

of the equation, $3x^2 + ax + 2 = 0$, a being supposed to be distinct from zero. Inquire whether the theorem holds good when a is zero.

4. Find in how many ways 12 guineas may be made up of half-guineas and half-crowns.

SOLUTIONS.

1. Let $12 + x$ P.M = correct time in hours.

$$\text{Then } \frac{12+x}{12} = \frac{12+x + \frac{2\frac{1}{8}n}{60}}{12+x}; \therefore (12+x)^2 - 12(12+x) = \frac{3\frac{1}{8}n}{60}.$$

$\therefore x^2 + 12x = \frac{3\frac{1}{8}n}{60}$ and $x = \frac{1}{30}$ hrs, or 12 $\frac{1}{30}$ P.M = c. t. A in 12 $\frac{1}{30}$ hrs. gains 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ m. \therefore in 1 hr. A gains 10 seconds and C in one hr. loses 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.

2. Let x = No. of its own leaps the hare was ahead of g. h. at starting. Hare takes 12 leaps in m seconds and hound 9 leaps in same time. 9 of hound's leaps = 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hare's leaps. \therefore hound gains 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hare's leaps in m seconds.

\therefore hound gains $\frac{1}{2}x$ leaps in $\frac{mx}{3}$ seconds.

Again, 9 leaps in m sec. = $\frac{9n}{m}$ in n sec. \therefore increased rate = $\frac{9n}{m} + 1$ in n

sec. wh. = $\frac{9n+m}{9n}$ of former rate. \therefore time for 2nd half = $\frac{9n}{9n+m}$ of time

for 1st half = $\frac{mx}{3} \times \frac{9n}{9n+m}$. $\therefore \frac{mx}{3} - \frac{mx}{3} \times \frac{9n}{9n+m} = t$.

$$\therefore x = 3t \left(\frac{m+9n}{m^2} \right).$$

3. (a), $(m+n) pq = p+q$; (b), $(m+n) = (p+q) mn$. I Eq. $x^2 + \frac{a}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

= 0. Since m and n are the roots, $-\frac{a}{2} = m+n$, and $\frac{3}{2} = mn$. II Eq. x^2

+ $\frac{a}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = 0$ $\therefore -\frac{a}{3} =$ sum of roots, and $\frac{2}{3} =$ prod. of roots. Sub-

stitute in (b) the values of $(m+n)$ and mn ; then $-\frac{a}{2} = \frac{3}{2}(p+q) \therefore p+$

$$q = -\frac{a}{3}$$

Again, $-\frac{a}{2} \times pq = -\frac{a}{3} \therefore pq = \frac{2}{3} \therefore p$ and q are the roots of $3x^2$
+ $ax + 2 = 0$.

4. Let x and y denote the number of $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, then $5x + 21y = 504$. \therefore it can be paid in 4 ways.

Solutions of First Class Algebra Paper for July, 1873, the remainder of those for December, 1873, and of the Intermediate Philosophy, December, 1878, were prepared for this Number, but, having been crowded out, they will appear in our next issue.