THE CONTEST CORNER

No. 29

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The problems featured in this section have appeared in, or have been inspired by, a mathematics contest question at either the high school or the undergraduate level. Readers are invited to submit solutions, comments and generalizations to any problem. Please see submission guidelines inside the back cover or online.

To facilitate their consideration, solutions should be received by the editor by **January 1, 2016**, *although late solutions will also be considered until a solution is published.*

CC141. Alice writes down 100 consecutive natural numbers. Bob multiplies 50 of them: 25 smallest ones and 25 largest ones. He then multiplies the remaining 50 numbers. Can the sum of the two products be equal to $100! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \ldots \cdot 100$?

CC142. Roboto writes down a number. Every minute, he increases the existing number by double of the number of its natural divisors (including 1 and itself). For example, if he started with 5, the sequence would be $5, 9, 15, 23, \ldots$. What is the maximum number of perfect squares that appears on the board within 24 hours?

CC143. Summer Camp has attracted 300 students this year. On the first day, the students discovered (as mathematicians would) that the number of triples of students who mutually know each other is greater than the number of pairs of students who know each other. Prove that there is a student who knows at least 5 other students.

CC144. Year 2013 is the first one since Middle Ages that uses 4 consecutive digits in its base 10 representation. How many other years like this will there be before year 10,000?

CC145. Can a natural number be divisible by all numbers between 1 and 500 except for some two consecutive ones? If so, find these two numbers (show all possible cases).

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CC141. Arianne choisit 100 nombres naturels consécutifs. Bernard multiplie 50 d'entre eux, les 25 plus petits et les 25 plus gros. Ensuite, il multiplie les 50 autres. Est-ce que la somme de ces deux produits peut être égale à $100! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \ldots \cdot 100$?

CC142. Ramses écrit un nombre au tableau. À chaque minute, il en écrit un autre, égal au nombre précédent auquel il ajoute le double de son nombre de diviseurs naturels (incluant 1 et soi-même). À titre d'exemple, si le premier nombre est 5, la suite serait $5, 9, 15, 23, \ldots$. Quel est le nombre maximum de carrés parfaits qui pourraient apparatre au tableau dans les 24 premières heures?

CC143. Un camp d'été a attiré 300 élèves à esprit mathématique. Le premier jour, ils ont constaté que le nombre de triplets d'élèves à connaissance mutuelle dépassait le nombre de couples d'élèves à connaissance mutuelle. Démontrer qu'il existe un élève qui connait au moins 5 autres élèves.

CC144. L'année 2013 est la première depuis le moyen âge dont la représentation en base 10 utilise 4 chiffres consécutifs. Combien d'autres telles années y aura-t-il avant l'année 10 000?

CC145. Est-ce qu'un nombre naturel peut être divisible par tous les entiers de 1 à 500, sauf pour deux entiers consécutifs? Si oui, déterminer ces deux entiers, en fournissant tous les cas possibles.

CONTEST CORNER SOLUTIONS

Statements of the problems in this section originally appear in 2013: 39(9), p. 392–393.

CC91. A line segment of constant length 1 moves with one end on the x-axis and the other end on the y-axis. The region swept out (that is, the union of all possible placements) is R. Find the equation of the boundary of R.

Originally 2014 Science Atlantic Math Contest, problem 7.

We received one correct solution. We present the solution of David Manes.

The equation of the boundary of R is $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$, the equation of an astroid. We will use the following fact: For a family of level curves $F(x, y, t) = C$, with variable parameter t, the boundary of the region R swept out must satisfy the condition $\frac{\partial F(x,y,t)}{\partial t} = 0$.

By symmetry, it suffices to assume that the segment is in the first quadrant. Let t denote the x-coordinate of the point A on the x-axis. Then the y-coordinate of the point B on the y-axis is $\sqrt{1-t^2}$. The equation of line AB is then $F(x, y, t) = 1$, where

$$F(x,y,t) = \frac{x}{t} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}. \tag{1}$$

Differentiating (1) with respect to t, we obtain

$$-\frac{x}{t^2} + \frac{yt}{\left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^3} = 0.$$

Therefore

$$\frac{x}{t^3} = \frac{y}{\left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^3} = k.$$

Then $x = kt^3$ and $y = k\left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^3$. Substituting these expressions into (1), we get $kt^2 + k\left(1-t^2\right) = 1$, or $k = 1$. Eliminating t gives the claimed equation.

CC92. Each of the positive integers 2013 and 3210 has the following three properties:

1. it is an integer between 1000 and 10000,
2. its four digits are consecutive integers, and
3. it is divisible by 3.

In total, how many positive integers have these three properties?

Originally 2013 Canadian Senior Math Contests, problem A5.

We received six correct submissions and one incorrect submission. We present the solution by Henry Ricardo.

Property 3 holds if and only if the sum of the integer's digits is divisible by 3.

Thus if k, $k+1$, $k+2$, and $k+3$ are four consecutive digits used to construct a number satisfying our requirements, then their sum, $4k+6$, must be divisible by 3. This forces the smallest digit, k, to be a multiple of 3. Eliminating $k=9$, we are left with $k=0$, 3 or 6.

Since a four-digit number cannot begin with 0, there are $3 \cdot 3!$ permutations of the digits 0, 1, 2, 3 that form a number satisfying our conditions. Then there are 4! permutations of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 4! permutations of 6, 7, 8, 9 giving us a total of 66 positive integers satisfying all three properties.

CC93. If $x, y, z > 0$ and $xyz = 1$, find the range of all possible values of

$$\frac{x^3+y^3+z^3-x^{-3}-y^{-3}-z^{-3}}{x+y+z-x^{-1}-y^{-1}-z^{-1}}.$$

Originally SMT 2012, problem 11 of Team Test.

We received two correct solutions and one incorrect solution. We present the solution of Šefket Arslanagić, modified slightly by the editor.

Let

$$M = \frac{x^3+y^3+z^3-x^{-3}-y^{-3}-z^{-3}}{x+y+z-x^{-1}-y^{-1}-z^{-1}}.$$

Since $xyz = 1$, we have

$$M = \frac{(x^3-1)(y^3-1)(z^3-1)}{(x-1)(y-1)(z-1)} = (x^2+x+1)(y^2+y+1)(z^2+z+1).$$

By the AM-GM inequality,

$$x^2+x+1 \geq 3x, \quad y^2+y+1 \geq 3y, \quad \text{and} \quad z^2+z+1 \geq 3z,$$

so that $M \geq 27xyz = 27$. Equality occurs in this last inequality if and only if $x = y = z = 1$, which is excluded. The range is thus a subset of $(27, \infty)$. To see that the range is in fact all of $(27, \infty)$, note for instance that if $z = 1$, then

$$M = 3(x^2+x+1)\left(\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{x}+1\right) = \frac{3(x^2+x+1)^2}{x^2}.$$

The function $f(x) = \frac{3(x^2+x+1)^2}{x^2}$ is continuous on its domain $(0, \infty)$, and $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 27$, while $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \infty$.

CC94. If $\log_2 x, (1 + \log_4 x)$ and $\log_8 4x$ are consecutive terms of a geometric sequence, determine the possible values of x.

Originally 2009 Euclid Contest, problem 9a.

We received three correct submissions and six incorrect solutions (most people here did not properly account for the case when the second and third terms are 0, which is not allowed for a geometric sequence). We present the solution by Paolo Perfetti.

Let a be the common ratio of our geometric sequence and let $b = \log_2 x$. We can rewrite the terms of our sequence as $\log_2 x, 1 + \frac{1}{2}\log_2 x, \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\log_2 x$. Then:

$$1 + \frac{1}{2}b = ab, \qquad \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}b = a^2 b.$$

Solving for (a, b) yields $(2/3, 6)$ and $(0, -2)$. The solution $(0, -2)$ is inadmissable, since the ratio of a geometric sequence cannot be 0. Thus $\log_2 x = 6$ so $x = 64$.

CC95. Positive integers x, y, z satisfy $xy + z = 160$. Determine the smallest possible value of $x + yz$.

Originally American Regions Mathematics League Competition 2013, problem 5 (Team).

We received four correct submissions and two incorrect submissions. We present the solution by Alina Sîntămărian.

The smallest possible value of $x + yz$ is 50.

Let $a = x + yz$. We analyze the following cases.

- $\boxed{y = 1}$ Then $z = 160 - x$ and $a = x + 160 - x = 160$.
- $\boxed{y = 2}$ Because $2x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 79$. Then

$$a = x + 2(160 - 2x) \implies x = \frac{2 \cdot 160 - a}{3} \le 79 \implies a \ge 83.$$

  For $x = 79$ and $z = 2$ we have $a = 83$.
- $\boxed{y = 3}$ Because $3x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 53$. Then, from $a = x + 3(160 - 3x)$ we get that $a \ge 56$. For $x = 53$ and $z = 1$ we have $a = 56$.
- $\boxed{y = 4}$ Because $4x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 39$. Then, from $a = x + 4(160 - 4x)$ we get that $a \ge 55$. For $x = 39$ and $z = 4$ we have $a = 55$.
- $\boxed{y = 5}$ Because $5x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 31$. Then, from $a = x + 5(160 - 5x)$ we get that $a \ge 56$. For $x = 31$ and $z = 5$ we have $a = 56$.
- $\boxed{y = 6}$ Because $6x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 26$. Then, from $a = x + 6(160 - 6x)$ we get that $a \ge 50$. For $x = 26$ and $z = 4$, we have $a = 50$.
- $\boxed{y = 7}$ Because $7x + z = 160$, it follows that $x \le 22$. Then, from $a = x + 7(160 - 7x)$ we get that $a \ge 64$. For $x = 22$ and $z = 6$ we have $a = 64$.

- $\boxed{y=8}$ Because $8x+z=160$, it follows that $x \le 19$. Then, from $a = x+8(160-8x)$ we get that $a \ge 83$. For $x=19$ and $z=8$ we have $a=83$.
- $\boxed{y=9}$ Because $9x+z=160$, it follows that $x \le 17$. Then, from $a = x+9(160-9x)$ we get that $a \ge 80$. For $x=17$ and $z=7$ we have $a=80$.

We also analyze the following cases.

- $\boxed{z=1}$ Then $xy = 159 = 3 \cdot 53$. So, we can have

$$\begin{array}{llcl} x=1, & y=159 & \Longrightarrow & a=160, \\ x=3, & y=53 & \Longrightarrow & a=56, \\ x=53, & y=3 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=159, & y=1 & & \text{was analyzed.} \end{array}$$

- $\boxed{z=2}$ Then $xy = 158 = 2 \cdot 79$. So, we can have

$$\begin{array}{llcl} x=1, & y=158 & \Longrightarrow & a=517, \\ x=2, & y=79 & \Longrightarrow & a=160, \\ x=79, & y=2 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=158, & y=1 & & \text{was analyzed.} \end{array}$$

- $\boxed{z=3}$ Then $xy = 157$. So, we can have

$$\begin{array}{llcl} x=1, & y=157 & \Longrightarrow & a=472, \\ x=157, & y=1 & & \text{was analyzed.} \end{array}$$

- $\boxed{z=4}$ Then $xy = 156 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 13$. So, we can have

$$\begin{array}{llcl} x=1, & y=156 & \Longrightarrow & a=625, \\ x=2, & y=78 & \Longrightarrow & a=314, \\ x=3, & y=52 & \Longrightarrow & a=211, \\ x=4, & y=39 & \Longrightarrow & a=160, \\ x=6, & y=26 & \Longrightarrow & a=110, \\ x=12, & y=13 & \Longrightarrow & a=64, \\ x=13, & y=12 & \Longrightarrow & a=61, \\ x=26, & y=6 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=39, & y=4 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=52, & y=3 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=78, & y=2 & & \text{was analyzed,} \\ x=156, & y=1 & & \text{was analyzed.} \end{array}$$

If $y \ge 10$ and $z \ge 5$, then $a = x+yz > 50$. Therefore, the smallest possible value of $x+yz$ is 50.