



# Maths Points

Junior and Leaving Cert

## JCOL BASIC SKILLS PACK 8

JUNIOR CERT ORDINARY LEVEL





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2 ► Coordinate Geometry : 2002 (JCHL) Paper 2 – Q1 (ix)

3 ► Algebra : 2019 Paper 1 – Q7 (a)

4 ► Statistics : 2019 Paper 2 – Q7 (c)

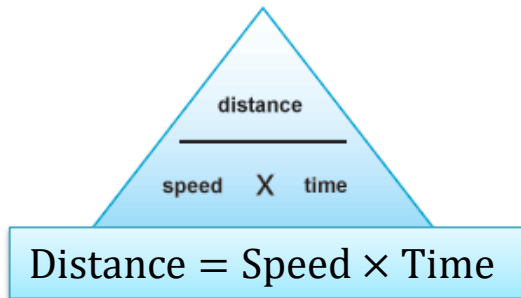
5 ► Geometry : 2017 Paper 2 – Q8 (c)



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A person travelled at an average speed of 72 km/hr for 4 hours and 20 minutes.  
How far did the person travel?



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Distance} &= \text{Speed} \times \text{Time} \\ &= 72 \times 4\frac{1}{3} \\ &= 312 \text{ km}\end{aligned}$$

Conversion

$$\begin{aligned}20 \text{ mins} \\ &= \frac{20}{60} \text{ hours} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \text{ hours}\end{aligned}$$



Verify that the point  $(1, -1)$  is on the line  $3x + 2y - 1 = 0$ .

To determine whether a point is on a line we sub the  $x$  and  $y$  coordinates of the point into the line (for  $x$  and  $y$ ) and check if the resultant equation is true.

$$3x + 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$3x + 2y - 1 = 0$$

$$3(1) + 2(-1) - 1 = 0 \quad \leftarrow x = 1, y = -1$$

$$3 - 2 - 1 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Which is true therefore  $(1, -1)$  is on the line.

Multiply out and simplify  $(x + 3)(x - 2)$ .

Expand the brackets by multiplying then simplify by collecting 'like' terms together.

$$\begin{aligned}(x + 3)(x - 2) &= x(x - 2) + 3(x - 2) \\ &= x^2 - 2x + 3x - 6 \\ &= x^2 + x - 6\end{aligned}$$

Filip measures the height of seven of the students in his class. Their heights, in cm, are:

166      168      168      169      172      173      177

Work out the **median** of the data, in cm.

166      168      168      169      172      173      177

The **median** is the **middle value** when ordered from lowest to highest.

There are 7 values.

$$\frac{7}{2} = 3.5$$

If we get a decimal we always round up.

→ 4<sup>th</sup> value

**Median = 169 cm**



The diagram below shows part of a climbing frame.  
 The points  $B$  and  $C$  are on the ground.  
 The legs  $[OB]$  and  $[OC]$  are joined by the horizontal bar  $[PS]$ .  
 Ava measures the angle that each of the legs makes with the ground.  
 She finds that they are both  $55^\circ$ .

$OBC$  and  $OPS$  are **similar** triangles.

**Explain** what this means.

Triangles are similar (equiangular) if all the angles are the same.

$$|\angle OBC| = |\angle OPS| \quad \bullet$$

Corresponding Angles

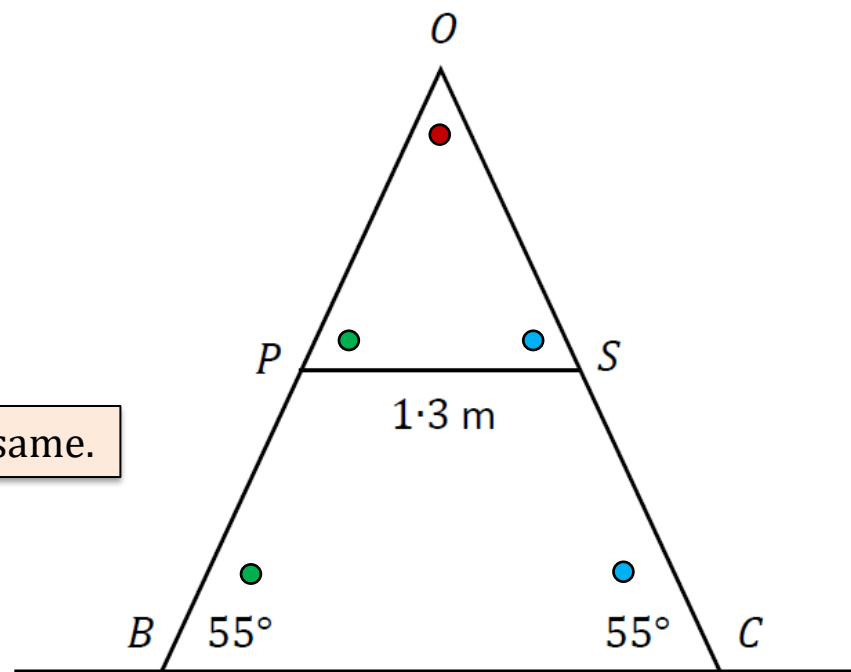
$$|\angle OCB| = |\angle OSP| \quad \bullet$$

Corresponding Angles

$$|\angle BOC| = |\angle POS| \quad \bullet$$

Common Angle

$\therefore \triangle OBC$  and  $\triangle OPS$  are equiangular. The triangles are **similar**.





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