1. How many points (x, y) in the plane satisfy both $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ and $x^2 - 10x + y^2 - 24y = -105$?

(A) none (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) more than 3

2. Let $f(x) = (2x+3)^3$ and $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1$. Denote the sum of the coefficients of the polynomial h(x) = f(g(x)) by *s*. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) $s \le 0$ (B) $1 \le s \le 6$ (C) $7 \le s \le 20$ (D) $21 \le s \le 36$ (E) s > 36

3. The graph of the function f(x) = ||2x| - 10| on the interval [-10, 10] looks like

(A) M (B) W (C) V (D) Λ (E) none of these

4. There is a unique positive number *r* such that the two equations y+2x = 0 and $(x-3)^2 + (y-6)^2 = r^2$ have exactly one simultaneous solution. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) 0 < r < 1 (B) $1 \le r < 3$ (C) $3 \le r < 5$ (D) $5 \le r < 6$ (E) $r \ge 6$

5. The vertices of a triangle are the centers of the circles $C_1 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$, $C_2 = \{(x, y) \mid (x - 4)^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ and $C_3 = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 - 14x + y^2 - 16y = 0\}$. Let *S* be the area of the triangle. Which of the following statements is true?

(A)
$$S \le 6$$
 (B) $6 < S \le 9$ (C) $9 < S \le 12$ (D) $12 < S \le 15$ (E) $S > 15$

6. How many real solutions does the following system have?

$$\begin{cases} x+y = 2, \\ xy-z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 (E) 4

7. Let a > 1. How many positive solutions has the equation

$$\sqrt{a - \sqrt{a + x}} = x ?$$

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 0 (D) 3 (E) 4

8. The top of a rectangular box has area 40 square inches, the front has area 48 square inches, and the side has area 30 square inches. How high is the box?

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 8

9. The lower two vertices of a square lie on the *x*-axis, while the upper two vertices of the square lie on the parabola $y = 15 - x^2$. What is the area of the square?

(A) 9 (B) $10\sqrt{2}$ (C) 16 (D) 25 (E) 36

10. Pansies have 5 petals while lilacs have 4 petals. A bouquet has 20 flowers with a total of 92 petals. Let *P* be the number of pansies in the bouquet. Which of the following statements does *P* satisfy?

(A)
$$3 \le P \le 7$$
 (B) $8 \le P \le 10$ (C) $11 \le P \le 14$ (D) $15 \le P \le 17$ (E) $P \ge 18$

- 11. A three-digit number *abc* is *palindromic* if a = c. What is the number of distinct three-digit palindromic numbers?
 - (A) 72 (B) 84 (C) 88 (D) 90 (E) 100
- 12. The double of a positive number is the triple of its cube. The number is:

(A)
$$\sqrt{2/3}$$
 (B) 1 (C) $\sqrt{3/2}$ (D) $\sqrt[3]{2}/\sqrt{3}$ (E) $\sqrt[3]{3}/\sqrt{2}$

- 13. Suppose *a*, *b* and *c* are positive integers with a < b < c such that 1/a + 1/b + 1/c = 1. What is a + b + c?
 - (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 9 (D) 11 (E) no such integers exist
- 14. A quadratic equation $x^2 9x + a = 0$ has two distinct roots, one of them being twice the other. Which of the following statements is true?

(A)
$$a \le 5$$
 (B) $5 < a \le 10$ (C) $10 < a \le 15$ (D) $15 < a \le 20$ (E) $a > 20$

15. In the quadratic equation $x^2 - 7x + a = 0$ the sum of the squares of the roots equals 39. Find *a*.

(A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 5 (E) 4

16. Evaluate $S = \cot 1^{\circ} \cot 2^{\circ} \cot 3^{\circ} \dots \cot 89^{\circ}$.

(A)
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 (B) $\frac{2}{\pi}$ (C) 1 (D) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (E) 2

- 17. The sides of a right triangle form an arithmetic sequence, while their sum equals 48. Find the area of the triangle.
 - (A) 24 (B) 96 (C) 48 (D) 54 (E) 84
- 18. The ratio of the legs in a right triangle equals 3/2, while the length of the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{52}$. Find the area of the triangle.
 - (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 26 (D) 30 (E) 169
- 19. The Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind of order *n* is defined by $T_n(\cos \alpha) = \cos n\alpha$, so that $T_0(\cos \alpha) = 1$ and hence $T_0(x) = 1$; $T_1(\cos \alpha) = \cos \alpha$, hence $T_1(x) = x$; $T_2(\cos \alpha) = \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha 1$ so that $T_2(x) = 2x^2 1$, etc. What is the value of $T_{10}(\sin \alpha)$?

(A)
$$\cos 10\alpha$$
 (B) $\sin 10\alpha$ (C) $-\sin 10\alpha$ (D) $-\cos 10\alpha$ (E) $\frac{\sin 10\alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

20. Find the maximum value of the expression $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}$ over the square Q: $-1 \le x \le 1, -1 \le y \le 1$.

(A) 1 (B)
$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$
 (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (E) $\frac{4}{3}$