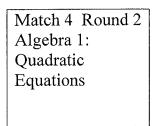
Match 4 Round 1	1.)
Arithmetic:	
Basic Statistics	
	2.)
	3.)

1.) Find the positive difference between the arithmetic mean and the median of the ten smallest positive perfect squares.

2.) The geometric mean of the numbers $x_1, x_2, x_3, ... x_n$ is defined to be $\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 x_3 ... x_n}$. First find the geometric mean G of the set of numbers $\{5,7,35,175,245\}$. Give as your answer the arithmetic mean of the six numbers $\{5,7,35,175,245,G\}$

3.)_For an ordered set of 5 distinct numbers, the lower quartile is halfway between the first and second numbers and the upper quartile is halfway between the fourth and fifth numbers. There is a set of 5 consecutive prime numbers, all of which are less than 100, such that the difference between the upper quartile and the median is equal to the difference between the median and the lower quartile. Give the median of this set.



- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)
- 1.) Find all solutions to the equation 2x(x-3)=(0.5x-1)(x+4).

2.) For how many integer values of k does the equation $4x^2 + kx - 15 = 0$ have two rational solutions?

3.)_Find a quadratic equation whose solutions are $\frac{6 \pm 3\sqrt{3}}{5}$. Express your answer as $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, where a>0 and a, b, c are relatively prime.

Match 4	Round 3
Geometry:	
Similarity	

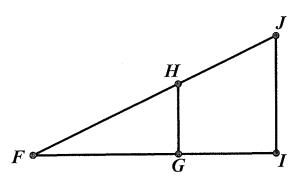
l .)	feet
••.	,	

2.)	cm

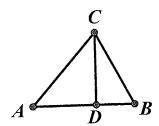
Note: Diagrams are not Necessarily drawn to scale

2)	cm
3.)	CII

1. From point F, the angle of elevation to the tops of two trees shown by \overline{GH} and \overline{IJ} as shown below is the same. The height of the tree represented by \overline{GH} is 20 feet and the height of the tree represented by \overline{IJ} is 30 feet. The distance GI between the two trees is 6 feet. $\angle FGH$ and $\angle FIJ$ are right angles. Find FG.



- 2.) Regular hexagon ABCDEF is such that the numerical value of its perimeter in cm is equal to the numerical value of its area in cm². The ratio of the areas of ABCDEF to regular hexagon UVWXYZ is $\frac{2}{3}$. Find the perimeter of UVWXYZ in cm.
- 3). In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle. The altitude from C is drawn to \overline{AB} and intersects \overline{AB} at D. AC=6 and BC=4. Find AD



Match 4	Round 4
Algebra 2). :
Variation	

1.)		
/	 	-

1.) (z+2) varies directly with the square of (y+4). If z=10 when y=8, what is the value of z when y=20?

2). The ordered pair (4,16) belongs to the function $y = kx^n$ and the ordered pair (2,4) belongs to the function $y = kx^{n+3}$. Find the values of k and n.

3.) The acceleration due to gravity on a planet's surface is directly proportional to the planet's mass and inversely proportional to the square of the planet's radius. In the British system, earth has a mass of about 4×10^{23} slugs and a radius of about 20 million feet, and the acceleration due to

gravity is $32 \frac{feet}{\sec ond^2}$. The acceleration due to gravity on Mars is

 $12 \frac{feet}{\sec ond^2}$, and the radius of Mars is 11 million feet. What is the exponent when the mass of Mars in slugs is written in scientific notation?

Match 4 Round 5 Trig Expressions and DeMoivre's Theorem

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)
- 1.) Simplify as much as possible:

$$\cos^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12}) + \sec^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12}) + \sin^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12}) + \csc^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12}) - \tan^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12}) - \cot^{2}(\frac{\pi}{12})$$

2.) Find the square root of $\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$ that is in the third quadrant. Express your answer as r cis \emptyset , where r>0 and \emptyset is in degrees, $180 < \emptyset < 270$.

3.) Express as simply as possible in terms of cos x:

$$2[2\cos^2(\frac{x}{4}) - 1][1 - 2\sin^2(\frac{x}{4})] - 1$$

Match 4 Round 6 Conics

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)____
- 1.) The point (10,5) is on the parabola $x-9 = (y-4)^2$. What is the distance between (10,5) and the focus of $x-9 = (y-4)^2$?

- 2.) Give the intersection points of the line x-3y=2 and the circle with center (1,4) and radius 5.
- 3.) An ellipse with equation $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ has its foci at the same coordinates as the x-intercepts of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$. The asymptotes of the hyperbola have equations $y = \pm 3x$. What is the area of the rhombus whose vertices are the two focal points of the hyperbola and the two y-intercepts of the ellipse?

FAIRFIELD COUNTY MATH LEAGUE 2016-2017 Match 4 Team Round

1.)	4.)
2.)	5.)
3.)	6.)

- 1.) One set of nonnegative integers has sum S. Another set with 10 fewer nonnegative integers also has sum S. The difference between the arithmetic means of the two sets is exactly 1. If the original set has N elements, solve for N in terms of S. Express your answer in simplest radical form.
- 2.) The quadratic equation $x^2 (m+4)x + (m+3) = 0$ has two solutions, one that is a real number with no variable and the other an expression involving m. Give both solutions.
- 3. For $\triangle ABC$, the angle bisector of $\angle BAC$ intersects \overline{BC} at point D. If AB=9x-5, BD=6x+2, BC=12x-8, and AC=4x+5, find the length of \overline{CD} .
- 4.) The ordered pairs $(12, \frac{1}{72})$ and $(27, \frac{1}{243})$ belong to an inverse variation function $y = \frac{k}{x^n}$ where n is a fraction. What is x when the value of y is $9\sqrt{3}$?
- 5.) $\tan(4x) = \frac{A \tan^3(x) + B \tan(x)}{\tan^4(x) + C \tan^2(x) + D}$ for some integer values of A, B, C, and D. Find A+B+C+D
- 6.) A circle of radius 5 centered on the positive y-axis is tangent to both of the asymptotes of $9x^2 16y^2 = 144$. Give the y-coordinate of the center of the circle.