- P1. As a common fraction, simplify: $\ln(1024) / \ln(64)$
- P2. Evaluate: $\int_{13}^{37} 2x \, dx$
- P3. Find the smallest positive prime factor of 4004.
- P4. Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $y = \cos^{2013} x \sec^{2013} x$.
- P5. Let A, B, C, and D be the answers to questions P1, P2, P3, and P4, respectively. Evaluate: BAD + C

Practice Round Mu School Bowl Mu Alpha Theta National Convention 2013

- P1. As a common fraction, simplify: $\ln(1024) / \ln(64)$
- P2. Evaluate: $\int_{13}^{37} 2x \, dx$
- P3. Find the smallest positive prime factor of 4004.
- P4. Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for $y = \cos^{2013} x \sec^{2013} x$.
- P5. Let A, B, C, and D be the answers to questions P1, P2, P3, and P4, respectively. Evaluate: BAD + C

- 1. Find the largest integer *x* such that |x 2| < |x 6|.
- 2. Find the period of the graph of $y = \left| \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{6} \right) \right|$.
- 3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(2013x)}{2013x}$
- 4. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$
- 5. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Evaluate: $ABCD^{-1}$

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- 1. Find the largest integer *x* such that |x 2| < |x 6|.
- 2. Find the period of the graph of $y = \left| \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{6} \right) \right|$.
- 3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(2013x)}{2013x}$
- 4. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$
- 5. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. Evaluate: $ABCD^{-1}$

6. How many digits are there in the binary representation of 5566?

7. Let *ABCD* be a square, with *E* and *F* the midpoints of *AB* and *BC*, respectively. If $m \angle EDF = \theta$, find sin θ .

- 8. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{100}{x^2+1}$
- 9. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{12x-5}{4+3x}$
- 10. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 BC + D^2$

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6. How many digits are there in the binary representation of 5566?

7. Let *ABCD* be a square, with *E* and *F* the midpoints of *AB* and *BC*, respectively. If $m \angle EDF = \theta$, find sin θ .

- 8. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{100}{x^2+1}$
- 9. Evaluate: $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{12x-5}{4+3x}$
- 10. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 6, 7, 8, and 9, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 BC + D^2$

11. Let L(x) be a linear function of positive slope and I(x) be the inverse of L(x). Given that L(x) = 4I(x) + 3 for all real x, find the value of L(10).

12. Given that $\cos(2x) = \frac{3}{7}$, the value of $\cos^2 x = \frac{m}{n}$, where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n.

13. The line y = mx + b, for constants m and b, is tangent to the graph of $y = x^2 - 11x + 53$ at (7,25). Evaluate $m^2 + b^2$.

14. Let *f* be a function and f''(x) = 0 for all *x*. If f(0) = 20 and f(1) = 13, find f(17).

15. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 11, 12, 13, and 14, respectively. Evaluate: -A + B - C + D

Round #3 Mu School Bowl Mu Alpha Theta National Convention 2013

11. Let L(x) be a linear function of positive slope and I(x) be the inverse of L(x). Given that L(x) = 4I(x) + 3 for all real x, find the value of L(10).

12. Given that $\cos(2x) = \frac{3}{7}$, the value of $\cos^2 x = \frac{m}{n}$, where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n.

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15. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 11, 12, 13, and 14, respectively. Evaluate: -A + B - C + D

16. Solve for $x: \frac{x+3}{x+5} = \frac{x+1}{x+2}$

17. Evaluate: $(\sin 20^\circ)(\tan 10^\circ + \cot 10^\circ)$

18. A plane 3 meters away from the center of a sphere with radius 6 meters cuts the sphere into two regions. Find the ratio of the volume of the region containing the center of the sphere to the volume of the sphere. Express your answer as a common fraction.

19. Let *f* and *g* be differentiable functions such that f(3) = 2, f'(3) = 4, g(5) = 3, and g'(5) = 7. Find the value of the derivative of f(g(x)) with respect to *x*, evaluated at x = 5.

20. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively. Evaluate: $\frac{(A+B)^3}{C} + \frac{D}{2}$

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- 16. Solve for $x: \frac{x+3}{x+5} = \frac{x+1}{x+2}$
- 17. Evaluate: $(\sin 20^\circ)(\tan 10^\circ + \cot 10^\circ)$

18. A plane 3 meters away from the center of a sphere with radius 6 meters cuts the sphere into two regions. Find the ratio of the volume of the region containing the center of the sphere to the volume of the sphere. Express your answer as a common fraction.

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20. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 16, 17, 18, and 19, respectively. Evaluate: $\frac{(A+B)^3}{C} + \frac{D}{2}$ 21. Find the sum of the third hexagonal number and the fourth octagonal number.

22. If (x, y) is an ordered pair of real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, find the maximum value of $2(x + y)^3$.

23. Evaluate: $\int_{1}^{\pi/2} ((x-1)e^x \cos x - (x-1)e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x) dx$

24. Evaluate:

$$\int_{1}^{9} \frac{2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2 + 3}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} dx$$

25. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 21, 22, 23, and 24, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 - B^2 + C^2 - D$

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21. Find the sum of the third hexagonal number and the fourth octagonal number.

22. If (x, y) is an ordered pair of real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, find the maximum value of $2(x + y)^3$.

23. Evaluate:
$$\int_{1}^{\pi/2} ((x-1)e^x \cos x - (x-1)e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x) dx$$

24. Evaluate:

$$\int_{1}^{9} \frac{2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2 + 3}{2\sqrt{x}}}{x} dx$$

25. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 21, 22, 23, and 24, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 - B^2 + C^2 - D$

26. Let vectors $\mathbf{a} = [-1, 0, 1]$, $\mathbf{b} = [3, 4, 3]$, and $\mathbf{c} = [2, -3, 2]$. If $[-6, -17, 6] = c_1 \mathbf{a} + c_2 \mathbf{b} + c_3 \mathbf{c}$, find the value of $c_1 c_2 c_3$.

27. Find the sum of all $x \in [0, 2)$ such that $\cos(3\pi x) = \sin(2\pi x)$.

28. Let f(x) denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Evaluate: $\sum_{n=0}^{9} \left(\int_{n}^{n+2} f(x) dx \right)$

29. Region *R* is defined to be the region in the *xy*-plane bounded by the *x*-axis, the line x = 1, and the graph of $y = kx^2$, for some positive *k*. Keith wants Richard to calculate the volume when *R* is revolved about the *x*-axis. Richard accidentally revolves *R* around the *y*-axis instead. Surprisingly, he obtains the same volume. Find the value of 8*k*.

30. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 26, 27, 28, and 29, respectively. Evaluate: $\sqrt{A^2} + \sqrt{B + D + 10} + \sqrt{C}$

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26. Let vectors $\mathbf{a} = [-1, 0, 1]$, $\mathbf{b} = [3, 4, 3]$, and $\mathbf{c} = [2, -3, 2]$. If $[-6, -17, 6] = c_1 \mathbf{a} + c_2 \mathbf{b} + c_3 \mathbf{c}$, find the value of $c_1 c_2 c_3$.

27. Find the sum of all $x \in [0, 2)$ such that $\cos(3\pi x) = \sin(2\pi x)$.

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30. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 26, 27, 28, and 29, respectively. Evaluate: $\sqrt{A^2} + \sqrt{B + D + 10} + \sqrt{C}$ 31. In the Cartesian plane, let *O* be the origin, Q = (5, 0) and *P* a point on the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 = 36$. As *P* goes along the entire circumference of the circle, the centroid of triangle *OPQ* traces out a curve *C*. Find the area enclosed by *C*.

32. The cosine of the smallest angle in a triangle with side lengths 6, 7, 8 is m/n where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n.

33. Evaluate:
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

34. Evaluate:
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} dx = \lim_{b \to 0^+} \int_b^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} dx$$

35. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 31, 32, 33, and 34, respectively. Evaluate: (A - B)(C - D)

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31. In the Cartesian plane, let *O* be the origin, Q = (5, 0) and *P* a point on the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 = 36$. As *P* goes along the entire circumference of the circle, the centroid of triangle *OPQ* traces out a curve *C*. Find the area enclosed by *C*.

32. The cosine of the smallest angle in a triangle with side lengths 6, 7, 8 is m/n where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n.

33. Evaluate:
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

34. Evaluate:
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \, dx = \lim_{b \to 0^+} \int_b^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} \, dx$$

35. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 31, 32, 33, and 34, respectively. Evaluate: (A - B)(C - D)

36. 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} .

37. Find the number of times the line $y = \frac{x}{100\pi} - 1$ intersects the graph of $y = \sin x$.

38. Let $f(x) = \int_0^{\pi} t^x \sin t \, dt$, where x is a real number. A number c is selected at random from the set {2, e, $\sqrt{5}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 2.5, 3, π }. Find the probability the equation f(x) = c has at least one solution.

39. Let A = (0, -10), B = (2, 0), and C = (c, d) be a point on the graph of $y = x^2$. Find the value of c that minimizes the area of triangle *ABC*.

40. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 36, 37, 38, and 39, respectively. Evaluate: 2AD + B + C

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36. 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} .

37. Find the number of times the line $y = \frac{x}{100\pi} - 1$ intersects the graph of $y = \sin x$.

38. Let $f(x) = \int_0^{\pi} t^x \sin t \, dt$, where *x* is a real number. A number *c* is selected at random from the set {2, *e*, $\sqrt{5}$, $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, 2.5, 3, π }. Find the probability the equation f(x) = c has at least one solution.

39. Let A = (0, -10), B = (2, 0), and C = (c, d) be a point on the graph of $y = x^2$. Find the value of c that minimizes the area of triangle *ABC*.

40. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 36, 37, 38, and 39, respectively. Evaluate: 2AD + B + C

41. In convex quadrilateral *ABCD*, $|AB| = \sqrt{6}$, $|BC| = 5 - \sqrt{3}$, |CD| = 6, $m \angle ABC = 135^{\circ}$, and $m \angle BCD = 120^{\circ}$. Find the length of *AD* in simplest radical form.

42. Let P(x) be the second-degree minimal polynomial with integer coefficients (and positive leading coefficient) such that $P(\cos(\pi/5)) = 0$. Evaluate: P(-1)

43. For $f(x) = \frac{2}{729} (4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x)$, let *n* equal the smallest positive value such that the *n*th derivative of *f* evaluated at x = 0 is a positive integer. Find n^2 .

44. If P(x) is a polynomial function with real coefficients such that $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{P(x)}{x^4+1}\right) = \frac{3x^4-1}{(x^4+1)^2}$ for all x, find P(15).

45. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 41, 42, 43, and 44, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 + B^2 + (C - D + 1)^2$

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41. In convex quadrilateral *ABCD*, $|AB| = \sqrt{6}$, $|BC| = 5 - \sqrt{3}$, |CD| = 6, $m \angle ABC = 135^{\circ}$, and $m \angle BCD = 120^{\circ}$. Find the length of *AD* in simplest radical form.

42. Let P(x) be the second-degree minimal polynomial with integer coefficients (and positive leading coefficient) such that $P(\cos(\pi/5)) = 0$. Evaluate: P(-1)

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44. If P(x) is a polynomial function with real coefficients such that $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{P(x)}{x^4+1}\right) = \frac{3x^4-1}{(x^4+1)^2}$ for all x, find P(15).

45. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 41, 42, 43, and 44, respectively. Evaluate: $A^2 + B^2 + (C - D + 1)^2$

46. If $f(x) = \log_2(1 + \sqrt{8x + 1}) - 2$, evaluate: f(6) + f(28) + f(496) + f(8128) + f(33550336)

47. The side lengths of an isosceles triangle with no right angles are $\csc x$, $\sec x$, and $\cot x$. Find the largest possible value of $\csc x$.

48. If $f(x) = e^2$, find f'(2013).

- 49. If $f(x) = 3\pi^2$, evaluate $\int_0^3 f(x) \, dx$.
- 50. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 46, 47, 48, and 49, respectively. Evaluate: $A + BC + \cos \sqrt{D}$

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46. If $f(x) = \log_2(1 + \sqrt{8x + 1}) - 2$, evaluate: f(6) + f(28) + f(496) + f(8128) + f(33550336)

47. The side lengths of an isosceles triangle with no right angles are $\csc x$, $\sec x$, and $\cot x$. Find the largest possible value of $\csc x$.

48. If $f(x) = e^2$, find f'(2013).

49. If $f(x) = 3\pi^2$, evaluate $\int_0^3 f(x) \, dx$.

50. Let *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* be the answers to problems 46, 47, 48, and 49, respectively. Evaluate: $A + BC + \cos \sqrt{D}$