

# AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS

(Department of Education).

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1950.

## MATHEMATICS—Algebra—Pass.

TUESDAY, 13th JUNE.—MORNING 10 TO 12.30.

Six questions may be answered.

All questions are of equal value.

Mathematical Tables may be obtained from the Superintendent.

1. Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  which satisfy the simultaneous equations :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + 2y^2 - 7x + 3y &= 2 \\ 2x - y &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

2. Prove that  $(2x-1)$  is a factor of the expression  $6x^3 + 5x^2 - 34x + 15$  and find the other factors.

Hence, or otherwise, find the factors of

$$6(3y-1)^3 + 5(3y-1)^2 - 34(3y-1) + 15.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{7-x} - 2\sqrt{2x+5} = \sqrt{3x+7},$$

and test your solutions.

Or,

3. Express in simplest surd form the square root of  $30 - 12\sqrt{6}$ .

Simplify  $[30 - 12\sqrt{6}]^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  and calculate its value, correct to three significant figures.

4. Find the value of  $k$  so that  $4x^2 - 12x + k$  may be a perfect square. Find the minimum value of  $4x^2 - 12x + 20$ .

Or,

4. If  $x + \frac{1}{x} = y$ , express  $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  and  $x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$  in terms of  $y$ .

5. The 20th term of an Arithmetical Progression is 50 and the 100th term is 290. Find

- (i) the first term and the common difference,
- (ii) how many of the terms are each less than 100,
- (iii) the sum of the first 80 terms.

6. (a) Prove the formula for the sum of  $n$  terms of a Geometrical Progression.
- (b) The sum of the first two terms of a Geometrical Progression is 3 and the third term is 4; show that the 4th term is either 8 or  $-2\frac{2}{3}$ .
7. The perimeter of a right-angled triangle is 30 inches and the hypotenuse is 8 inches longer than the shortest side. Find the sides of the triangle and the perpendicular from the right-angle to the hypotenuse.

*Or,*

7. Using the same axes and the same scales draw graphs of  $y=(x-1)(x+2)$  and  $y=(x+3)(2-x)$  from  $x=-3$  to  $x=3$ .

Explain how the graphs can be used to find approximately the roots of the equation  $x^2+x-4=0$  and from them find the values of the roots as accurately as you can.