

- 14  $y$  is directly proportional to the square of  $(x + 3)$ .  
When  $x = 2, y = 5$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 1$ .

$$y \propto (x+3)^2$$

$$y = k(x+3)^2$$

$x=2, y=5:$

$$5 = k(5)^2$$

$$5 = 25k$$

$$\div 25 \quad \div 25 \quad k = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}(x+3)^2$$

$x=1:$

$$y = \frac{1}{5}(4)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \times 16$$

$$= \underline{3.2}$$

$y = \dots\dots\dots 3.2 \dots\dots\dots [3]$

- 14  $y$  is directly proportional to the square root of  $(x - 3)$ .  
When  $x = 28, y = 20$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 39$ .

$$y \propto \sqrt{x-3}$$

$$y = k\sqrt{x-3}$$

$x=28, y=20:$

$$20 = k\sqrt{25}$$

$$20 = 5k$$

$$\div 5 \quad \div 5$$

$$\underline{k = 4}$$

$$y = 4\sqrt{x-3}$$

$x=39:$

$$y = 4\sqrt{36}$$

$$= 4 \times 6$$

$$= \underline{24}$$

$y = \dots\dots\dots 24 \dots\dots\dots [3]$

- 22  $p$  is directly proportional to  $(q + 2)^2$ .  
When  $q = 1, p = 1$ .

Find  $p$  when  $q = 10$ .

$$p \propto (q+2)^2$$

$$p = k(q+2)^2$$

$q=1, p=1:$

$$1 = k(3)^2$$

$$1 = 9k$$

$$\div 9 \quad \div 9$$

$$\underline{k = \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{9}(q+2)^2$$

$q=10:$

$$p = \frac{1}{9}(12)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \times 144$$

$$= \underline{16}$$

$p = \dots\dots\dots 16 \dots\dots\dots [3]$

- 17  $y$  is proportional to the square of  $(x-7)$ .  
When  $x = 12$ ,  $y = 2$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 17$ .

$$y \propto (x-7)^2$$

$$y = k(x-7)^2$$

$x=12, y=2:$

$$2 = k(5)^2$$

$$2 = 25k$$

$\div 25 \quad \div 25$

$$k = \frac{2}{25}$$

$$y = \frac{2}{25} (x-7)^2$$

$x=17:$

$$y = \frac{2}{25} (10)^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{25} \times 100$$

$$= 8$$

$y = \dots\dots\dots 8 \dots\dots\dots [3]$

- 11  $y$  is directly proportional to the cube root of  $(x+3)$ .

When  $x = 5$ ,  $y = \frac{2}{3}$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 24$ .

$$y \propto \sqrt[3]{x+3}$$

$$y = k\sqrt[3]{x+3}$$

$x=5, y=2/3:$

$$\frac{2}{3} = k\sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = 2k$$

$\div 2 \quad \div 2$

$$k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{x+3}$$

$x=24:$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{27}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3} \times 3$$

$$= 1$$

$y = \dots\dots\dots 1 \dots\dots\dots [3]$

16  $y$  is inversely proportional to  $x^2$ .

When  $x = 3, y = 2$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 2$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x^2}$$

$x=3, y=2$ :

$$2 = \frac{k}{3^2}$$

$$2 = \frac{k}{9}$$

$$k = 18$$

$$y = \frac{18}{x^2}$$

$x=2$ :

$$y = \frac{18}{2^2}$$

$$= \frac{18}{4}$$

$$= 4.5$$

$$y = \dots 4.5 \dots [3]$$

22  $x$  is inversely proportional to the square root of  $w$ .

When  $w = 16, x = 3$ .

Find  $x$  in terms of  $w$ .

$$x \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{w}}$$

$$x = \frac{k}{\sqrt{w}}$$

$w=16, x=3$ :

$$3 = \frac{k}{\sqrt{16}}$$

$$3 = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$k = 12$$

$$x = \frac{12}{\sqrt{w}}$$

$$x = \dots \frac{12}{\sqrt{w}} \dots [2]$$

13  $y$  varies inversely as  $\sqrt{x}$ .

When  $x = 9, y = 2$ .

Find  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$x=9, y=2$ :

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

$$2 = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$k = 6$$

$$y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \dots \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} \dots [2]$$

20  $y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$   
When  $y = 8, x = 4$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 49$ .

$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$

$y = 8, x = 4:$

$$8 = \frac{k}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$8 = \frac{k}{2}$$

$\times 2$

$$\underline{k = 16}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$x = 49:$

$$y = \frac{16}{\sqrt{49}}$$

$$= \frac{16}{7}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{7} \dots \dots \dots [3]$$

19  $m$  is inversely proportional to the square of  $(t+2)$ .  
 $m = 0.64$  when  $t = 3$ .

Find  $m$  when  $t = 8$ .

$m \propto \frac{1}{(t+2)^2}$

$$m = \frac{k}{(t+2)^2}$$

$m = 0.64, t = 3:$

$$0.64 = \frac{k}{5^2}$$

$0.64 = \frac{k}{25}$

$\times 25$

$$\underline{k = 16}$$

$$m = \frac{16}{(t+2)^2}$$

$t = 8:$

$$m = \frac{16}{10^2} = \frac{16}{100} = \underline{0.16}$$

14  $y$  varies inversely as  $(x-3)^2$ .  
When  $x = 1, y = 4$ .

Find  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

$y \propto \frac{1}{(x-3)^2}$

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

$x = 1, y = 4:$

$$4 = \frac{k}{(-2)^2}$$

$$4 = \frac{k}{4}$$

$\times 4$

$$\underline{k = 16}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{(x-3)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{16}{(x-3)^2} \dots \dots \dots [2]$$

- 19  $y$  is inversely proportional to the square root of  $(x+4)$ .  
When  $x = 5, y = 2$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 77$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

$x=5, y=2$ :

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

$$2 = \frac{k}{3} \quad \times 3$$

$$k = 6$$

$$y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

$x=77$ :

$$y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{81}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$y = \frac{2}{3}$  [3]

- 18  $y$  is inversely proportional to the cube root of  $(x+5)$ .  
When  $x = 3, y = 12$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 22$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x+5}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{x+5}}$$

$x=3, y=12$ :

$$12 = \frac{k}{\sqrt[3]{8}}$$

$$12 = \frac{k}{2} \quad \times 2$$

$$k = 24$$

$$y = \frac{24}{\sqrt[3]{x+5}}$$

$x=22$ :

$$y = \frac{24}{\sqrt[3]{27}}$$

$$= \frac{24}{3}$$

$$= 8$$

$y = 8$  [3]

- 24  $y$  is inversely proportional to the cube of  $(x-1)$ .  
 $y = 9.45$  when  $x = 3$ .

Find  $y$  when  $x = 4$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{(x-1)^3}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{(x-1)^3}$$

$y=9.45, x=3$ :

$$9.45 = \frac{k}{2^3}$$

$$9.45 = \frac{k}{8} \quad \times 8$$

$$k = 75.6$$

$$y = \frac{75.6}{(x-1)^3}$$

$x=4$ :

$$y = \frac{75.6}{3^3}$$

$$= \frac{75.6}{27}$$

$$= 2.8$$

$y = 2.8$  [3]

- 22  $y$  is inversely proportional to the square of  $(x+3)$ .  
When  $x = 5$ ,  $y = 0.375$ .

Find  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{(x+3)^2}$$

$x=5, y=0.375$ :

$$0.375 = \frac{k}{8^2}$$

$$0.375 = \frac{k}{64 \times 64}$$

$$k = 24$$

$$y = \frac{24}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{24}{(x+3)^2} \quad [2]$$

20

$$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

- (a) When  $x = 9$ ,  $y = 2$ .

Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 36$ .

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$x=9, y=2$ :

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

$$2 = \frac{k}{3} \quad k=6$$

$$y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$x=36$ :

$$y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{36}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$y = 1 \quad [3]$$

- (b) When  $x$  is increased by a factor of 4, the value of  $y$  changes by a factor of  $p$ .

Find the value of  $p$ .

Increased by a factor of 4:

$$x \rightarrow 4x$$

Sub.  $4x$ :

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{4x}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}}$$

So  $y$  has changed by a factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \quad [1]$$

- 7  $y$  varies inversely as  $x$ .  
When  $x = 3$ ,  $y = 16$ .

Find  $x$  when  $y = 6$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$x=3, y=16$ :

$$16 = \frac{k}{3} \times 3$$

$$k = 48$$

$$y = \frac{48}{x}$$

$y=6$ :

$$6 = \frac{48}{x}$$

$$6x = 48$$

$$\div 6 \quad \div 6$$

$$x = 8$$

$$x = \underline{8} \quad [3]$$

- 21 The force of attraction,  $F$  Newtons, between two magnets is inversely proportional to the square of the distance,  $d$  cm, between the magnets.

When  $d = 1.5$ ,  $F = 48$ .

- (a) Find an expression for  $F$  in terms of  $d$ .

$$F \propto \frac{1}{d^2}$$

$$F = \frac{k}{d^2}$$

$d=1.5, F=48$ :

$$48 = \frac{k}{1.5^2}$$

$$48 = \frac{k}{2.25}$$

$$108 = k$$

$$F = \frac{108}{d^2}$$

$$F = \underline{\frac{108}{d^2}} \quad [2]$$

- (b) When the distance between the two magnets is doubled the new force is  $n$  times the original force.

Work out the value of  $n$ .

distance is doubled:

$$d \rightarrow 2d$$

sub.  $2d$ :

$$F = \frac{108}{(2d)^2}$$

$$F = \frac{108}{4d^2}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{108}{d^2}$$

so  $F$  is now  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the original force

$$n = \underline{\frac{1}{4}} \quad [1]$$

- 12  $y$  is inversely proportional to the square root of  $x$ .  
 $v$  is directly proportional to  $y^2$ .  
 When  $x = 9$ ,  $y = 2$  and  $v = 12$ .

Find  $v$  in terms of  $x$ .  
 Give your answer in its simplest form.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &\propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \\
 y &= \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}} \\
 \text{When } x=9, y=2: \\
 2 &= \frac{k}{\sqrt{9}} \\
 2 &= \frac{k}{3} \quad \times 3 \\
 \underline{k} &= \underline{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \textcircled{1} \\
 v &\propto y^2 \\
 v &= ky^2 \\
 \text{When } y=2, v=12: \\
 12 &= k \times 2^2 \\
 12 &= k \times 4 \\
 \div 4 \quad \div 4 \\
 \underline{k} &= \underline{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= 3y^2 \quad \textcircled{2} \\
 \text{Sub. } \textcircled{1} \text{ into } \textcircled{2}: \\
 v &= 3 \left( \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2 \\
 &= 3 \times \frac{36}{x} \\
 v &= \frac{108}{x} \\
 v &= \frac{108}{x} \quad \text{[4]}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 18 (a)  $y$  is directly proportional to the cube root of  $(x+1)$ .  
 When  $x = 7$ ,  $y = 1$ .

Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 124$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &\propto \sqrt[3]{x+1} \\
 y &= k\sqrt[3]{x+1} \\
 \text{When } x=7, y=1: \\
 1 &= k\sqrt[3]{8} \\
 1 &= 2k \\
 \div 2 \quad \div 2 \\
 \underline{k} &= \underline{\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{x+1} \\
 \text{When } x=124: \\
 y &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{125} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \\
 &= 2.5 \\
 y &= 2.5 \quad \text{[3]}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b)  $F$  is inversely proportional to the square of  $d$ .

Explain what happens to  $F$  when  $d$  is halved.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &\propto \frac{1}{d^2} \\
 F &= \frac{k}{d^2} \\
 \text{When } d \rightarrow \frac{d}{2}: \\
 F &= \frac{k}{\left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{k}{\frac{d^2}{4}} \quad \times 4 \\
 &= \frac{4k}{d^2} \\
 F &= 4 \times \frac{k}{d^2} \quad \text{[1]}
 \end{aligned}$$

→ So when  $d$  is halved,  $F$  increases by a factor of 4.

- 25  $w$  is proportional to the square root of  $y$ .  
 $y$  is inversely proportional to  $x$ .  
 When  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 16$  and  $w = 8$ .

Find  $w$  in terms of  $x$ .

$$w \propto \sqrt{y}$$

$$w = k\sqrt{y}$$

$w = 8, y = 16:$

$$8 = k\sqrt{16}$$

$$8 = 4k$$

$$\div 4 \quad \div 4$$

$$k = 2$$

$$w = 2\sqrt{y} \quad (1)$$

$$y \propto \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{x}$$

$x = 4, y = 16:$

$$16 = \frac{k}{4}$$

$$\times 4 \quad \times 4$$

$$64 = k$$

$$y = \frac{64}{x} \quad (2)$$

Sub. (2) into (1):

$$w = 2\sqrt{\frac{64}{x}}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{8}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$w = \frac{16}{\sqrt{x}} \quad [3]$$

- 23  $y$  is inversely proportional to  $\sqrt{x}$  and  $x$  is directly proportional to  $w^2$ .  
 When  $w = 12$ ,  $y = 12$ .

Find  $y$  in terms of  $w$ .

$$y \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (1)$$

$$x \propto w^2$$

$$x = kw^2 \quad (2)$$

Sub. (2) into (1):

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{kw^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{\sqrt{k}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{w^2}}$$

can use a single letter to represent this constant:  $C$

$$y = \frac{C}{w}$$

$w = 12, y = 12:$

$$12 = \frac{C}{12}$$

$$\times 12 \quad \times 12$$

$$C = 144$$

$$y = \frac{144}{w}$$

- (e) The energy of a moving object is directly proportional to the square of its speed.  
 The speed of the object is increased by 30%.  $\rightarrow 100\% + 30\% = 130\%$ .

Calculate the percentage increase in the energy of the object.

$$E \propto v^2$$

$$E = kv^2$$

$v \rightarrow 1.3v :$

$$E = k \times (1.3v)^2$$

$$= k \times 1.69v^2$$

$$= 1.69 \times kv^2$$

so  $E$  has increased by 69%  $(100\% + 69\% = 169\%)$

69

..... % [2]