



19. There are 210 taking both math and science, so there are  $385 - 210 = 175$  taking math, but not science, and  $240 - 210 = 30$  taking science, but not math. This accounts for  $210 + 175 + 30 = 415$  so far. So the number taking neither is  $430 - 415 = 15$ . Thus the probability is  $\frac{15}{430} = \frac{3}{86}$ .

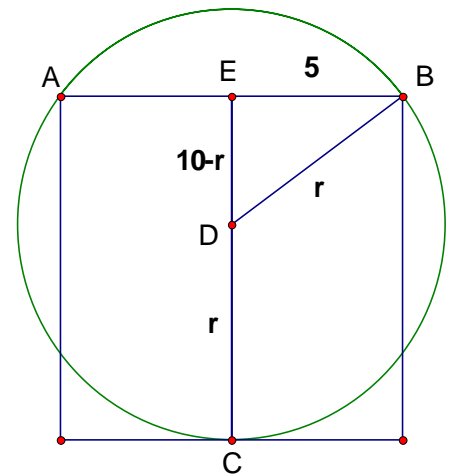
20. Method 1: Find the equations of any two medians and solve the system.

Method 2: the centroid is the average of the vertices, so the coordinates are  $\left(\frac{1+2+9}{3}, \frac{4+7+(-2)}{3}\right) = (4, 3)$ .

Method 3: the midpoint of one of the sides is  $(5, 1)$  and the point is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the way from there to the opposite vertex,  $(2, 7)$ . That gets us to  $(4, 3)$ .

Method 4: The three medians of a triangle are concurrent at a point which is  $\frac{2}{3}$  the distance from any vertex.

21. In the figure shown, D is the center of the circle with radius  $r$ . Use the Pythagorean Theorem on right triangle DEB to get  $(10-r)^2 + 5^2 = r^2$ , and  $r = \frac{25}{4}$ . Or use the power theorem (also called the intersecting chord theorem).  $AE=5$  and E to the circle is  $x$  so  $10x = 25, x = 2.5$ . The diameter is  $\frac{25}{2}$  and the radius is  $\frac{25}{4}$ .



22. The equation simplifies to  $y = \frac{(2x+1)^2(x+1)}{(3x-4)^3}$  So the only vertical

asymptote is  $x = \frac{4}{3}$  and since the numerator and denominator have the same degree, there is a horizontal

asymptote, which is  $y = \frac{4}{27}$ .  $x \neq -\frac{1}{2}, x \neq \frac{4}{3}, x \neq -1$ .

23. The region is one-sixth of a circle of radius 6. So the area of  $\frac{1}{6} \cdot 36\pi = 6\pi$

24. Method 1:  $y = \frac{92-5x}{7} = 13 + \frac{1-5x}{7}$  and we are dealing with integers so  $1-5x$  must be a multiple of 7.

So  $1-5x = \dots, -14, -7, 0, 7, 14, 21, \dots$  and for each  $x$  we can compute the value of  $y$ . But we only take values where  $x$  and  $y$  are both positive. Those which work are  $(17, 1), (10, 6),$  and  $(3, 11)$ .

**Nassau County Interscholastic Mathematics League**

**Solutions**

**2004-2005**

**Contest #5**

Method 2: Work mod 5 and we get  $2y \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$ , so  $y \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ . So  $y = 1, 6, 11, \dots$  and we check to find  $x$  values that fit and are positive.