# JCOL BASIC SKILLS PACK 4 

JUNIOR CERT ORDINARY LEVEL

## JCOL Basic Skills: Pack 4 - Table of Contents

## Contents

1 Functions and Graphs: 2018 Paper 1-Q14 (a)
2 Coordinate Geometry: 2012 Paper 2-Q5 (b)
3 Algebra: 2015 Sample Paper 1 - Q11 (a)
4 Statistics: 2017 Paper 2-Q5 (a) (i)
$5>$ Area, Perimeter and Volume: 2019 Paper 2 - Q5 (b) (i)


Maths Points
Junior and Leaving Cert

Draw the graph of the following function in the domain $-2 \leq x \leq 2$, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$
y=2 x+3
$$

Must find at least 2 points as the function is a straight line. We can find these points by subbing in $x=-2$ and $x=2$.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
y=2 x+3 & y=2 x+3 \\
y=2(-2)+3 \\
y=-4+3 \\
y=-1 \\
& \\
& \begin{array}{l}
(-2,-1) \\
y=2 x+3 \\
y=2 x+3 \\
y=2 \\
y=4 \\
y=7
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
(2,7) \\
y
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Midpoint } \\
& =\left(\frac{x_{1}+x_{2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1}+y_{2}}{2}\right) \\
& R(-1,2) \rightarrow\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right) \\
& S(5,6) \rightarrow\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\left(\frac{x_{1}+x_{2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1}+y_{2}}{2}\right)
$$

$$
=\left(\frac{-1+5}{2}, \frac{2+6}{2}\right)
$$

$$
=\left(\frac{4}{2}, \frac{8}{2}\right)
$$

$$
=(2,4)
$$

$(2,4)$ is the midpoint of $[R S]$.

Express $\frac{2 x+1}{3}+\frac{3 x-5}{2}$ as a single fraction. Give your answer in its simplest form.
$\frac{2 x+1}{3}+\frac{3 x-5}{2}$
$=\frac{2(2 x+1)+3(3 x-5)}{6}$
$=\frac{4 x+2+9 x-15}{6}$
$=\frac{13 x-13}{6}$

## Note:

Numerator - top of fraction
Denominator - bottom of fraction

There are 15 boxers in a boxing club. The weight of each boxer (in kg ) is shown in the table below.

| 47 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 56 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 57 | 58 | 65 | 67 | 68 |
| 69 | 69 | 69 | 75 | 79 |

Complete the stem and leaf diagram below to show this data.


Work out the area of the circle $k$.
Give your answer in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$, correct to one decimal place.

The formula for the Area of a Circle is on page 8 of the Maths Formulae Book.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Area of a Circle } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
A=\pi r^{2}
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
A=\pi r^{2} \\
A=\pi(3)^{2} \\
A=9 \pi \\
A=28.3 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} \\
\text { Correct to } 1 \text { decimal place. }
\end{array} \text {. } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { A }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { A }
\end{array} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$



