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SYNOPSIS

257 Skoliad: No. 111 *Robert Bilinski*

- 2007 Christopher Newport University Math Contest (selected questions)
- Université Christopher Newport 2007 Concours de maths (questions individuelles)
- solutions to the National Bank of New Zealand Junior Mathematics Competition 2004

266 Mathematical Mayhem *Ian VanderBurgh*

266 Mayhem Problems: M350–M356

268 Mayhem Solutions: M301–M312

279 Problem of the Month *Ian VanderBurgh*

282 The Olympiad Corner: No. 271 *R.E. Woodrow*

Featuring the 19th Lithuanian Team Contest in Mathematics; the X Bosnian Mathematical Olympiad; the Icelandic Mathematical Contest 2004–2005, Final Round; and readers' solutions to some of the problems from

- the XX Olimpiadi Italiene Della Matematica, Cesenatico;
- the 2003 Kürschák Competition;
- the Hellenic Mathematical Competitions 2004;
- the Vietnamese Mathematical Olympiad 2004.

297 Book Reviews *John Grant McLoughlin*

297 *Digital Dice* by Paul J. Nahin Reviewed by Amar Sodhi

298 Problems: 3351–3362

This month's "free sample" is:

3359. *Proposed by Ray Killgrove, Vista, CA, USA and David Koster, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI, USA.*

Consider the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ defined by $a_n = n^2 + n + 1$. Find a subsequence $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ such that $b_1 = a_1$, $b_2 = a_2$, $b_3 > a_3$, every pair of terms from this subsequence are relatively prime, and there are primes which divide no term of the subsequence.

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3359. *Proposé par Ray Killgrove, Vista, CA, É-U et David Koster, Université de Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI, É-U*

Soit la suite $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ de terme général $a_n = n^2 + n + 1$. Trouver une sous-suite $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ telle que $b_1 = a_1$, $b_2 = a_2$, $b_3 > a_3$, chaque paire de termes de cette sous-suite soient relativement premiers, et qu'il existe des nombres premiers qui ne divisent aucun terme de cette sous-suite.

303 Solutions : 3251–3262