

#1 Precalculus - Hustle
MA \odot National Convention 2019

Find the Cartesian ordered pair that is equivalent
to the polar ordered pair $\left(4, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$.

Answer : _____

Round 1 2 3 4 5

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#2 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the sum of the squares of the solutions to the equation $x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x - 7 = 0$.

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#3 Precalculus – Hustle
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Given the set of all real numbers and the set of all 2×2 matrices with real entries, write the numbers of the properties below that apply to one set but not the other:

- 1) commutative property of addition
- 2) commutative property of multiplication
- 3) associative property of addition
- 4) associative property of multiplication

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#4 Precalculus - Hustle
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If $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{x-2}$ and $g(x) = \frac{3x+1}{x+2}$, then the domain of the composite function $(f \circ g)(x)$ consists of all real numbers except which one(s)?

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#5 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the sum of the infinite series: $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{3i+1}{2^i}$

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#6 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the coefficient of the 7th term in the expansion of $(2x + 3)^9$ when like terms have been combined and powers of x have been written in descending order.

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#7 Precalculus - Hustle
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Write in rectangular form, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$:

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right)^{2019}$$

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#8 Precalculus - Hustle
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If $f(x) = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 19$, find the value of $f^{-1}(-16)$.

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#9 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the equation of the non-vertical asymptote
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#10 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the x-coordinate of the point where the graph of $y = \frac{2x^4 + x - 3}{x^2 - 3}$ intersects its non-vertical asymptote.

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#11 Precalculus - Hustle
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If $\vec{u} = \langle 3, -2, 4 \rangle$ and $\vec{v} = \langle -1, 5, 0 \rangle$, find the cross product $\vec{u} \times \vec{v}$, written in the same format as both \vec{u} and \vec{v} .

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#12 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the eccentricity of the conic section whose

polar equation is $r = \frac{2}{3 + 2\sin\theta}$.

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Find the standard deviation of the data set $\{-4, -2, 0, 1, 5\}$, where this set represents the population of an experiment.

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#14 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the complex solution to the equation $x^4 = -8 + 8\sqrt{3}i$ that lies in the third quadrant of the Argand plane. Write the solution in $a + bi$ form, where a and b are real numbers.
Throughout this problem, $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

Answer : _____

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#15 Precalculus - Hustle
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Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-4x}{2x}$

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#16 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the point, written in the form (x, y) , where the graph of $y = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x - 10}{5x^2 + 5x}$ intersects its non-vertical asymptote.

.

Answer : _____

Round 1 2 3 4 5

#16 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the point, written in the form (x, y) , where the graph of $y = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x - 10}{5x^2 + 5x}$ intersects its non-vertical asymptote.

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#17 Precalculus – Hustle
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The polynomial $g(x) = x^5 + 2x^3 + 5x + 11$ has only one real zero. Between which two consecutive integers does this zero lie?

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#18 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the sum of the solutions to the equation:

$$\log_{(x+1)}(3x+7)=2$$

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#19 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the sum of the arithmetic series whose first term is -7 , whose last term is 161 , and whose common difference is 3 .

Answer : _____

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#20 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the domain of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3x-6}{x-7}}$,
written in interval notation.

Answer : _____

Round 1 2 3 4 5

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#21 Precalculus – Hustle
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Find the probability, written as a reduced fraction, of drawing two cards of the same color or two cards of the same rank when drawing two cards from a standard deck of 52 playing cards.

Answer : _____

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#21 Precalculus – Hustle
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#22 Precalculus - Hustle
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Find the sum of all solutions to the equation
 $2\sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta - 1 = 0$, where $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$.

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#22 Precalculus - Hustle
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Evaluate: $\langle 2, -4, 9 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, 15, -8 \rangle$

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#24 Precalculus - Hustle
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The points $(16, -13)$ and $(-22, -32)$ both lie on the line with equation $x + Ay = B$, where A and B are real numbers. Find the value of B .

Answer : _____

Round 1 2 3 4 5

#24 Precalculus - Hustle
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#25 Precalculus – Hustle
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An infinite geometric series consisting only of real terms has first term 6 and fifth term $\frac{3}{8}$. Find the sum of all possible sums of this series.

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