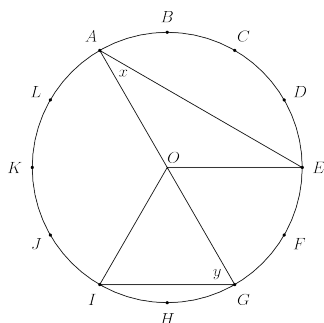


# DU Mathsoc Problem-Solving Set 15

March 3rd, Hilary 2021

**Problem 1:** The circumference of the circle with center  $O$  is divided into 12 equal arcs, marked the letters  $A$  through  $L$  as seen below. What is the number of degrees in the sum of the angles  $x$  and  $y$ ?



(Team Maths 2022)

**Problem 2:** What is the sum of the solutions to the equation  $\sqrt[4]{x} = \frac{12}{7 - \sqrt[4]{x}}$ ?

(AIME 1986)

**Problem 3:** If  $n$  is a positive integer such that  $2n$  has 28 positive divisors and  $3n$  has 30 positive divisors, then how many positive divisors does  $6n$  have?

(AHSME 1996)

**Problem 4:** Find the largest possible value of  $k$  for which  $3^{11}$  is expressible as the sum of  $k$  consecutive positive integers.

(AIME 1987)

**Problem 5:** Find all positive integer solutions of the equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 2020$ .

(Intervarsities Selection Test 2019)

**Problem 6:** A sequence of real numbers  $x_n$  is defined recursively as follows:  $x_0, x_1$  are arbitrary positive real numbers, and

$$x_{n+2} = \frac{1 + x_{n+1}}{x_n}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Find  $x_{1998}$ .

(IRMO 1998)

**Problem 7:** Ares multiplies two integers which differ by 9. Grace multiplies two integers which differ by 6. They obtain the same product  $T$ . Determine all possible values of  $T$ .

(BMO1 2018/19)

**Problem 8:** Suppose that a polynomial  $p(x)$  of degree at most  $n - 1$  satisfies the constraints

$$\int_0^1 x^k p(x) dx = 1 \text{ for all } k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1.$$

Prove that  $p(1) = n^2$ .

(Intervarsities 2019)

**Problem 9:** Show that the curve  $x^3 + 3xy + y^3 = 1$  contains only one set of three distinct points,  $A, B$  and  $C$ , which are vertices of an equilateral triangle, and find its area.

(Putnam 2006 B1)

**Problem 10:** Is the set of positive integers  $n$  such that  $n! + 1$  divides  $(2012n)!$  finite or infinite?

(IMC 2012)

**Problem 11:** Let  $S$  be a set of rational numbers such that

- (a)  $0 \in S$ ;
- (b) If  $x \in S$  then  $x + 1 \in S$  and  $x - 1 \in S$ ; and
- (c) If  $x \in S$  and  $x \notin \{0, 1\}$ , then  $\frac{1}{x(x-1)} \in S$ .

Must  $S$  contain all rational numbers?

(Putnam 2009 A4)