

(28.) Multiply first equation by a , second by b , third by c , etc.

$$(29.) \frac{1}{6}. \quad (30.) x = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (31.) 0. \quad (32.) \frac{x-3}{2x^2+5}.$$

$$(33.) (m+q+n-p)(m+q-n+p). \quad (34.) x + \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$(35.) (x+y+a)(x+y+b). \quad (36.) 3+6b.$$

$$(37.) x^2 - 5ax + 7a^2.$$

$$(38.) m = -510. \quad (39.) x = 10a. \quad (40.) \frac{2x}{1+x^2+x^4}.$$

$$(41.) \frac{x^2+x-12}{x^2-x-12}. \quad (42.) n.$$

Page 39. (43.) Second, $x^2 - 2x + 2$. (44.) $\frac{x+7}{x+5}$. (45.)

$$(46.) . \quad (47.) -30. \quad (48.) 1 - a^8b^8.$$

$$(49.) x^2 - xy + y^2, \quad (\text{ii}) (x^4 - x^2y^2 + y^4)(x^2 - xy + y^2) \\ (x^2 + xy + y^2).$$

$$(50.) 39. \quad (51.) \frac{1-y}{x}. \quad (52.) x^4 - 4x^2 + 16. \quad (53.) -8.$$

$$(54.) \frac{a+c}{a-c}. \quad (55.) \frac{x+a}{2a}. \quad (56.) 8. \quad (57.) \frac{a^2-4b^2}{a}.$$

$$(58.) \frac{a^3}{b^3} + \frac{b^3}{a^3} + 3 \left(\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \right).$$

$$(59.) \frac{8x^3}{a^3} - \frac{27y^3}{b^3}.$$

$$(60.) \frac{2}{(1-4a^2)(1+a)}.$$

$$(61.) a(a-1)(a+1)(a+3)(a-6). \quad (62.) \frac{2a}{c^2}.$$

$$(63.) C. \quad (64.) \frac{3x+2}{5x+1}. \quad (65.) -1.$$

Page 40. (66.) $(x-2y+z)(x^2+4y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz-xz)$.

$$(67.) (x+2y+z)(x^2+4y^2+z^2-2yz-xz-2xy).$$

$$(68.) (2a+3b-c)(4a^2+9b^2+c^2+3bc+2ac-6ab).$$

$$(69.) (2a-3b-c)(4a^2+9b^2+c^2-3bc+2ac+6ab).$$

$$(70.) (x+2y-1)(x^2+4y^2-2xy+x+2y+1).$$

$$(71.) (x-2y-1)(x^2+4y^2+x+2xy-2y+1).$$

$$(72.) (x+1)(x+1)(x-2)(x-3).$$

(73.) Hint.—If there is a binomial factor the co-efficient of x is unity, and the second term must be \pm one of the factors of 105. Using the remainder theorem, the expression vanishes when 1, 3, -5 or -7 is put for x , \therefore factors $= (x-1)(x-3)(x+5)(x+7)$.

$$(74.) \text{Write } (x^2 - 7x)^2 + 22(x^2 - 7x) + 120, \text{ etc., } (x-2) \\ (x-3)(x-4)(x-5).$$

$$(75.) (x-3)(x-5)(x+4)(x+8). \quad (76.)$$