

Grade 7

EXTRA CHALLENGES - SET I

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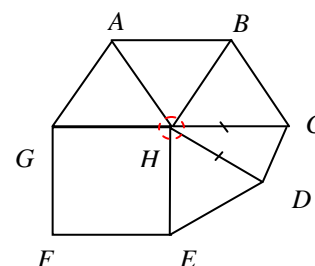
Answers:

- Initially, Dean has 1000 Canadian dollars, which he can exchange for 7000 Hong Kong dollars ($7 \times 1000 = 7000$). At the end of his trip, he has 56 Canadian dollars, which he can exchange for 448 Hong Kong dollars ($56 \times 8 = 448$). That means that over the trip he spent $7000 - 448 = 6552$ Hong Kong dollars.

- At the centre of the heptagon where all the vertices meet, the sum of all the angles must be 360° , because the angles form a circle.

We know that $\angle GHE = 90^\circ$ because it's a vertex of a square, and since all the angles in an equilateral triangle are 60° ,
 $\angle GHA = \angle AHB = \angle BHC = \angle DHE = 60^\circ$.

Thus, $\angle CHD = 360^\circ - 90^\circ - 4(60^\circ) = 30^\circ$. Since $\triangle CDH$ is isosceles, $\angle CDH = \angle HCD = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$. Thus, $\angle HDC = 75^\circ$.



- The population doubles every second, so half of the maximum population is achieved 1 second before the maximum population is achieved. Thus, the bacteria will reach half the maximum population at 59 seconds.
- Creating a list of a, b, c, d , and e , where $a < b \leq c \leq d \leq e$, we know c must be 25 because it's the median. If the mode is 28, at least 2 of the terms must be 28. Since there are only 2 numbers larger than 25, d and e must be 28. The mean is 22, so

$$\frac{a + b + 25 + 28 + 28}{5} = 22$$

$$a + b + 81 = 110$$

$$a + b = 29$$

There is only one mode, so $b < c$ and $c = 25$, thus the largest b can be is 24, so the smallest a can be is 5. The smallest b can be is 15 which means that the largest a can be is 14. Thus, a can be any number between 5 and 14, inclusive.

- A side of a triangle cannot be greater than the sum of the other two sides. Looking at $\triangle ACD$, AC must fall within the interval $2 < AC < 8$. In $\triangle ABC$, AC must fall within the interval $5 < AC < 13$. The intervals of numbers AC can be are numbers within both intervals, so $5 < AC < 8$.