form	Not in Standard Form
7.3×10^3	$438{,}000$
1×10^{-3}	54×10^7
9.36×10^{18}	0.6×10^{-4}
4×10^1	389×10000
5.002×10^{-7}	$6 \times 10^{1.5}$
-1.729×10^{211}	0.000372

Why use standard form?

- It allows us to write really small or really big numbers concisely.
- It allows us to easily compare small and big numbers.

Intelligent Practice

Decide if the following numbers are in standard form

3×10^5

3×10^6

3×10^{67}

$3 \times 10^{6.7}$

$3 \times 10^{0.67}$

$3 \times 10^{0.7}$

3×10^7

3×10^{-7}

$3 \times 10^{-0.7}$

3×11^5

3×100^5

3×10.5^5

3×10.5^5

3×-10^5

$3 \times (-10)^5$

$3 \div 10^5$

$3 + 10^5$

$3 - 10^5$

4×10^5

40×10^5

46×10^5

4.6×10^5

0.46×10^5

3.46×10^5

3.46434561×10^5

-3.46434561×10^5

Worked Example	Your Turn
Write the following numbers in standard form a) $70{,}000$ b) $72{,}000$ c) $720{,}000$ d) 722 million	Write the following numbers in standard form a) $63{,}000$ b) $630{,}000$ c) $60{,}000$ d) 633 thousand

Worked Example	Your Turn
Write the following numbers in standard form a) 0.05 b) 0.005 c) 0.00572 d) 572 thousandths	Write the following numbers in standard form a) 0.006 b) 0.00683 c) 0.06 d) 68 hundredths

Worked Example	Your Turn
Write the following numbers in standard form a) 4367×10^6 b) 0.125×10^{-6}	Write the following numbers in standard form a) 0.4367×10^6 b) 125×10^{-6}

Worked Example	Your Turn
Write the following as an ordinary number a) 3.1×10^{6} b) 4.1×10^{-6}	Write the following as an ordinary number a) 3.2×10^{7} b) 4.2×10^{-7}

Worked Example	Your Turn
Put the following numbers in ascending order: 5.77×10^6 8.85×10^6 $6,350,000$ 2.6×10^5 3.9×10^5	Put the following numbers in ascending order: 1.2×10^6 8.4×10^7 8.7×10^6 $7,000,000$ 3.04×10^7

Dr Frost 301c, 301d, 301f and 301g

Worked Example	Your Turn
Put the following numbers in ascending order: 3.8×10^{-3} 5.7×10^{-4} 1.81×10^{-2} $0.000\,238$	Put the following numbers in ascending order: 3.22×10^{-4} 7.29×10^{-2} $0.003\,7$ 1.1×10^{-3}

Dr Frost 302c, 302d, 302f and 302g

Worked Example	Your Turn
Put the following numbers in ascending order, starting with the smallest: $500{,}000$ 9.39×10^{-4} 7.2×10^{-4} 0.0024 1.6×10^{4}	Put the following numbers in ascending order, starting with the smallest: $82,900$ $9,470,000$ 8.16×10^{4} 0.00842 4.59×10^{-2}

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(3 \times 10^5) \times (2 \times 10^4)$ b) $(3 \times 10^{-5}) \times (2 \times 10^{-4})$	Work out a) $(2 \times 10^3) \times (4 \times 10^5)$ b) $(2 \times 10^{-4}) \times (4 \times 10^{-5})$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(3 \times 10^5) \times (6 \times 10^4)$ b) $(3 \times 10^{-5}) \times (6 \times 10^{-4})$ c) $(3 \times 10^5) \times (6 \times 10^{-4})$	Work out a) $(6 \times 10^3) \times (4 \times 10^5)$ b) $(6 \times 10^{-3}) \times (4 \times 10^{-5})$ c) $(6 \times 10^{-3}) \times (4 \times 10^5)$

Dr Frost 304c and 304d

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(4 \times 10^{9}) \div (2 \times 10^{3})$ b) $(4 \times 10^{-9}) \div (2 \times 10^{-3})$	Work out a) $(8 \times 10^{6}) \div (2 \times 10^{3})$ b) $(8 \times 10^{-6}) \div (2 \times 10^{-3})$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(2 \times 10^{9}) \div (4 \times 10^{3})$ b) $(2 \times 10^{-9}) \div (4 \times 10^{-3})$ c) $(2 \times 10^{-9}) \div (4 \times 10^{3})$	Work out a) $(2 \times 10^{6}) \div (8 \times 10^{3})$ b) $(2 \times 10^{-6}) \div (8 \times 10^{-3})$ c) $(2 \times 10^{6}) \div (8 \times 10^{-3})$

Dr Frost 304f and 304g

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(3 \times 10^4) + (4 \times 10^4)$ b) $(3 \times 10^4) + (8 \times 10^4)$ c) $(3 \times 10^5) + (8 \times 10^4)$	Work out a) $(3 \times 10^7) + (2 \times 10^7)$ b) $(3 \times 10^7) + (9 \times 10^7)$ c) $(3 \times 10^8) + (9 \times 10^7)$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(7 \times 10^4) - (4 \times 10^4)$ b) $(7 \times 10^4) - (0.4 \times 10^4)$ c) $(7 \times 10^5) - (0.4 \times 10^4)$	Work out a) $(6 \times 10^7) - (2 \times 10^7)$ b) $(6 \times 10^7) - (0.2 \times 10^7)$ c) $(6 \times 10^7) - (0.2 \times 10^8)$

Dr Frost 303b and 303d

Worked Example	Your Turn
Work out a) $(4 \times 10^{-1}) + (3 \times 10^{-2})$ b) $(7 \times 10^{-3}) - (2 \times 10^{-4})$	Work out a) $(8 \times 10^{-2}) + (2 \times 10^{-3})$ b) $(2 \times 10^{-2}) - (5 \times 10^{-3})$

Dr Frost 303c and 303e

Worked Example	Your Turn
Calculate $\frac{(4.6 \times 10^4) + (1.5 \times 10^3)}{(2 \times 10^2)}$	Calculate $\frac{(4.5 \times 10^4) + (1.3 \times 10^2)}{(2 \times 10^2)}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
a) Use a calculator to determine $(2.8 \times 10^{41}) \times (8.04 \times 10^{44})$ Give your answer in standard form.	a) Use a calculator to evaluate $(4.752 \times 10^{-68}) \div (6.6 \times 10^{-33})$ Give your answer in standard form.
b) Use a calculator to work out $(5.13 \times 10^{42}) - (9.98 \times 10^{39})$ Give your answer in standard form.	b) Use a calculator to work out $(4.58 \times 10^{-47}) + (1.85 \times 10^{-44})$ Give your answer in standard form.
c) Use a calculator to work out $\frac{(2.312 \times 10^{87}) - (4.72 \times 10^{86})}{(1.102 \times 10^{45}) - (8.72 \times 10^{44})}$ Give your answer in standard form.	c) Use a calculator to evaluate $\frac{(1.6 \times 10^{60}) - (8.8 \times 10^{59})}{(1.058 \times 10^{29}) - (2.58 \times 10^{28})}$ Give your answer in standard form.

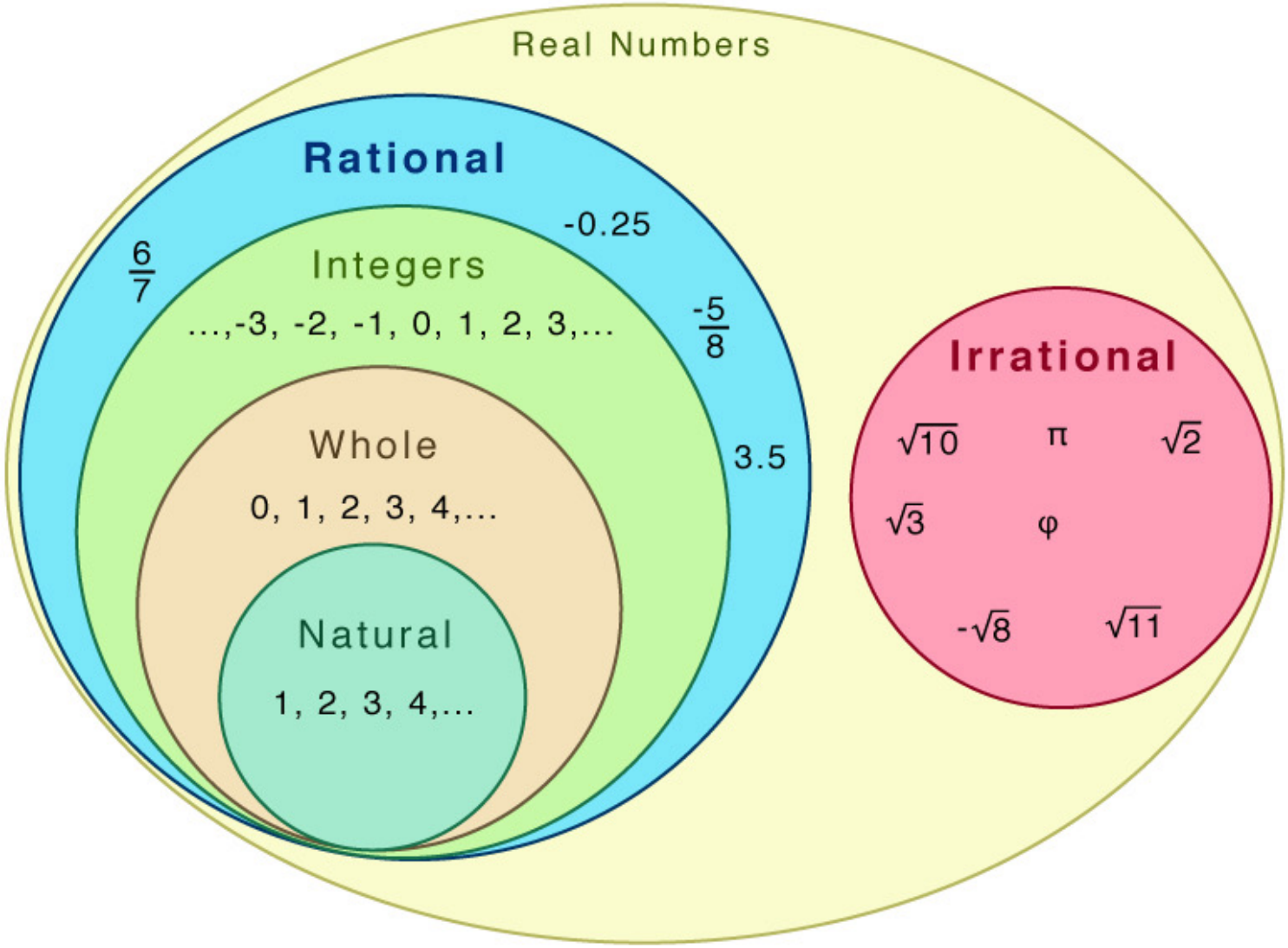
Dr Frost 304a, 303a and 304h

Fill in the Gaps

a	b	$a+b$	$a-b$	$a \times b$	$a \div b$	$2a+5b$
9×10^8	2×10^7					
8×10^9	4×10^7					
2×10^5		2.4×10^5				
4.8×10^{11}		4.82×10^{11}				
3.4×10^6				5.78×10^{11}		
	3×10^{12}			1.62×10^{23}		
2.25×10^6	1.5×10^9					
	-3×10^{13}		9.3×10^{14}			
	4×10^6				-2×10^{-1}	
-7.2×10^5	-1.2×10^8					
7×10^{-5}	2×10^{-4}					
3×10^{-6}	5×10^{-7}					

Extra Notes

4 Types of Numbers



Classify each number below as either rational or irrational. If you believe your number is rational, prove your answer by writing it as a fraction. The first one is done for you.

	Rational or Irrational?	Fraction?
1) 0.8	Rational	$\frac{8}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$
2) $-\frac{3}{10}$		
3) $\sqrt{40}$		
4) $\sqrt{81}$		
5) $2\frac{1}{3}$		
6) 0.35		
7) $0.33333\ldots$		
8) -9		
9) 3.4		
10) $\sqrt{2}$		

Directions: For each number shown, classify it as either rational or irrational, then tell whether or not it is terminating or repeating.

		(circle one)		*(circle one)*
11)	-0.6	rational or irrational		terminating, repeating, or neither
12)	$\sqrt{100}$	rational or irrational		terminating, repeating, or neither
13)	$\frac{2}{5}$	rational or irrational		terminating, repeating, or neither
14)	$-\frac{2}{3}$	rational or irrational		terminating, repeating, or neither
15)	$0.35217534\ldots$	rational or irrational		terminating, repeating, or neither

Extra Notes

5 Multiplying and Simplifying Surds

A surd is an expression that includes a square root, cube root or other root symbol. Surds are used to write irrational numbers precisely – because the decimals of irrational numbers do not terminate or recur, they cannot be written exactly in decimal form.

Surds	Not Surds
$\sqrt{8}$	8
$\sqrt{10}$	-12.05
$\sqrt{91}$	0.62
$\sqrt[3]{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$
$\sqrt[3]{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
$\sqrt[4]{73}$	$\sqrt{16}$
$2\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{25}$
$2+\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt[3]{8}$
$(2+\sqrt{5})(3+\sqrt{5})$	$\sqrt{2.25}$
$\frac{1}{5-\sqrt{17}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{100}}{\sqrt{4}}$

Intelligent Practice

Decide if the following numbers are surds:

$\sqrt{1}$

$\sqrt{4}$

$\sqrt{9}$

$\sqrt{36}$

$\sqrt{6}$

$\sqrt{24}$

$\sqrt{3}$

$2\sqrt{3}$

$3\sqrt{3}$

$3\sqrt{4}$

$\sqrt{5}$

$\sqrt{5^2}$

$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{5})^2}$

$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{4}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{8}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{9}}$

$\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{9}}$

$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$

$\sqrt{0.25}$

$\sqrt{0.125}$

$\sqrt{0.01}$

$(\sqrt{2})^2$

$(\sqrt{2})^3$

$\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+3)$

$(\sqrt{2}+3)(\sqrt{2}-3)$

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}$

$\frac{2}{3+\sqrt{2}}$

$\frac{2}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}+\sqrt{2}}$

Surd or Not a Surd?					
Question	**As a decimal or whole number**	**Is it a surd?**	**Question**	**As a decimal or whole number**	**Is it a surd?**
$\sqrt{1}$	1	No	$\sqrt{16}$		
$\sqrt{2}$	1.4142135 …	Yes	$\sqrt{17}$		
$\sqrt{3}$	1.7320508 …	Yes	$\sqrt{18}$		
$\sqrt{4}$	2	No	$\sqrt{19}$		
$\sqrt{5}$			$\sqrt{20}$		
$\sqrt{6}$			$\sqrt{21}$		
$\sqrt{7}$			$\sqrt{22}$		
$\sqrt{8}$			$\sqrt{23}$		
$\sqrt{9}$			$\sqrt{24}$		
$\sqrt{10}$			$\sqrt{25}$		
$\sqrt{11}$			$\sqrt{26}$		
$\sqrt{12}$			$\sqrt{27}$		
$\sqrt{13}$			$\sqrt{28}$		
$\sqrt{14}$			$\sqrt{29}$		
$\sqrt{15}$			$\sqrt{30}$		

How can you tell if a square root is a surd or not?

Write down the next three square roots which are not surds.

Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify: a) $5 \times \sqrt{6}$ b) $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{6}$ c) $2\sqrt{5} \times 3\sqrt{6}$	Simplify: a) $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{7}$ b) $\sqrt{7} \times 5$ c) $3\sqrt{5} \times 2\sqrt{7}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify a) $\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{6}$ b) $\left(\sqrt{6}\right)^2$ c) $\left(2\sqrt{6}\right)^2$ d) $2\left(\sqrt{6}\right)^2$ e) $2\left(\sqrt{6}\right)^3$	Simplify a) $\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7}$ b) $\left(\sqrt{7}\right)^2$ c) $\left(2\sqrt{7}\right)^2$ d) $2\left(\sqrt{7}\right)^2$ e) $2\left(\sqrt{7}\right)^3$

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Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify a) $\sqrt{60}$ b) $\sqrt{120}$	Simplify a) $\sqrt{50}$ b) $\sqrt{200}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify a) $2\sqrt{20}$ b) $4\sqrt{40}$	Simplify a) $3\sqrt{20}$ b) $4\sqrt{50}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify: a) $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{6}$ b) $4\sqrt{3} \times 5\sqrt{6}$	Simplify: a) $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{8}$ b) $7\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{8}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Simplify $\sqrt{504}$	Simplify $\sqrt{756}$

Worked Example	Your Turn
Write the following as a single root a) $2\sqrt{15}$ b) $2\sqrt{30}$	Write the following as a single root a) $5\sqrt{2}$ b) $10\sqrt{2}$

Splitting Surds All these roots are surds: complete the missing **radicands**.

a) $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{\ \times\ } = \sqrt{6}$

b) $\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ \times 5} = \sqrt{\ }$

c) $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ }$

d) $\sqrt{5} \times \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ }$

e) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{3 \times 7} = \sqrt{\ }$

f) $\sqrt{6} \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{42}$

g) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{55}$

h) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{34}$

i) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = 5$

j) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{77}$

k) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{65}$

l) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{102}$

m) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{66}$

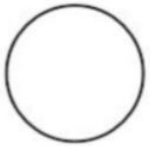
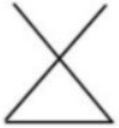
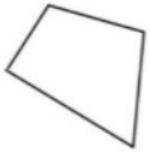
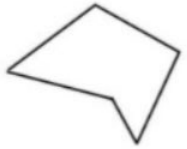
n) $\sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } \times \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{\ } = \sqrt{210}$

Extra Notes

6 Angles in Polygons

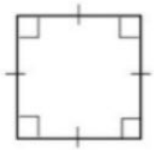
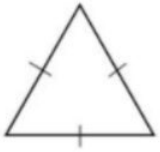
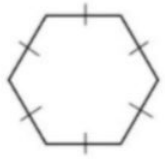
Polygons – Example or Non-Example

In each of the following diagrams decide whether the shape is a polygon or not. Label them 'Example' or 'Non-example'. For those that ARE polygons, give the name of the polygon.

A 	B 	C 	D 	E 
F 	G 	H 	I 	J 

Polygons – Regular or Irregular

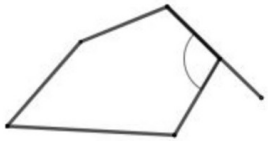
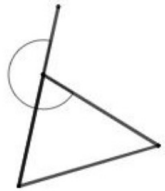
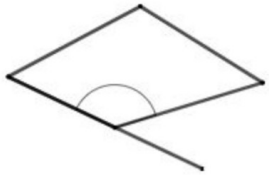
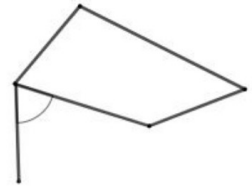
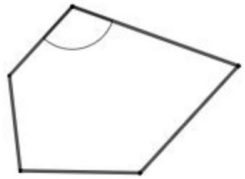
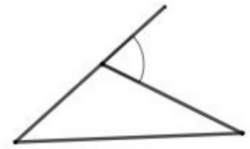
Which of the following are regular and which are irregular – how do you know?

A 	B 	C 	D 	E 	F 

Interior and Exterior Angle Formulae

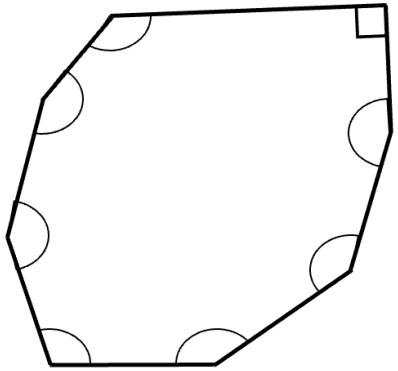
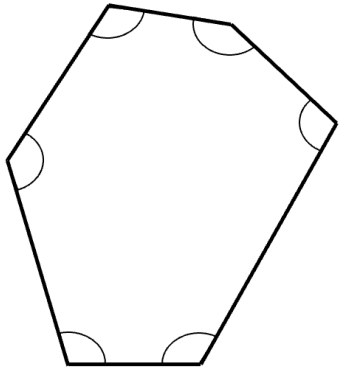
All Polygons	Regular Polygons
$\text{Interior Angle} + \text{Exterior Angle} = 180°$ $\text{Sum of Interior Angles} = (n - 2) \times 180°$ $\text{Sum of Exterior Angles} = 360°$	$\text{Each Exterior Angle} = \frac{360°}{n}$ $\text{Each Interior Angle} = 180° - \frac{360°}{n}$
where n = number of sides	

Interior Angles

Examples	Nonexamples
	
	
	

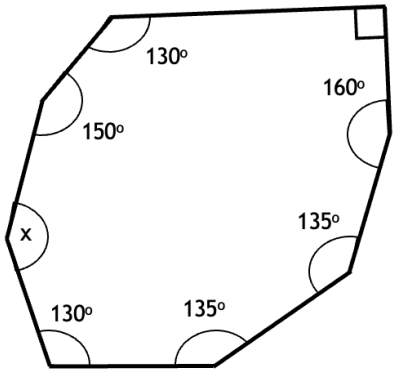
Worked Example	Your Turn
Find the sum of the interior angles of a polygon with 30 sides.	Find the sum of the interior angles of a polygon with 60 sides.

Dr Frost 261a

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find the sum of interior angles of this polygon. 	Find the sum of interior angles of this polygon. 

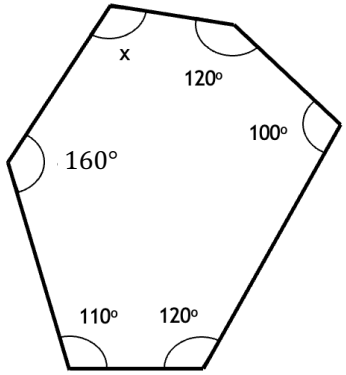
Worked Example

Find angle x



Your Turn

Find angle x



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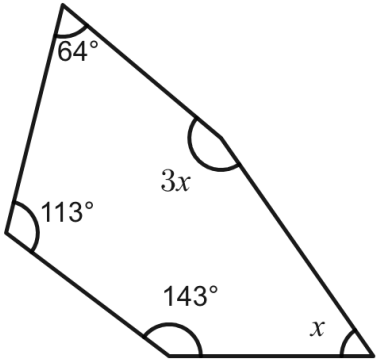
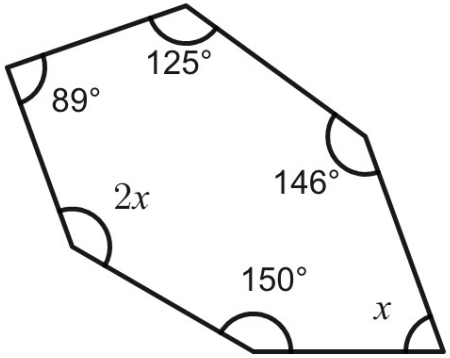
Worked Example

Find the value of x



Your Turn

Find the value of x



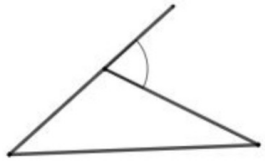
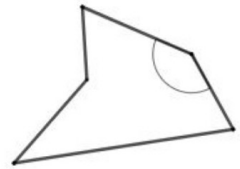
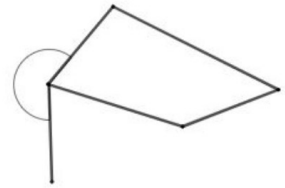
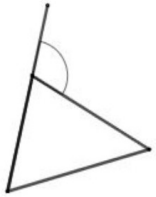
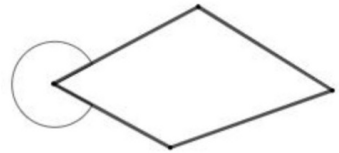
Dr Frost 261c

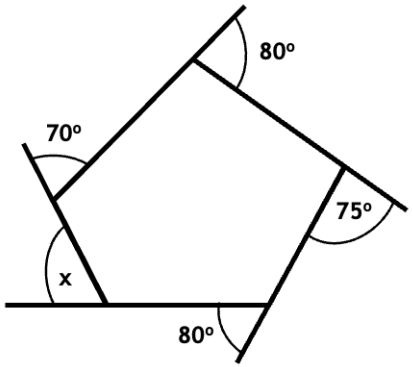
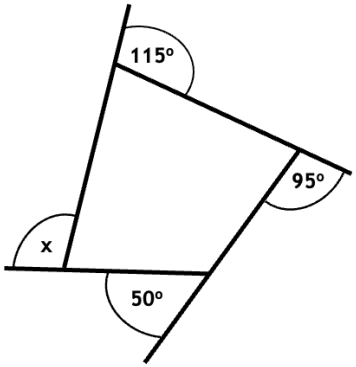
Worked Example	Your Turn
The sum of the interior angles of a polygon is $3240°$. How many sides does the polygon have?	The sum of the interior angles of a polygon is $6840°$. How many sides does the polygon have?

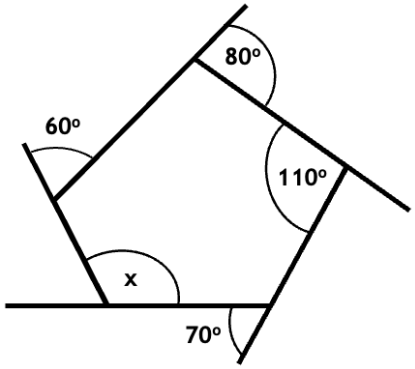
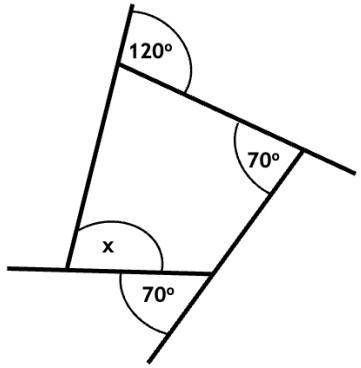
Fill in the Gaps

Number of sides	Sum of interior angles	Size of one interior angle in a regular polygon
3	180°	
	360°	
7		
9		
10		144°
	1800°	150°
13	1980°	
14		
	2700°	

Exterior Angles

Examples	Nonexamples
	
	
	

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find angle x  	Find angle x 

Worked Example	Your Turn
Find angle x 	Find angle x 

Worked Example	Your Turn
A regular polygon has 12 sides. Find the size of each exterior angle.	A regular polygon has 48 sides. Find the size of each exterior angle.

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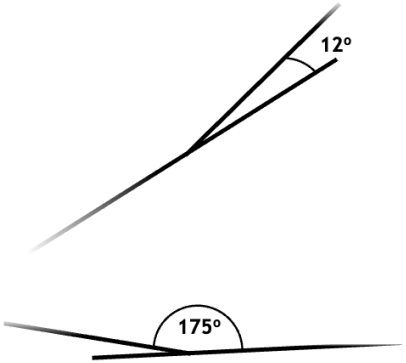
Worked Example	Your Turn
A regular polygon has 12 sides. Find the size of each interior angle.	A regular polygon has 48 sides. Find the size of each interior angle.

Worked Example	Your Turn
The exterior angle of a regular polygon is $20°$. How many sides does the polygon have?	The exterior angle of a regular polygon is $40°$. How many sides does the polygon have?

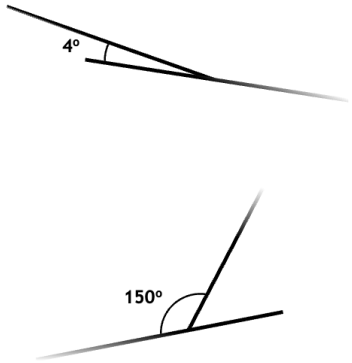
Worked Example

A section of a two different regular polygons are show below. How many sides do they each have?



Your Turn

A section of a two different regular polygons are show below. How many sides do they each have?

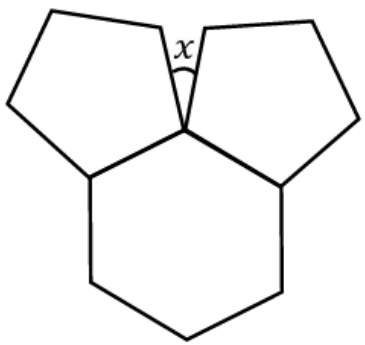
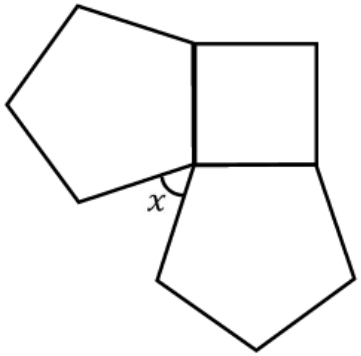


Worked Example	Your Turn
The interior angle of a regular polygon is $160°$. How many sides does the polygon have?	The interior angle of a regular polygon is $140°$. How many sides does the polygon have?

Fill in the Gaps

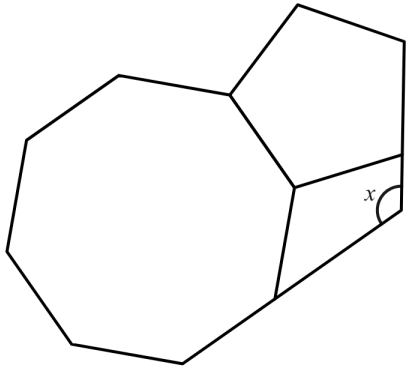
Number of Sides	Sum of Interior Angles	Size of an Interior Angle	Size of an Exterior Angle
9	$(9-2)\times 180 = 1260°$	$\frac{1260}{9} = 140°$	$\frac{360}{9} = 40°$
5	$(5-2)\times 180 = 540°$		
12			
8			
15			
36			
			$60°$
		$144°$	
	$2880°$		
	$900°$		
		$162°$	
			$22.5°$
24		$165°$	
x			

Worked Example	Your Turn
The size of each interior angle of a regular polygon is 9 times the size of each exterior angle. How many sides does the polygon have?	The size of each interior angle of a regular polygon is 11 times the size of each exterior angle. How many sides does the polygon have?

Worked Example	Your Turn
These are regular polygons. Find x 	These are regular polygons. Find x 

Worked Example

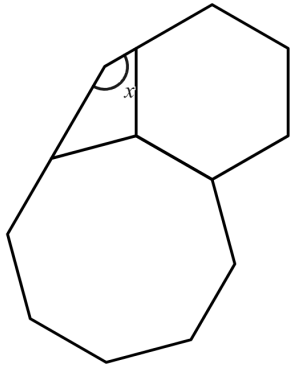
The diagram shows a regular octagon and a regular pentagon. A quadrilateral is formed by extending sides of the two regular polygons.



Find the value of x

Your Turn

The diagram shows a regular hexagon and a regular octagon. A quadrilateral is formed by extending sides of the two regular polygons.



Find the value of x

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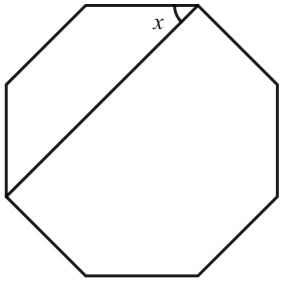
Worked Example

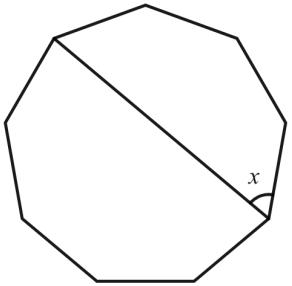
The diagram shows a regular polygon.



Work out the value of x

Your Turn

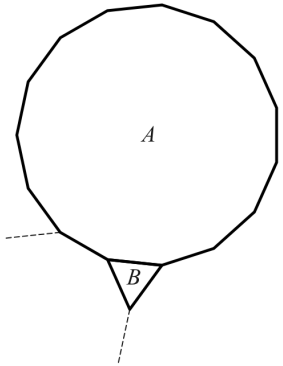
The diagram shows a regular polygon.



Work out the value of x

Worked Example

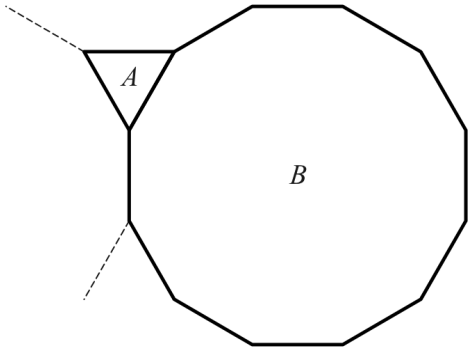
The diagram shows A, a regular 15-sided polygon, B, an equilateral triangle, and part of another polygon.



Find the number of sides of the third polygon.

Your Turn

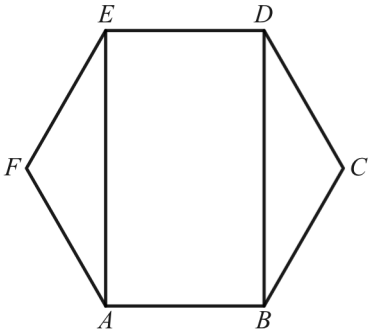
The diagram shows A, an equilateral triangle, B, a regular dodecagon, and part of another polygon.



Find the number of sides of the third polygon.

Worked Example

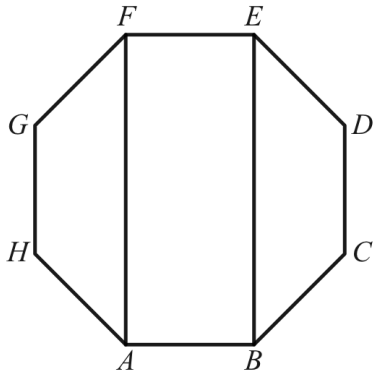
The diagram shows a regular hexagon $ABCDEF$



Prove that $ABDE$ is a rectangle.

Your Turn

The diagram shows a regular octagon $ABCDEFGH$



Prove that $ABEF$ is a rectangle.

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Extra Notes