

Interschool Test

Buy-In Questions

Mu Alpha Theta National Convention

July 10-15, 2022

1 Introduction

The following questions will not award points to your school's overall score on the Interschool, but instead are worth team members. Each question will have a value assigned to it that represents how many team members you can bring in if you answer the question correctly.

For example:

1. (1 member) What is $1+1$?

In this example, if you correctly answer 2, then any team member from your school can be brought into the testing room to join you.

Note:

- You can bring in one sponsor, but a sponsor is worth 7 members, so only questions worth 7 or greater can be used to gain a sponsor.
- **You only have one attempt per question, so make sure you check your work and answer correctly.**

Whether you prioritize buy-in questions or point-valued questions is up to you. Good luck!

2 Buy-In Questions

2.1 Geometry

1. (1 Member) If one of the legs of a right triangle has length 60 and the hypotenuse has length 109, what is the length of the other leg?
2. Find the area of the hexagon defined by the points $(0,2)$, $(3,2)$, $(4,6)$, $(3,8)$, $(2,9)$, $(-2,3)$.
3. (5 Members) What is the difference between the maximum and minimum number of regions that can be made from the intersection of 13 lines in a plane?
4. (7 Members) Two circles with distinct radii lie in the first quadrant of the xy -plane. The smaller circle is tangent to the y -axis and the larger circle is tangent to the x -axis. The two circles are externally tangent to each other. If the centers of both circles lie along the line $y = 12 - x$, what is the sum of their radii?
5. (10 Members) Let S be a square of side length 1. Two points are chosen independently at random on the sides of S . What is the probability that the straight-line distance between the points is at least $\frac{1}{2}$?

2.2 Algebra 2

6. (1 Member) What is the equation, in slope-intercept form, of the line that passes through the points $(2,6)$ and $(-3,18)$?
7. (2 Members) Find the domain of $f(x) = \log(\log_2(\log_3(\ln x)))$.
8. (5 Members) Find the sum of the real roots of $6x^4 - 13x^3 + 12x^2 - 13x + 6$.
9. (7 Members) What is $19!!$ (where $!!$ represents the double factorial, as in $6!! = 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$)?

10. (10 Members) Given that $M = \begin{bmatrix} -29 & -20 \\ 42 & 29 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ find the sum of the entries of M^{10} .

2.3 Pre-Calculus

11. (1 Member) Evaluate $\tan(\frac{5\pi}{3})$.
12. (2 Members) If $\sin x = -\frac{5}{12}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$, what is $\cos(2x)$?
13. (5 Members) Simplify $(\frac{2-4i}{3-i})^3$.
14. (7 Members) What is the direction of the unit vector of the line defined by the intersection of $3x + 2y - z = 6$ and $2x + y - 4z = 4$?
15. (10 Members) If four points are randomly chosen on a circle, what is the probability that the quadrilateral that is defined by those points contains the center of the circle?

2.4 Statistics & Probability

16. (1 Member) Find the mean of the following set $\{1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10\}$.
17. (2 Members) Statistics that are not overly impacted by outliers are called...
18. (5 Members) Find the standard deviation of the following population $\{1, 3, 5, 9, 23, 25\}$.
19. (7 Members) A fair six-sided die is repeatedly rolled until the third 4 appears. What is the probability this takes exactly 7 rolls?
20. (10 Members) Find the slope for the best fit line of the following points

$(0,2), (3,2), (4,6), (3,8), (2,9), (-2,3)$.

2.5 Calculus

21. (1 Member) Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^4 - 16x^2 + 4x + 24}{6x^4 - 13x^3 + 12x^2 - 13x + 6}$.

22. (2 Members) Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $x = \cos t$ and $y = t^2 + 1$ at $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

23. (5 Members) Evaluate $\int_0^4 \sqrt{9 + x^2} dx$.

24. (7 Members) Find the sum of the (unsigned) area between $4x^3 - 16x^2 + 4x + 24$ and the x -axis between $x = -3$ to $x = 7$.

25. (10 Members) Evaluate $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx$.