

# **UIL Number Sense Contest**

## **Problems #41-60 and #61-80 from the Sequence Chart**

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**<http://www.uiltexas.org/academics/stem/number-sense>**

## First, some interesting thoughts and ideas

### Right Triangles -- Pythagorean Triples -- Use in Trigonometry

1.  $s^2 + m^2 = h^2$  (interesting labels ----  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ )
2. Area of right triangle  $A = (s \times m)/2$  (interesting labels ----  $A = (b \times h)/2$  )  
 $A = 1/2(a \times b \times \sin c)$
3. Altitude of right triangle  $h = (a \times b)/c$  (interesting labels ---  $a = (s \times m)/h$  )
4. Given  $m$  &  $n$  --- a triple can be created by  $m^2 - n^2$ ,  $2mn$ , &  $m^2 + n^2$  provided:  
     $m$  &  $n$  are relatively prime integers  
     $m > n$   
     $m$  is even and  $n$  is odd or vice versa
5. Special note: the product of the integral sides of a right triangle is divisible by 60.
6. A 30-60-90 triangle has side ratios of  $x$ ,  $\sqrt{3}x$ , &  $2$
7. A 45-45-90 triangle has side ratios of  $x$ ,  $x$ ,  $\sqrt{2}$
8. Pythagorean triples can be used to determine acute, obtuse, or right triangles.
9. Trig:  $\sin = \text{opp/hyp} = y/r$   
     $\cos = \text{adj/hyp} = x/r$   
     $\tan = \text{opp/adj} = y/x$

### Sample problems

1. The legs of a right  $\triangle$  are 5 and 12. The length of the altitude to the hypotenuse is
2. The leg opposite the  $60^\circ$  angle in a right triangle is  $\sqrt{12}$ . The hypotenuse is
3. The hypotenuse of an isoscles right triangle is  $\sqrt{32}$  cm. The sum of the lengths of the two legs is
4. The legs of a right  $\triangle$  are 8 and 15. The length of the altitude to the hypotenuse is

## UIL High School Number Sense Test Problem Sequencing

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### Problems 41 - 60 \*

- 1) Laws of Exponents
- 2) Right Triangle Problems
- 3) Coordinate Geometry Problems
- 4) Regular Polygon Problems
- 5) Inequalities
- 6) Applications of Theorems from Geometry
- 7) Direct and Inverse Variation
- 8) Sequences & Series (Finite & Infinite)
- 9) Complex Numbers
- 10) Logarithms & Logarithmic Equations
- 11) Factorials, Permutations, & Combinations
- 12) Probability/Odds
- 13) Conics
- 14) Binomial Theorem (Expansion)
- 15) Base System Problems Using Operations
- 16) Roots of equations
- 17) Polygonal numbers

### Problems 61 - 70 \*

- 1) Volume & Surface Area
- 2) Greatest Integer
- 3) Application of Remainder Theorem
- 4) Trigonometry
- 5) Determinants
- 6) Matrices
- 7) Vectors
- 8) Composite Functions
- 9) Bases Involving Decimals or Fractions
- 10) Polar/Rectangular Coordinates

### Problems 71 -80 \*

- 1) Function domains and ranges
- 2) Modular Arithmetic
- 3) Limits
- 4) Derivatives
- 5) Slopes of Tangent Lines
- 6) Horizontal & Vertical Asymptotes
- 7) Determining Critical Values
- 8) Maximum & Minimum Problems
- 9) Definite Integration
- 10) Inverse functions

## Any questions on any of these?

(41)  $48^2 - 58^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(42)  $504_7 + 305_7 + 534_7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $_7$

(43) Find  $k$ , given  $5, 4, 9, 13, 22, \dots, 57, k, 149, \dots$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(44)  $5^{(-3)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (decimal)

(45) The vertex of  $y = 4x^2 - 5x - 3$  is  $(h, k)$ .  $h =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(46) The midpoint between the points  $(-5, 4)$  and  $(3, -5)$  is  $(h, k)$ . Find  $h + k$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(47) The smallest root of  $(x + 3)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

(48) If 6 apps cost \$12.24, then 9 apps cost \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(49)  $991^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\*(50)  $\sqrt[3]{542018} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(51) Let  $(1 + 2i) \times (3 - 4i) = a + bi$ . Find  $a + b$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(52)  $i \times i \times i \times i \times i \times i =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(53) If 4, 18, and  $x$  are the sides of a triangle, then  $x + 5 >$  \_\_\_\_\_

(54)  $4\log_{10} 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(55)  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{8}{81} + \dots =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(56)  $1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + 15 + \dots + 78 + 91$ . \_\_\_\_\_

(57)  $74^2 + 33^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(58)  $(504_6 - 405_6)(2_6) =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $_6$

(59) Find the sum of all positive integers  $x$  such that  $3x - 6 \leq 10$ . \_\_\_\_\_

\*(60)  $7 \times 14 \times 21 \times 28 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Any questions on any of these?

- (61)  $0.454545\dots$  base 8 = \_\_\_\_\_ base 10 (fraction)
- (62)  $(6x^2 + x - 7) \div (x + 1)$  has a remainder of \_\_\_\_\_
- (63) X varies inversely as Y. If X = 16 when Y = 4. find Y when X = 12. Y = \_\_\_\_\_
- (64) The simplified coefficient of the  $x^4y^2$  term in the expansion of  $(x + 3y)^6$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (65)  $f(x) = 3 - 5\cos(\pi x + 1)$ . The amplitude is \_\_\_\_\_
- (66)  $\cos^2\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (67)  $\sec^2\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (68)  $f(x) = 5x^2 - 4$ .  $g(x) = 5 + 4x + x^2$ .  $f(g(-1)) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (69)  $10^{11} \div 12$  has a remainder of \_\_\_\_\_
- \*(70)  $\pi^5 \times e^4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (71) If  $3.2^{(x+1)} = 64$  then  $3.2^{(x)} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (72)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\cos(x)}{x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (73) Let  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ . Find  $f'(1)$ . \_\_\_\_\_
- (74) If  $x < 0$  and  $|5x + 4| = 18$  then  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (75) A pair of dice is rolled. The probability of rolling a four on one die but not on both is \_\_\_\_\_
- (76) If  $14^4 \div 4 = (4^x)(49^y)$ , then  $x + y =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (77) If  $f(x) = 5 - \frac{4x-5}{4}$  then  $f^{-1}(8) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (78)  $(0.571428571428571428\dots) \div (0.222\dots) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (79) 12.5% of a mile = \_\_\_\_\_ yards
- \*(80)  $(504.2018)^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_