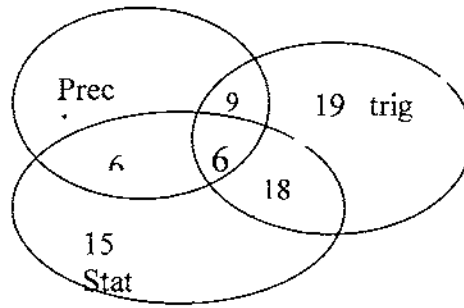


Solutions to Precalculus Team Question Vero Beach Invitational January 24, 2004
pg 1

1. $A = 1$ $B = 35$ $(1 - 35)^4 = 1336336$

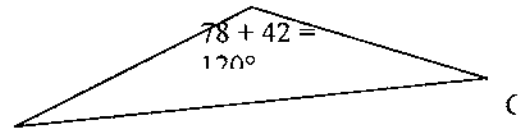


2. $m = -\frac{1}{2}$ Point of intersection $(-1, -1)$ Equation: $x + 2y = -3$

3. $A = \frac{2\pi}{9}$; $B = \frac{2\pi}{3}$; $C = 4$; $D = -2 \Rightarrow \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{3}} - 2}{\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{9}} \cdot 4}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

4. Use Law of Cosines

$$\sqrt{(3^2 + 4^2 - 2(3)(4)\cos 120)} = \sqrt{25 - 24(-\frac{1}{2})} = \sqrt{25 + 12} = \sqrt{37}$$



5. SAS Sides have length of 5 and 9 and the included angle is $11\pi/12 - 7\pi/12 = \pi/3$. Use the Law of cosines:

$$\text{Distance between points} = \sqrt{25 + 81 - 2(5)(9)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = \sqrt{25 + 81 - 45} = \sqrt{61}$$

6.

$$\frac{(x-6)^2}{16} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{64} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{slope of asy} = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$B = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{4} = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow c^2 = a^2 + b^2; c = \sqrt{64 + 16} = 4\sqrt{5}$$

• $C = 4p = 8$; $-8y + 7 + 9 = x^2 + 6x + 9 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{8}(x+3)^2 + 2$

$D = 0$ the vertex is $(-3, 2)$ and the focus is 2 below the vertex at $(-3, 0)$

$$AC - BD = 2(8) - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{5}(0) = 16$$

7. Since the speed of the ladybug is a constant and the movement is linear then a simple ratio is used.

$$\frac{5}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{(10-2)^2 + (3+1)^2}}{\sqrt{(30-10)^2 + (13-2)^2}} \Rightarrow x = \frac{25}{2} \therefore 25/2 + 5 = \text{total time} = \frac{35}{2} = 17.5$$

$$A = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 3; B = 40 + 74(8) = 13764; C = \frac{1(1-2^{11})}{1-2} = 2047$$

8.

$$D = \frac{25(26)(51) - 5(6)(11)}{6} = 5470 \Rightarrow \frac{13764}{3} + 5470 - 2047 = 8011$$

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pg 2

9. Since one of the roots of the function is -2 , then a root of $f(x-2)$ is 0 , since the function is shifted to the right 2 units. $AB = 0$; Therefore answer is C

C = the reciprocal of the roots of $f(x) = - (4)/(-60) = 1/15$

$$A = \frac{{}_6C_4 + {}_6C_5 + {}_6C_6}{2^6} = \frac{15+6+1}{64} = \frac{22}{64} = \frac{11}{32};$$

$$B = \frac{3!6!}{8!} = \frac{3}{28}; C = 1 - \frac{{}_5C_3}{{}_8C_3} = 1 - \frac{5}{28} = \frac{23}{28};$$

10. There are 11 in the sample space $\{6 \times 1, 6 \times 2, 6 \times 3, 6 \times 4, 6 \times 5, 6 \times 6, 1 \times 6, 2 \times 6, 3 \times 6, 4 \times 6, 5 \times 6\}$

and 5 have a product over 20 $\Rightarrow D = \frac{5}{11}$

$$\frac{11}{32} \times \frac{3}{28} \times \frac{5}{11} \times \frac{28}{23} = \frac{15}{736}$$

11. $A = \log 30 = \log 10 + \log 3 = 1 + n$ $B = \log 147 = \log 3 + 2\log 7 = n + 2p$

$C = \log(21/2) = \log 3 + \log 7 - \log 2 = n + p - m$ $D = 3\log 2 + 3 \log 3 + \log 10 = 3m + 3n + 1$

$1 + n + n + 2p + p + n - m - 3m - 3n - 1 = 3p - 4m$

12. $A = \text{sum of coefficients of the expansion} = 32 + {}_5C_1(2)^4(-4) + {}_5C_2(2)^3(-4)^2 + {}_5C_3(2)^2(-4)^3 + {}_5C_4(2)(-4)^4 + {}_5C_5(-4)^5 = -32$

$$B = {}_9C_5(2)^5 = 4032 \quad C = {}_5C_3(4)^3 = 640$$

$$4032/-32 + 640 = 514$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2} = 4 \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{-2}\right) + k\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \left(4 \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

13. $\left(4 \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{4} \operatorname{cis}\left(\frac{\frac{2\pi}{3}}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow 2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{\pi}{3}$ and $2 \operatorname{cis} \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{3}i$ and $-1 + (-\sqrt{3})i$

14. $P(\text{not Bill}) = 5/6$; $P(\text{not Bob}) = 6/7$ $P(\text{not Bubba}) = 4/5$

$$\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \dots =$$

$$P(\text{Bubba making first shot}) = \frac{1}{7} + \frac{4}{49} + \frac{16}{343} + \dots = \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{4}{7}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

15. f^{-1} contains the points $(1, -3)$ and $(6, 5)$. Therefore $0.5f^{-1}$ contains the points $(1, -1.5)$ and $(6, -2.5)$.

$$\text{And slope} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{6-1} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

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Precalculus Individual

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. E
24. A
25. B
26. D
27. E
28. B
29. C
30. B

Team

1. 1,336,336
2. $x + 2y = -3$
3. $5\pi/6$
4. $\sqrt{37}$
5. $\sqrt{61}$
6. 16
7. 17.5 $35/2$
8. 8011
9. $1/15$ $0.066666666\dots$
10. $15/736$
11. $3p - 4m$
12. 514
13. $1 + \sqrt{3}i$ and $-1 - \sqrt{3}i$
14. $1/3$
15. $-4/5$ -0.8