ARTS DEPARTMENT.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1881.

Junior Matriculation.

MATHEMATICS .- PASS.

1. Simplify

$$\frac{.8}{.3} - \frac{45}{8} \left(\frac{16}{25} - .i \right) + \frac{\frac{2}{3} (.64 - \frac{1}{9}) \times .390625}{.11 \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \right)}$$

2. Find the square root of 5 to five deci-

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$$
, $\sqrt{1002}$, $\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{5-\sqrt{5}}$, and $\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}}$.

- 3. (a) How much will \$1000 amount to in 2½ years, compound interest, 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly?
- (b) A person pays \$292.50 for \$300 due three months hence. What rate per cent-interest does he receive?
- 4. What is meant by the expression, "Sterling Exchange, 9½ p. c. premium"?

A person pays \$181.50 for £37 10s., stg. What per cent. premium is Sterling Exchange?

5. Multiply
$$b^2 + (a - b)(b - c)$$
 by $c^2 + (b - c)(c - a)$.

Shew that your answer is correct by substituting a=2, b=0, c=-3.

6. Simplify

(1)
$$\frac{a^2}{a^{-1}} \frac{b c^{-2}}{b^2}$$
.

(2)
$$\frac{x^2-2+x^{-2}}{x^2-x^{-2}}-\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$$

7. Resolve into factors

$$a^{2}-b^{2}$$
, $ab+bc+ca+b^{2}$,
 $a(b+c)^{2}+b(c+a)^{2}+c(a+b)^{2}-4abc$.
 $(a+b)^{3}-2b\frac{a^{3}-b^{3}}{2}+c(a^{2}-b^{2})-2ab^{2}$.

Find the Greatest Common Measure, and: the Least Common Multiple of these *four* quantities.

- 8. Solve the equations
- (1) ax+b=bx+a.

(2)
$$\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} + \frac{1}{x^2+5x+6} = \frac{1}{x^2+x-2}$$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} = 4. \\ 2x - 3y = 2xy. \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} xy - yz = 18. \\ x^2 + z^2 = 4y^2 + 2xz. \\ x^2 - 8 = 2xy + 2xz. \end{cases}$$

- 9. There are two vessels, A and B; each containing a mixture of water and wine, A in the ratio of 2:3, B in the ratio of 3:7. What quantity must be taken from each in order to form a third mixture which shall contain 5 gallons of water and 11 of wine?
- 10. Describe a triangle, of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, any two of which are together greater than the third.

A straight line AD is divided into three equal parts by the points B and C; on AB, BC, CD are described equilateral triangles. AEB, BFC, CGD respectively: shew that the three straight lines AE, AF, AG, canform a triangle equal in area to the equilateral triangle AEB.