

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECONDARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS CONTEST, 2015

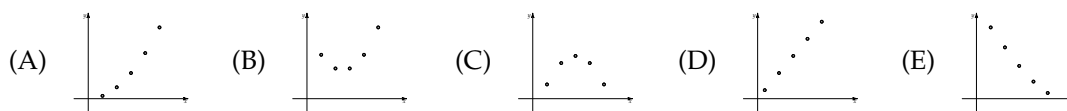
Senior Preliminary

Wednesday, April 1

1. The volume of a cube of side length 3^n cm is $9^{(3^3)} \text{ cm}^3$. The value of n is:

(A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 12 (D) 18 (E) 27

2. Alex draws five circles with radii 1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm. Then for each circle she plots the point (C, A) , where C is its circumference in cm and A is its area in square centimetres. Her graph could look like:

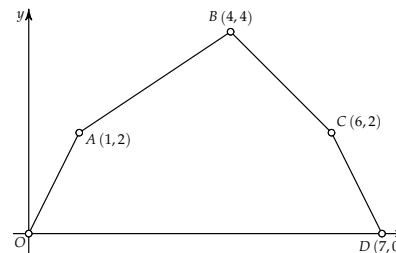


3. Recall that $n! = n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1$. Only one of the expressions below is a perfect square. It is:

(A) $\frac{23! \cdot 24!}{3}$ (B) $\frac{24! \cdot 25!}{3}$ (C) $\frac{25! \cdot 26!}{3}$ (D) $\frac{26! \cdot 27!}{3}$ (E) $\frac{27! \cdot 28!}{3}$

4. The area of the pentagon $OABCD$ is:

(A) 16 (B) 15 (C) 14
(D) 18 (E) 17



5. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 5$, then the value of $x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ is:

(A) 110 (B) 115 (C) 125 (D) 140 (E) 145

6. The sum of the first n terms of a sequence is $n(n - 1)(2n + 3)$. The 11th term of the sequence is:

(A) 2750 (B) 2070 (C) 680 (D) 460 (E) 340

7. The number of integer solutions (P, Q) to the equation

$$\frac{P}{Q} - \frac{Q}{P} = \frac{P+Q}{PQ}$$

where $1 \leq P \leq 9$ and $1 \leq Q \leq 9$, is:

(A) 1 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 72 (E) 81

