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SYNOPSIS

- 1 Contributor Profile: Peter Y. Woo
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 - Montmorency Contest 2005–06
 - Concourse Montmorency 2005–06
 - solutions to the 2006 British Columbia Colleges Senior High School Mathematics Contest
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- 18 The Olympiad Corner: No. 267 *R.E. Woodrow*

Featuring the Italian Team Selection Text, Pisa 2005; the 11th Form of the Final Round of the XXXI Russian Mathematical Olympiad 2004–2005; the Taiwan Mathematical Olympiad 2005; a correction to problem #4 of Category B Belarus Mathematical Olympiad 2002; and readers' solutions to some of the problems from

 - the Hungarian Mathematical Olympiad 2003–2004, Grades 11–12, Round 2 and the Final Round;
 - the Hungarian Mathematical Olympiad 2003–2004 (Specialized Mathematics Classes), Grades 11–12, First Round;
 - the Finnish High School Math Contest 2004, Final Round;
- 34 Book Reviews *John Grant McLoughlin*
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by C. Edward Sandifer
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by Julian Havil
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38 A Useful Inequality

by Roy Barbara

The author presents and proves a new inequality that turns out to offer an alternative approach to solving a large class of inequalities. When applicable, the method allows reducing a symmetric inequality with three variables to an inequality in just **one** variable.

Enjoy!

44 Problems: 3281, 3301–3312

This month's "free sample" is:

3311. *Proposed by Michel Bataille, Rouen, France.*

Let n be an integer with $n \geq 2$. Suppose that for $k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 2$ we have

$$\binom{n-2}{k} \equiv (-1)^k (k+1) \pmod{n}.$$

Show that n is a prime.

.....

3311. *Proposé par Michel Bataille, Rouen, France.*

Soit n un entier avec $n \geq 2$. On suppose que pour $k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 2$ on a

$$\binom{n-2}{k} \equiv (-1)^k (k+1) \pmod{n}.$$

Montrer que n est un nombre premier.

49 Solutions : 3201–3213