Round 1: Basic Statistics

- 1-1 A set of five positive integers has a median of 8, a unique mode of 2, and a range of 13. If the arithmetic mean of the numbers is an integer, what is the sum of the numbers? [Answer: 40]
- 1-2 The Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) of a set of numbers is the arithmetic mean of the absolute difference of each number and the arithmetic mean of the set. A set of four integers *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* has an arithmetic mean \bar{x} . If $a < b < \bar{x} < c < d$, $\bar{x} = 26$ and the MAD of the set is 15, find the largest possible value of *d*. [Answer: 55]

1-3 Set A consists of 50 positive 1-digit, 2-digit, and 3-digit integers. The elements of set B are formed by placing the digit "1" in front of each element of set A. The arithmetic mean of the elements of set B is 409.6 greater than the arithmetic mean of the elements of set A. Find the largest possible number of total digits of all the elements of set A. [Answer: 110]

Round 2: Quadratic Equations

2-1 The quadratic function $f(x) = x^2 - (3k + 1)x + 64$ has only one distinct positive real zero. Find f(k). [Answer: 9]

2-2 The quadratic equation $4x^2 - 12x + 7 = 0$ has zeros x = m and x = n. The quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where a, b, and c are relatively prime integers and a > 0, has zeros of x = 2m + 1 and x = 2n + 1. Find |a| + |b| + |c|. [Answer: 23]

2-3 There are two positive values of p such that the equations y = 3x - 2 and $x = py^2 + 4py + 4$ share only one solution (x, y). The larger of the two values of p is $\frac{a+\sqrt{b}}{c}$, where a, b, and c are positive integers and b has no perfect square factors greater than 1. Find a + b + c. [Answer: 53]

Round 3: Similarity

3-1 Ivana Nicegarten is filling her decorative pool, which is shaped like a cone with the vertex pointed downward into the ground. Water is pouring into the pool at a constant rate. After 12 minutes, the water in the pool has depth *d*. How many total minutes will it take for the depth to be 2d? [Answer: 96]

3-2 Consider trapezoid *GEOM*, with $\overline{GE}||\overline{OM}$, angles *G* and *M* are right angles, and $m \angle GME = m \angle EOM$. If GM = 12 and GE = 16, find the perimeter of the trapezoid. [Answer: 68]

3-3 Consider parallel lines l_1 and l_2 . One transversal intersects l_1 at *A* and l_2 at *B*. A second transversal intersects l_1 at *C* and l_2 at *D*, and the two transversals intersect at point *E* which is between points *C* and *D*. If AC = 12, CE = 8, DE = 6, and the total area of triangles *ACE* and *DBE* is *T* square units, then the distance between lines l_1 and l_2 is $\frac{a}{b}T$ where *a* and *b* are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find a + b. [Answer: 89]

Round 4: Variation

4-1 If y varies directly as x and x = 40 when y = 50, find the value of x when y = 95. [Answer: 76]

4-2 A relationship where z varies directly as the 1.5 power of x and inversely as the square of y contains the ordered triple (p, q, r). Increasing p by 300% and decreasing q by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ produces the new z-value s. Find $\frac{s}{r}$. [Answer: 18]

4-3 If y varies inversely as the *n*th power of x for some positive number n, and y = 32 when x = 1 and y = 1 when x = 4, then y = k when x = 36. Find $\frac{1}{k}$. [Answer: 243]

Round 5: Trig Expressions & DeMoivre's Theorem

5-1 A complex number z_1 has an argument of 342° and is one of the complex *n*-th roots of the complex non-real number z_2 . If z_2 has no complex *n*-th roots with a negative imaginary component and a real component greater than the real component of z_1 , find the largest possible value of *n*. [Answer: 19]

5-2 If $z = \left(\frac{1+7i}{2+bi}\right)^4$ where *b* is a real number and *z* has the same modulus as 3.2 + 2.4i, find b^2 . [Answer: 21]

5-3 If A is an angle such that $\sin\left(A + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{8}$, then $\sin(2A) = \frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find a + b. [Answer: 59]

Round 6: Conic Sections

- 6-1 One of the foci of the ellipse $\frac{(x-3)^2}{50} + \frac{(y+7)^2}{14} = 1$ has a positive x-coordinate a. What is the value of a? [Answer: 9]
- 6-2 A hyperbola has an asymptote with an equation of $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$ and a range of $(-\infty, 2] \cup [6, \infty)$. The largest y-value of the hyperbola where x = 4 is $\frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find a + b. [Answer: 15]

6-3 An ellipse is centered at origin and has a focus at $(0, \sqrt{2})$ and an area of $4\sqrt{3\pi}$. A circle is also centered at the origin and intersects the ellipse at points that lie on y = x and y = -x. The square of the radius of the circle is $\frac{m}{n}$ where m and n are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find m + n. (Note: the area of an ellipse is πab where a and b are semi-major and semi-minor axis lengths.) [Answer: 55].

FAIRFIELD COUNTY MATH LEAGUE 2024-2025 Match 4 Team Round

Please write your answers on the answer sheet provided.

- 1. The geometric mean of a set of *n* numbers is the *n*th root of the product of the numbers. A set of three distinct positive integers greater than 1 has the property that its arithmetic and geometric means are both integers. What is the smallest possible value of the arithmetic mean of the set? [Answer: 7]
- 2. The quadratic equations $x^2 8x + p = 0$ and $x^2 2x + q = 0$, where p and q are real constants, each have two positive solutions for x. They share one solution and the other solutions are reciprocals of each other. If $p = a + b\sqrt{c}$, where a, b, and c are positive integers and c has no perfect square factors greater than 1, find a + b + c. [Answer: 17]
- 3. Consider rectangle *FCML*, with *FC* = 8 and *CM* = 10. Point *N* is draw on diagonal \overline{FM} such that the distance from *N* to \overline{ML} is 7. Point *T* is drawn on \overline{FL} such that \overline{CT} contains point *N*. $LT = \frac{a}{b}$, where *a* and *b* are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find a + b. [Answer: 47]
- 4. If y varies directly as the second power of x and the ordered triple (a, b, c) has the properties that a, b, and c are all different positive integers and both (a, b) and (b, c) fit this particular variation relationship, find the smallest possible value of a + b + c when b = 30. [Answer: 165]
- 5. If k is a positive number such that $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \arctan(k) = \arctan\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$, then $k = \frac{a}{b}$ where a and b are positive integers with no common factors greater than 1. Find a + b. [Answer: 14]
- 6. The circle $x^2 + y^2 16x 6y + 48 = 0$ and the line x = k, which lies to the left of the center of the circle, intersect at points *A* and *B* such that AB = 8. A particular conic section represents the set of all points equidistant from the center of the circle and the line. Find the *x*-coordinate of the two intersection points between the conic section and the circle. [Answer: 10]