

SOLUTIONS:

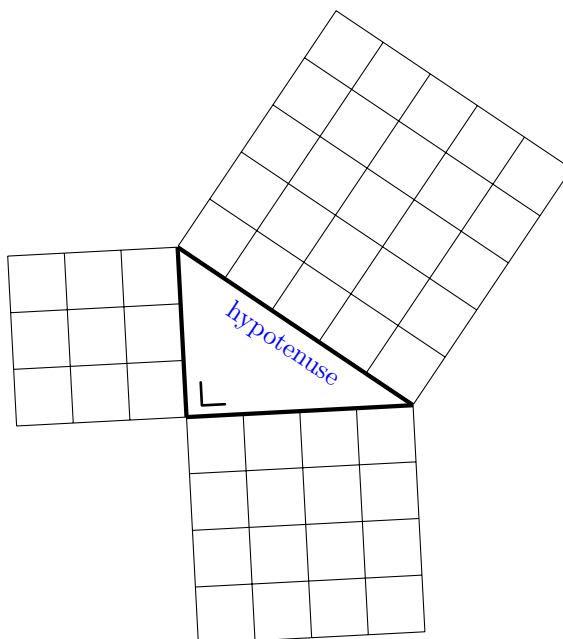
- (i)  $\frac{1}{13} = 0.0\dot{7}692\dot{3} = 0.076923076923076\dots$  Non-terminating, repeating decimal.  
(ii)  $\frac{1}{26} = 0.0\dot{3}8461\dot{5} = 0.038461538461538\dots$  Non-terminating, repeating decimal.

It should be noted that the location of where the repeating pattern begins can be delayed, like for example in  $\frac{1}{26} = 0.0\dot{3}8461\dot{5}$ , which waits until the second decimal place before the repeating pattern starts. Another example is  $\frac{1}{52} = 0.01\dot{9}2307\dot{6} = 0.0192307692307692\dots$  It waits until the third decimal place before it starts repeating.

## 1.6 Pythagoras' Theorem

A triangle with sides 3, 4, 5 always gives a right angled triangle!<sup>x</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}3^2 + 4^2 &= 5^2 \\ \implies 9 + 16 &= 25 \\ \implies 25 &= 25\end{aligned}$$



<sup>x</sup>The “ $\implies$ ” symbol which you see above there (pronounced “*this implies*”) you need to know what it is for Leaving Cert Ordinary Level. More on this later, but it’s got to do with one statement following another.

- SMARTPHONE
- COMPUTER
- TABLET-PC
- PRINTED OUT (A4 PAPER)

visit:

<https://projectmathsnotes.ie/>

AND PURCHASE YOUR COPY ONLINE

## Project Maths Notes<sup>TM</sup> for Leaving Cert

- It's an **investment** in the future of any young person
- Prepares you for the most difficult exam **questions**
- Sorts out **common problems** most students have
- Enables the learner to actually **understand** maths
- Download to your **smart device** - study **on the go**



ORDINARY  
LEVEL

### Copyright Notice

All notes are copyright © M. I. Publishing 1433-40. All rights reserved.

These product samples are for promotional purposes only and may not be edited or parsed.

*You must be sufficiently licenced to use notes in private tuition, "grinds" classes, or for teaching.*

To order, please visit <https://projectmathsnotes.ie/>