

UNIVERSITY WORK.

MATHEMATICS.

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SELECTED PROBLEMS.

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1. If $a + b + c = 0$, prove

$$\left(\frac{b^3 - c^3}{a^3} + \frac{c^3 - a^3}{b^3} + \frac{a^3 - b^3}{c^3} \right) \\ \left(\frac{a^3}{b^3 - c^3} + \frac{b^3}{c^3 - a^3} + \frac{c^3}{a^3 - b^3} \right) = \\ 3b^3 - 4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)(a^{-3} + b^{-3} + c^{-3}).$$

2. If $(z + x - y)(x + y - z) = ayz$

$$(x + y - z)(y + z - x) = bzx$$

$$(y + z - x)(z + x - y) = cxy$$

$$\text{prove } (abc)^{\frac{1}{2}} + a + b + c = 4.$$

3. Solve the equations

$$(z + x - y)(x + y - z) = ax$$

$$(x + y - z)(y + z - x) = by$$

$$(y + z - x)(z + x - y) = cz.$$

4. Solve the equations

$$yz(y + z - x) = a$$

$$zx(z + x - y) = b$$

$$xy(x + y - z) = c.$$

5. Prove that if

$$ax + cy : by + dz = ay + cz : bz + dx =$$

$$az + cx : bx + dy,$$

$$\text{then each ratio} = a + c : b + d;$$

$$\text{prove also that } x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz.$$

6. Show that the sum of n terms of the series

$$1 + 5 + 13 + 29 + 61 + \dots \text{ is } 4(2^n - 1) - 3n.$$

SELECTED.

Solutions by Wilbur Grant, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

(See MONTHLY for March, 1883.)

1. $y = \text{rate } B \text{ travels,}$
 $y + 2 = \text{" } A \text{"}$

$$7y + 7(y + 2) = \text{distance between towns.}$$

$$9(y + 1) + 9 \frac{y + 2}{2} = \text{" " "}$$

$$7y + 7(y + 2) = 9(y + 1) + 9 \frac{y + 2}{2} y = 8,$$

$$\text{distance} = 126 \text{ miles.}$$

3. Let $x^2 + mx + x = 0$, $bc = n$

whose roots are $a + \beta$ and $a\beta$

$$\text{then } a + \beta + a\beta = -m$$

$$a\beta(a + \beta) = n$$

$$\text{but } a + \beta = -p$$

$$a\beta = q$$

$$\therefore -m = -(p - q)$$

$$n = -pq$$

$$\therefore n \text{ is } x^2 + (p - q)x - pq = 0.$$

4. General expression will be

$$S = \frac{n}{2} \{ 2a + \overline{n-1}cd \}$$

S of odd terms =

$$\frac{n+1}{4} \left\{ 2a + \left(\frac{n+1}{2} - 1 \right) 2cd \right\}$$

S of even terms =

$$\frac{n-1}{4} \left\{ 2a + 2cd + \left(\frac{n-1}{2} - 1 \right) 2cd \right\}$$

$$\therefore \text{difference} = a + \frac{n-1}{2} cd.$$

5. Consider the plank in equilibrium about the edge of the bench on the side on which the weights are placed.

Let $w = \text{weight of plank}$, $a = \text{length of plank}$, $x = \text{distance from the weight to edge of bench in first case: taking moments about this edge.}$

$$\text{I. } w \left(\frac{a}{2} - x \right) = 200 \times x.$$

$$\text{II. } w \left(\frac{a}{2} - x + 2 \right) = 120 \times (x + 2).$$

$$\text{III. } w \left(\frac{a}{2} - x + 6 \right) = 60 \times (x + 6).$$

Eliminating a and x we find $w = 24 \text{ lbs.}$

6. Let $r = \text{radius of each bullet}$,
 $a = \text{specific gravity of 1st bullet,}$