

1.  $s = kmd$

$7 = k \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow k = \frac{7}{6}$

$12 = \frac{7}{6} \cdot 3 \cdot d \Rightarrow d = \left(\frac{24}{7}\right)$

2. The sum of the degree measures is  $180(n-2)$ , so the mean is

$\frac{180(n-2)}{n} = 170$

$10n = 360$

$n = \left(36\right)$

3.  $S_n$

$3m+2$

$n=1, m=1 \Rightarrow 5$  marbles

$5+15q > 100 \Rightarrow q=7$

LCM of 3 & 5

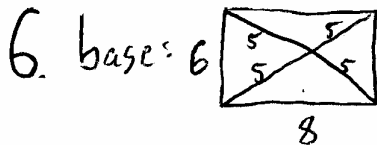
$\left(110\right)$


4.  $x(30-8) + y(30+18) = (x+y) \cdot 30$

$18y - 8x = 0$

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{18}{8} = \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)$

5. Any arrangement of SQUAWK & the 20 other ~~arrangements~~ letters is "good", so  $P = \left(\frac{21!}{26!}\right)$



diagonal side slice:   $\Rightarrow h=12$

$V = \frac{1}{3}bh = \frac{1}{3}(6 \cdot 8) \cdot 12 = \left(192\right)$

7. To be divisible by 3, its digits must sum to a multiple of 3, so the number of 5's must be a multiple of 3. To be divisible by 5, it must end in a 5 (it is impossible).  $\left(555\right)$  is the smallest such number.

8.  $\binom{5}{2}(2x)^2 \binom{3}{1}(y) \binom{2}{2}(3z)^2$   
 $= 10 \cdot 4x^2 \cdot 3y \cdot 9z^2$   
 $= \left(1080\right)x^2 y z^2$

9.  $(2^2)^{32^j} = (2^4)^{8^j}$

$2^{2 \cdot 32^j} = 2^{4 \cdot 8^j}$

$2 \cdot 32^j = 4 \cdot 8^j$

$2 \cdot 2^{5j} = 2^2 \cdot 2^{3j}$

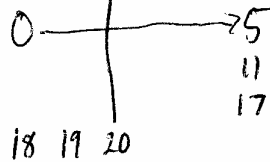
$2^{5j+1} = 2^{3j+2}$

$5j+1 = 3j+2$

$2j = 1$

$j = \frac{1}{2}$

10.  $2, 3, \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$



11.



$R = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}} + r$

$R = r \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$

$r = \frac{2R}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$

$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(2 - \sqrt{3})}{(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})}$

$= -3 + 2\sqrt{3}$

12.  $\log_{36} 25 = \log_6 5 = \frac{1}{\log_5 6}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\log_5 2 + \log_5 3} = \frac{1}{b+c}$

13. You're looking for a number that squares to produce integers &  $\sqrt{2}$ 's. It will look like  $a + b\sqrt{2}$ , and its square will be  $a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{2}$ . So,  
 $a^2 + 2b^2 = 67$

$2ab = 42 \Rightarrow ab = 21$

$\Rightarrow a = 7, b = 3$

$7 + 3\sqrt{2}$

14.  $1 \cdot 8^4 = 2^{12} = (16)^3 \cdot 1$

$4 \cdot 8^2 = 2^8 = (16)^2 \cdot 1$

$2 \cdot 8 = 16 = 16 \cdot 1$

$7 \cdot 1 = 7 = 1 \cdot 7$

1117<sub>16}</sub>

15. She can only figure it out if every hat she can't see is the same color.

Because there are two hats she can't see, their color must be red, so she must see both the black & the green on B & C.  $\frac{2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{6}$

16. To have 27 zeros at the end, there must be 27 5's in the prime factorization, so

$$115 \leq N < 120$$

(117) is a multiple of 3

17. You need an odd number of integers centered on an odd number, or an even number centered on  $n + \frac{1}{2}$ .

~~Arrange 36 numbers only~~  
 The latter option is possible

$$\frac{36}{8} = \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,$$

as is the former

$$\frac{36}{3} = 12 \Rightarrow 11, 12, 13$$

$$\frac{36}{9} = 4 \Rightarrow \text{~~1, 2, \dots~~ } \textcircled{2} \text{ ways}$$

21.  $3t - 4 = \sqrt{15t + 4}$

$$9t^2 - 24t + 16 = 15t + 4$$

$$9t^2 - 39t + 12 = 0$$

$$3t^2 - 13t + 4 = 0$$

$$(3t - 1)(t - 4) = 0$$

$$t = \text{~~1/3~~ } \textcircled{4}$$

18.  $n + d = q + 7$

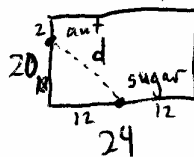
$$d = n + q - 29$$

$$n = -n + 36$$

$$2n = 36$$

$$n = \textcircled{18}$$

19. "unwrap" the glass



$$d = \sqrt{12^2 + 18^2} = 6\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \textcircled{6\sqrt{13}}$$

20.  $\therefore \therefore \therefore \binom{9}{2} = 36$  max. possible

8 lines contain 3 points, so were counted 3 times, not 1.

$$36 - 2 \cdot 8 = \textcircled{20}$$

22.  $x^8 y^4 \Rightarrow \binom{12}{8} (1)^8 (3)^4 x^8 y^4$   
 $= \textcircled{40095} x^8 y^4$

23. The two parallel lines can't meet, so  $\binom{7}{2} - 1 = \textcircled{9}$

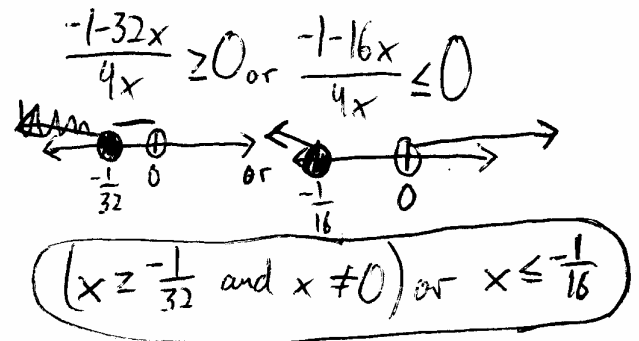
24. M must be 1, as it's the "new" digit.  
 A must be 3, so that  $A+1=1$  with the help of a carried digit.

25. 6B 0W 1  
 6W 0B 1  
 1B 5W 1  
 5B 1W 1  
 4B 2W 2  
 4W 2B 2  
 3W 8B 2 = 10

26.  $10U + T = 3(10T + U) + 5$   
 $7U = 29T + 5$   
 $T = 2 \Rightarrow U = 9$

29

27.  $g(f(x)) = \sqrt{(f(x)-8)(f(x)-4)}$   
 $f(x) \geq 8$  or  $f(x) \leq 4$   
 $-\frac{1}{4x} \geq 8$  or  $-\frac{1}{4x} \leq 4$



28.  $k^{-1}(43) = x \Rightarrow k(x) = 43$   
 $4m^2 + 16m - 33 = 0$   
 $(2m - 3)(2m + 11) = 0$   
 ~~$m = \frac{3}{2}$~~   $m = \frac{-11}{2}$

30.   
 $314 + x \leq 572$   ~~$x \leq 314 \leq 666$~~   
 $x \leq \frac{198}{2}$

29.  $p - r = \frac{4}{4} = 1$   
 $p + r = \frac{4}{3}$   
 $-2r = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3}$   
 ~~$r = -\frac{1}{6}$~~   $r = \frac{1}{6}$

31.  $\binom{15}{9} (2x^3)^6 \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^9$   
 $5005 \cdot 64 \cdot -1 = \frac{-320,320}{1}$

32. Let  $2x^2 - 8x - 5$  have roots  $r$  &  $s$ .

$$r+s = -\frac{-8}{2} = 4$$

$$rs = \frac{-5}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$x^2 + px + q$  has roots  $r+3$  &  $s+3$

$$-p = r+s+6 = 4+6 \Rightarrow p = -10$$

$$q = (r+3)(s+3) = rs + 3(r+s) + 9$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} + 3 \cdot 4 + 9 = \frac{37}{2}$$

$$p+q = -\frac{20}{2} + \frac{37}{2} = \frac{17}{2}$$

33.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ th term =  $\frac{54}{12} = \frac{9}{2}$

$$15\frac{1}{2}$$
th term =  $\frac{180}{30} = \frac{12}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{\frac{12}{2} - \frac{9}{2}}{15\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$1\text{st term} = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$= \frac{43}{12}$$

34.  $x=7$  satisfies  $3x \equiv 5 \pmod{16}$

$$\text{GCF}(12, 16) = 4, \text{ so } x \equiv 7 \pmod{12}$$

(when you add 16 to  $x$ , you add 4 to  $x \pmod{12}$ )

3 mod 12

11 mod 12

$$\boxed{21}$$

35. Save 750 for last, leaving 500 numbers.

50 end in 0, 1, 2, ..., 9,

so the sum of the units digits is  $50 \cdot 45 = 2250$ .

Same for the tens digits.

50 start with 2, 50 start with 7, & 100 start with 3, 4, 5, 6, adding 750 & 100 \cdot 18.

750

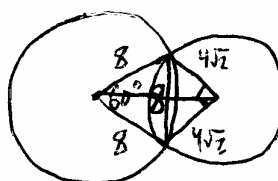
2250 + 2250 + 450 + 1800 + 12 =

6762

6762

$$\boxed{6762}$$

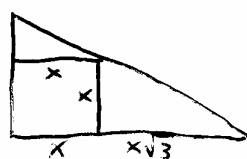
36.



$$A = \frac{1}{6} \pi 8^2 - \frac{8^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\pi (4\sqrt{2})^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} (4\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$= \frac{56\pi}{3} - 16\sqrt{3} - 16$$

37.4



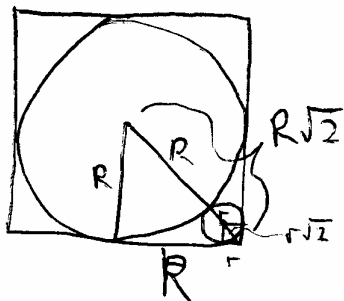
$$4\sqrt{3}$$

$$4\sqrt{3} = x(1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}(1 - \sqrt{3})}{1 - 3} = 6 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$A = x^2 = \boxed{48 - 24\sqrt{3}}$$

38.



$$R\sqrt{2} = R + r + r\sqrt{2}$$

$$R(\sqrt{2}-1) = r(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2}{1} = 3-2\sqrt{2}$$

40.  $\angle ADE = \frac{77^\circ}{2}$

$\angle OEC = \angle OCE = 20^\circ$   
 (isosceles  $\Delta$ )

$\angle ABC = \angle EBD = 180 - 20 - \frac{77}{2}$   
 $= \frac{320}{2} - \frac{77}{2} = \frac{243^\circ}{2}$

39.  $h = 12 \text{ deg/min}$

$m = -30 \text{ deg/min}$

$\frac{360}{h-m} = t_1 = \text{time between meetings.}$   
 $= \frac{360}{42} = \frac{60}{7}$

$h$  points up every 30 minutes

$m$  " " " 12 minutes

$\text{LCM}(12, 30) = 60$

$\# \text{ of meetings} = \frac{60}{\frac{60}{7}} + 1 = 8$