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(Department of Education).

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(Secondary Education Branch).

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1941.

HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS

(Algebra).

TUESDAY, 17th JUNE.—AFTERNOON, 3 TO 5.30 P.M.

Six questions may be answered.

Mathematical Tables may be obtained from the Superintendent.

1. Solve the equations

$$x^2 - 5x(y+9) + 2(y+9)^2 = 2,$$

$$x^2 + x(y+9) - 10(y+9)^2 = 20. \quad [40 \text{ marks.}]$$

2. (i) If $x+y+z=0$, prove that

$$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 2(x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2).$$

(ii) Factorise

$$a^2(a-1)(b-c) + b^2(b-1)(c-a) + c^2(c-1)(a-b). \quad [40 \text{ marks.}]$$

3. (i) Find the sum of n terms of

$$(n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \dots$$

(ii) If $f(n) = \frac{1}{n^2}$, show that

$$f(n) - f(n+1) = \frac{2n+1}{n^2(n+1)^2}.$$

Hence find the sum of n terms of

$$\frac{3}{1^2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{5}{2^2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{7}{3^2 \cdot 4^2} + \dots$$

[40 marks.]

4. In a pack of cards there are 52 different cards made up of 4 suits of 13 cards each. In how many ways can 3 cards be selected from the pack? In how many of these ways will the three cards be (i) all of the same suit, (ii) all of different suits?

[40 marks.]

5. Find the greatest root of the equation

$$2x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0,$$

correct to 2 decimal places.

[40 marks.]

6. Expand $(1 + \frac{4}{3}x)^{12}$ by the Binomial Theorem.

Find (i) the value of the greatest coefficient, (ii) the value of the greatest term when $x = \frac{2}{3}$.

[42 marks.]

7. (a) Prove from first principles that

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x \sin x) = \sin x + x \cos x.$$

(b) Differentiate (i) $\frac{3x-2}{2x+3}$; (ii) $\tan^2(5x+1)$.

[42 marks.]

8. Find the value of

$$(i) \int_0^1 (3-2x)^3 dx; \quad (ii) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta.$$

Use the Tables to find, to three decimal places, the

value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin(2-x) dx$.

[42 marks.]

9. Find the least area (to the nearest square foot) of canvas that can be used to construct a conical tent whose capacity is 1,000 cubic feet.

[42 marks.]

10. Trace the curve

$$y = (x-1)^3(x-2) - 1,$$

giving particular attention to the part lying between the lines $x=1$, and $x=2$.

Mention where points of inflexion occur, and where y reaches its minimum value.

[42 marks.]