

()
«Phystech.International» 2016/17

11	10	9
1	1	15
2	11	17
3	3	1
4	4	3
5	5	11
6	6	16
7	7	6
8	8	14
9	12	12
10	13	13

1. a , param1 param2.

Find the smallest positive integer a such that param1 is divisible by param2.

param1	param2	
$a(a+2)(a+4)(a+6)(a+8)$	10^6	31242
$a(a+6)(a+12)(a+18)(a+24)$	10^7	156226
$a(a+14)(a+28)(a+42)(a+56)$	10^6	31194
$a(a+18)(a+36)(a+54)(a+72)$	10^7	156178

10^6

a

$a(a+2)(a+4)(a+6)(a+8)$

31242.

5

5

5

5^6

$a - a + 8$

$2 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 2^6$

$a =$

$31250 - 8 = 31242 -$

2. $x + y = \text{param1}$.
 $\sqrt[4]{8x^3y^3(x^2 + y^2)}$?

It is known that $x + y = \text{param1}$. What is the maximum possible value of $\sqrt[4]{8x^3y^3(x^2 + y^2)}$?

param1	
9	162
11	242
13	338
15	450
17	578

$x + y = 9$.
 $\sqrt[4]{8x^3y^3(x^2 + y^2)}$?

162

$9 = 2a$.

$x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}$, $xy \leq a^2$, $u \leq a^2$, $u = xy$.
 $f(u) = u^3(4a^2 - 2u)$, $0 \leq u \leq a^2$.
 $\therefore f'(u) = 4u^2(3a^2 - 2u)$.
 $\max(f(u)) = f(a^2) = 2a^8$.
 $\sqrt[4]{8 \cdot 2a^8} = 2a^2 = 162$.

3. a, b, c
 $ax^2 + \text{param1}bx + c = 0$,
 $bx^2 + \text{param1}cx + a = 0$,
 $cx^2 + \text{param1}ax + b = 0$

param2? ().

Let a, b, c be positive numbers. Each of the equations
 $ax^2 + \text{param1}bx + c = 0$,
 $bx^2 + \text{param1}cx + a = 0$,
 $cx^2 + \text{param1}ax + b = 0$
has at least one real root.

What is the smallest possible value for the product of roots of the second equation if the product of roots of the first equation is equal to param2? (If the equation has only one root let the product be equal to this root squared.)

param1	param2	
10	6	0,24
20	7	0,07
12	9	0,25
8	14	0,875
15	18	0,32

$ax^2+10bx+c=0,$
 $bx^2+10cx+a=0,$
 $cx^2+10ax+b=0$

6? (

0,24

$10/2 = p, 6 = q. \quad c/a = q.$
 $a/b = q/p^2, \quad a^2p^2 = bc. \quad c, \quad : a^2p^2 = abq.$
 $\min\{a/b\} = q/p^2 = 0,24,$
 $a = q, b = p^2, c = q^2.$

4.

param1.

The infinite geometric progression consists of positive integers. It turned out that the product of the first four terms equals param1. Find the number of such progressions.

param1	
$2^{200}3^{300}$	442
$2^{200}5^{400}$	578
$3^{200}5^{600}$	867
$2^{300}7^{600}$	1326
$3^{300}7^{500}$	1092

$$2^{200}3^{300}$$

442

$$b_1^4 q^6 \cdot b_1^2 q^3 = 2^{100} \cdot 3^{150}, \quad b_1 = 2^a 3^b, q = 2^c 3^d$$

$$: 2a + 3c = 100, 2b + 3d = 150. \quad 17$$

$$(c = 2n, \quad a + 3n = 50,$$

$$0 \leq n \leq 16), \quad -26 \quad (b = 3m, 2m + d = 50, \quad 0 \leq m \leq 25).$$

$$17 \cdot 26 = 442.$$

5. $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $f(1) = 1$, $x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(x) + f(y) + xy + 1 = f(x + y).$$

$$f(n) = \text{param1}.$$

n .

Function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(1) = 1$ satisfies the equality $f(x) + f(y) + xy + 1 = f(x + y)$ for any real x, y . Find all integers n for which $f(n) = \text{param1}$. In the answer write down the sum of cubes of all such values of n .

param1	
$2n^2 - 10$	19
$3n^2 - 6n - 11$	63
$2n^2 - 9n + 14$	133
$3n^2 + 19n + 29$	-91

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, \quad f(1) = 1, \quad x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(x) + f(y) + xy + 1 = f(x + y).$$

$$f(n) = 2n^2 - 10.$$

n .

19

$$1), \quad f(k) - f(k-1) = k + 1. \quad y = 1, \quad : f(x) + f(1) + x + 1 = f(x + 1)$$

$$+ f(2) - f(1) = n + 1 + n + \dots + 2. \quad f(n) - f(1) = (f(n) - f(n-1)) + (f(n-1) - f(n-2)) + \dots$$

$$, f(n) = \frac{n^2 + 3n - 2}{2}.$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n^2 + 3n - 2}{2} \quad n \leq 0.$$

$$-2 = 2(2n^2 - 10).$$

$$3n^2 - 3n - 18 = 0.$$

$$n^2 + 3n - 2 = 0.$$

6. param1 , param2 . param3 , ?

The alphabet of a tribe ABYRVALG contains param1 letters. An arbitrary sequence of these letters is called a word. The tribe's chieftain has written a word of param2 letters. From how many words consisting of param3 letters can we obtain this word by crossing out one letter?

param1	param2	param3	
20	10	11	210
19	11	12	217
18	12	13	222
17	13	14	225
16	14	15	226

20 , 10 . ? , 11 , 210 . AB...CD - 20 , A , 19 . A B , 19 . B , 20 . 10 · 19 + 20 = 210 .

7. N. CM BN ABCDE AE M, DE P.

$ABCDE$, $ABPM$ $DCPN$ –
param1 param2?

Point M is chosen on the side AE and point N is chosen on the side DE of a convex pentagon $ABCDE$. Segments CM and BN intersect at point P . What is the smallest possible area of $ABCDE$ if it is given that $ABPM$ and $DCPN$ are parallelograms with areas param1 and param2 respectively?

param1	param2	
8	9	29
10	45	85
9	50	89
6	75	111
8	49	85

$ABCDE$, AE M , DE
 N , CM BN P , $ABPM$ $DCPN$ –
 $ABPM$ $DCPN$ –
8 9?

29

$ABPM$ $DCPN$, BCP
 $MPNE$ S_1, S_2, S_3 S_4 . $AM \square BP$ $PN \square CD$.
 $AE \square BN \square CD$. $DE \square CM \square AB$. $MPNE$ –
 $S_4 : S_1 = NP : PB$ ($ABPM$ $MPNE$ BCP $DCPN$, $S_3 : S_2 =$
 $\frac{1}{2} BP : PN$. $\frac{S_4}{S_1} \cdot \frac{S_3}{S_2} = \frac{1}{2}$. $S = S_1 + S_2 +$
 $S_3 + S_4 =$
 $= S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \frac{S_1 S_2}{2 S_3} \geq S_1 + S_2 + 2 \sqrt{S_3 \cdot \frac{S_1 S_2}{2 S_3}} = S_1 + S_2 + \sqrt{2 S_1 S_2} = 29$.
 $S_3 = S_4$.

8. param1. param2?

It is given that param1. Find the largest possible value of param2.

param1	param2	
$\frac{9 \cos^2 x - 7 + 12 \sin x}{16 - 9 \sin^2 x + 6 \sqrt{5} \cos x} = 3$	$6 \sin x$	4
$\frac{25 \sin^2 x - 37 + 40 \cos x}{35 - 25 \cos^2 x - 30 \sin x} = 4$	$10 \cos x$	8

$\frac{33-16\cos^2 x-24\sin x}{16\sin^2 x-19-8\sqrt{7}\cos x}=2$	$12\sin x$	9
$\frac{15-9\cos^2 x+6\sin x}{9\sin^2 x-7+12\sqrt{2}\cos x}=\frac{1}{2}$	$6\sin x$	-2

$$\frac{9\cos^2 x-7+12\sin x}{16-9\sin^2 x+6\sqrt{5}\cos x}=3. \quad 6\sin x?$$

4

$$\frac{9\cos^2 x-7+12\sin x}{16-9\sin^2 x+6\sqrt{5}\cos x}=\frac{6-(3\sin x-2)^2}{2+(3\cos x+\sqrt{5})^2}.$$

3, $3\sin x-2=0$ $3\cos x+\sqrt{5}=0.$ $6\sin x$

4.

9. ABC ($C=90^\circ$) AL
 BM , P ,
 $AP = \text{param1}, LP = \text{param2}.$

Bisector AL and median BM of right triangle ABC (angle C is right) intersect at point P . Find the area of triangle ABC if $AP=\text{param1}, LP=\text{param2}$. Round the answer to **closest integer**.

param1	param2	
49	29	2698
25	13	289
16	10	361
36	26	3193
25	17	1216

ABC ($C=90^\circ$) AL
 BM , P ,
 $AP = 49, LP = 29.$

2698

$$AP = 49 = (m+n)^2, LP = 29 = m^2 + n^2.$$

ACL $BM: \frac{AP}{PL} \cdot \frac{LB}{BC} \cdot \frac{CM}{MA} = 1.$ $\frac{LB}{BC} = \frac{m^2 + n^2}{(m+n)^2},$ $\frac{LB}{LC} = \frac{m^2 + n^2}{2mn}.$

$\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{m^2 + n^2}{2mn},$

$$AB = k(m^2 + n^2), AC = 2kmn. \quad BC = k(m^2 - n^2).$$

$$LC = \frac{2mn}{m^2 + 2mn + n^2} BC = \frac{2kmn(m^2 - n^2)}{(m+n)^2} = \frac{2kmn(m-n)}{m+n}.$$

$$AL^2 = \left(\frac{2kmn(m-n)}{m+n} \right)^2 + (2kmn)^2 = 2 \left(\frac{2kmn}{m+n} \right)^2 (m^2 + n^2).$$

$$2 \left(\frac{2kmn}{m+n} \right)^2 (m^2 + n^2) = \left((m+n)^2 + (m^2 + n^2) \right)^2. \quad k = \frac{(m^2 + mn + n^2)(m+n)}{2mn\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}}.$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} k(m^2 - n^2) \cdot 2kmn = \frac{(m^2 + mn + n^2)^2 (m+n)^2 (m^2 - n^2)}{2mn(m^2 + n^2)} \approx 2698.$$

10. A clock hand points to 12. Jack writes a sequence consisting of param1 symbols, each symbol being plus or minus. After that he gives this sequence to a robot. The robot reads it from right to left. If he sees a plus he turns the clock hand 120° clockwise and if he sees a minus he turns it 120° counterclockwise. Find the number of sequences such that after the robot finishes the program the clock hand still points to 12.

param1	
11	682
12	1366
13	2730
14	5462
15	10922

11. A clock hand points to 12. Jack writes a sequence consisting of param1 symbols, each symbol being plus or minus. After that he gives this sequence to a robot. The robot reads it from right to left. If he sees a plus he turns the clock hand 120° clockwise and if he sees a minus he turns it 120° counterclockwise. Find the number of sequences such that after the robot finishes the program the clock hand still points to 12.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n - 12, \quad b_n - n, \\
 a_{n+1} = 2b_n, \quad b_{n+1} = a_n + b_n, \\
 a_0 = 1, \quad a_1 = 0, \\
 a_{11} = 682.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \quad S(k) \quad k. \quad n - \\
 S(n) + S(n+1) = \text{param1}, \\
 n, \quad n=1234567890, \\
 12890.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $S(k)$ denote the sum of all the digits in decimal representation of a positive integer k . Let n be the smallest positive integer satisfying the condition $S(n) + S(n+1) = \text{param1}$. As the answer to the problem write down a five-digit number such that its first two digits coincide with first two digits of n and its last three digits coincide with the last three digits of n . For example, if $n=1234567890$, then the answer must be 12890.

param1	
2016	59989
664	49989
1580	39989
4000	79989

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(k) \quad k. \quad n - \\
 S(n) + S(n+1) = 2016, \\
 n, \quad n=1234567890, \\
 12890.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 59989 \\
 n \quad 9, \quad S(n+1) = S(n) + 1, \quad S(n) + S(n+1) - \\
 \cdot 2016, \quad n \quad 9. \\
 S(n+1) = S(n) - 8, \quad S(n) = 1012. \\
 599\dots989 (\quad 111). \\
 n \quad S(n) \quad 59989.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \quad AC - \\
 = \quad = \quad ,
 \end{aligned}$$

On a planet in Alpha Centauri system each state has a three-coloured flag. For any two states their flags have exactly one common colour. What is the maximum possible number of states on this planet given that param1 different colours can be encountered on the flags?

param1	
1225	612
715	357
1843	921
1745	872
1463	731

1225?
612

A, B, C.
A, B, C.
1) A.
1224 612
A.
2) X Y A, D, E, A, Y, B.
D. Y B, D, F.
Y, B, D), F(
B, C.

14. ABCDE AE M, DE
N. CM BN P.
ABCDE, ABPM DCPN –
param1 param2, BCP
param3.

Point M is chosen on the side AE and point N is chosen on the side DE of a convex pentagon $ABCDE$. Segments CM and BN intersect at point P . Find the area of $ABCDE$ if it is given that $ABPM$ and $DCPN$ are parallelograms with areas $param1$ and $param2$ respectively and the area of triangle BCP equals $param3$?

param1	param2	param3	
5	8	10	25
6	10	3	29
7	9	7	27,5
8	11	20	41,2
9	12	4	38,5

$N.$ CM BN $ABCDE$ AE $M,$ DE
 $ABCDE,$ $ABPM$ $DCPN-$ BCP $10.$

25

$MPNE$ $ABPM$ $DCPN,$ BCP
 S_1, S_2, S_3 $S_4.$ $AM \square BP$ $PN \square CD.$
 $AE \square BN \square CD.$ $DE \square CM \square AB.$ $MPNE -$
 $S_4 : S_1 = NP : PB$ $($ $ABPM$ $MPNE$ $).$
 BCP $DCPN,$ $S_3 : S_2 =$
 $\frac{1}{2}BP : PN.$ $:\frac{S_4}{S_1} \cdot \frac{S_3}{S_2} = \frac{1}{2}.$ $, S = S_1 + S_2 +$
 $S_3 + S_4 = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + \frac{S_1 S_2}{2 S_3} = 25.$

15.

$($ $-$ $).$
 $param2$ $?$ $param1$

In a class all children are of pairwise different height. Physical education teacher wants to arrange them in a row so that all the boys would stand in increasing order of height (from left to right) and all the girls would stand in increasing order of height (from left to right). Find the number of ways to arrange the children under this condition if there are param1 boys and param2 girls in this class.

param1	param2	
12	9	293930
11	8	75582

9	13	497420
8	12	125970
11	11	705432

$C_{21}^{12} = 293930$.

$$12+9=21$$

$$C_{21}^{12} = 293930.$$

16. Find a positive integer n that satisfy equation param1.

param1	
$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{601}{900}$	24
$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{703}{1053}$	26
$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{757}{1134}$	27
$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{871}{1305}$	29
$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{331}{496}$	31

$$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{601}{900}.$$

$$\frac{2^3-1}{2^3+1} \cdot \frac{3^3-1}{3^3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n^3-1}{n^3+1} = \frac{(2-1)(2^2+2+1)}{(2+1)(2^2-2+1)} \cdot \frac{(3-1)(3^2+3+1)}{(3+1)(3^2-3+1)} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(n-1)(n^2+n+1)}{(n+1)(n^2-n+1)}$$

$$: (m+1)^2 - (m+1) + 1 = m^2 + m + 1,$$

$$\frac{2-1}{2+1} \cdot \frac{3-1}{3+1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n^2+n+1}{2^2-2+1} = \frac{601}{900},$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2}{n(n+1)} \cdot \frac{n^2+n+1}{2^2-2+1} = \frac{601}{900}, \quad \frac{n^2+n+1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{601}{600}, \quad n(n+1) = 600, \quad n = 24,$$

17.

param1
param2

?

The difference between the squares of two different real numbers is param1 times greater than the difference between these numbers. The difference between the cubes of these numbers is param2 times greater than the difference between these numbers. Find the ratio of difference between the fourth powers of these numbers to the difference between squares of these numbers.

param1	param2	
37	1069	769
40	1209	818
37	1039	709
40	1201	802
31	741	521

769

$$a^2 - b^2 = k(a - b) \quad a^3 - b^3 = m(a - b) \quad (k = 37, m = 1069)$$

$$a + b = k \quad a^2 + ab + b^2 = m.$$

$$: ab = k^2 - m.$$

$$(a^4 - b^4) : (a^2 - b^2) = a^2 + b^2 = m - ab = 2m - k^2 = 769.$$