## The Collegiate Interscholastic League Number Sense Test • HS Invitational A • 2008

		Final	
Contestant's Number		2nd	
•			Initials
<b>Directions:</b> Do not turn this page until the person conducting are 80 problems. Solve accurately and quickly as many as you of BE SOLVED MENTALLY. Make no calculations with pape end of each problem. Problems marked with a (*) require approximation within five percent of the exact answer will be scored correct;	can in the order in which they appear and pencil. Write only the answer eximate integral answers; any answ	ar. ALL PROBLEM or in the space prover to a starred pro	IS ARE TO vided at the
The person conducting this contest should explain these di	rections to the contestants.		
STOP – WAIT	F FOR SIGNAL!		
$(1) \ \ 2008 + 208 - 23 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	(18) The mode of 2, 8,4, 8,	2,- 4, 8, 4, and 8	is
(2) $50 \times 200.8 =$	$(19) MMVIIII - MIV = \_$	(Arabic	Numeral
(3) $\frac{2}{7} + 2\frac{1}{8} =$ (mixed number)	*(20) $987 - 654 \times 321 = $		
(4) $\frac{7}{8} \div 0.2 =$ (improper fraction)	(21) If $A = 3$ , $B = 5$ , and $C = B$ , then $BC + A = 0$		
$(5) (24+18) \div 12 \times (3-6) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$(22) \ 7.777 3.333 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$		
(6) $7.5\% =$ (proper fraction)	(23) Find the simple interest on \$500.00 at 5% for five years. \$		
(7) $15 \times 28 = $	$(24) \ 4^{-1} + 4^{-2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$		
(8) $28 \div 11 + 18 \div 11 = $	(25) 6 pints is what percent	t of a gallon?	9
$(9) \ 23^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ $*(10) \ 41 \times 411 + 4111 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	(26) Which of the followin 15, or 18?		
(11) The largest prime divisor of 65 is	(27) $\sqrt[3]{2197}$		
(12) $11 \div 1\frac{2}{3} =$ (decimal)	(28) $\{s, l, o, p, e\} \cap \{l, i, n\}$	$\{e\}$ has $\_$ distinct	t elements
(13) If 12 ounces of nuts cost \$1.25 then 3 pounds of nuts will cost \$	(29) If $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3x}{5}$ , then $x = $		
	*(30) $118 \times 118 - 19 \times 121$		
(14) 280 plus 30% of 320 is	$(31) \ 43_8 - 21_8 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$		
(15) Which is smaller, $1\frac{1}{3}$ or 1.3?	(32) If $x - 3 = -4$ , then $x$		
(16) 2 ft. $\times$ 3 ft. $\times$ 4 ft. = cubic yards	$(33) 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2$	$5^2 + 8^2 = $	

(17)  $(34+65+96) \div 3$  has a remainder of \_\_\_\_\_ (34)  $(4^4+3^3\times 2^2) \div 5$  has a remainder of \_\_\_\_\_

- $(35) \ 15\frac{1}{5} \times 5\frac{1}{5} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- $(36) |6 |-3 6|| = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (37) The area of rhombus is 135 in<sup>2</sup> and one diagonal is 18 in. The other diagonal is \_\_\_\_\_ in.
- (38) If a = 5 and b = 3, then  $(a b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (39) If x + 3y = 5 and x 2y = 4, then y =
- \*(40)  $\sqrt[3]{1730} \times \sqrt{142} \times 12 =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- $(41) \ 63 \div 1.75 =$
- (42)  $3^4 \times 3^k \div 3^5 = 3^2$ , then k =
- (43)  $212 \times 311 =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- (44) The hypotenuse of right triangle with integral sides is 41 in. The shortest leg is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in.
- $(45) \ 45 \times 95 =$
- (46) (x, y) is the midpoint of the line segment whose endpoints are (2, 5) and (5, 9). y =
- $(47) \ \ 31 \times 4! + 36 \times 3! = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (48) The measure of an exterior angle of a regular n-gon is  $18^{\circ}$ . n =
- $(49) \frac{3}{14} =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- \*(50)  $18^2 \div 9^3 \times 3^6 =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- (51) Let  $|2x + 3| \le 11$ . The least value of x is \_\_\_\_\_
- (52) 18% of  $266\frac{2}{3}$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (53) The vertex of the parabola  $y = x^2 + 8x$  is (h, k). Find h.
- $(54) \ \frac{7}{9} \frac{19}{29} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (55) If y varies inversely with x and x = 4 when y = 3, find x when y = 8.
- $(56) \ 61 \times 69 + 16 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (57)  $(k-4i)^2 = -7 24i$ . Find k.
- (58)  ${}_{6}C_{3} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

- (59) The tenth term of  $2, 7, 12, 17, \ldots$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- $*(60) 24^4 =$
- (61) If  $\sqrt{12} + \sqrt{27} = \sqrt{x}$ , then x =\_\_\_\_\_
- (62) If  $\log_x 3 = 0.5$ , then x =\_\_\_\_\_
- (63) The dot product for  $\vec{u}=\langle 2,1\rangle$  and  $\vec{v}=\langle 4,3\rangle$  is \_\_\_\_\_\_
- (64)  $f(x) = 5x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x 2$  divided by x + 1 has a remainder of \_\_\_\_\_
- (65)  $\cos \frac{4\pi}{3}$
- (66) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} ---- \end{bmatrix}$ .
- (67) If  $\sqrt[4]{a^2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{a} = \sqrt[n]{a^k}$ , where n and k are relatively prime,  $n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (68)  $\sqrt{444889} =$
- (69) The greatest integer function f(x) = [x] has a value of \_\_\_\_\_\_ for  $f(\pi)$ .
- \*(70)  $(e\pi)^2 \times (\pi e)^2 =$ \_\_\_\_\_
- (71) The larger root of  $8x^2 + 25x + 4 = 0$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (72) The smallest value of x in the domain of f(x) so that  $f(x) = \sqrt{4x+5}$  has a real valued range is \_\_\_\_\_
- (73) The rectangular coordinates of the polar coordinates  $(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$  are (x, y). x =
- $(74) \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x^2 + x 20}{x 4} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- (75) If  $f(x) = 3x^2 2x + 1$ , then f'(-4) =
- $(76) \int_{2}^{-2} x^{2} dx = \underline{\qquad}$
- (77) If the initial point of a vector  $\vec{v}$  is (3,7) and the terminal point is (-1,4), then  $||\vec{v}|| =$
- (78)  $111 \times 27 =$
- $(79) \ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- \*(80)  $798 \div 44\frac{4}{9}\% \times 0.25 =$

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