"Baltic Way – 93" mathematical team contest

Riga, November 13, 1993

Hints and solutions

1. Assume $a_1 > a_3 > 0$. As the square of $\overline{a_1a_2a_3}$ must be a five-digit number we have $a_1 \leqslant 3$. Now a straightforward case study shows that $\overline{a_1a_2a_3}$ can be 301 , 311 , 201 , 211 or 221 .

2. Let $a = 6$, $b = 3$ and denote $x_n = an + b$. Then we have $x_l \cdot x_m = x_{6lm+3(l+m)+1}$ for any natural numbers l and m . Thus, any powers of the numbers x_n belong to the same sequence.

3. The three consecutive numbers $33 = 3 \cdot 11$, $34 = 2 \cdot 17$ and $35 = 5 \cdot 7$ are all "interesting". On the other hand, among any four consecutive numbers there is one of the form $4k$ which is "interesting" only if $k = 1$. But then, we have either 3 or 5 among the four numbers, neither of these being "interesting".

4. Denote

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{625}{4} - n}} + \sqrt{\frac{25}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{625}{4} - n}} = \sqrt{25 + 2\sqrt{n}} \, ,$$

then $n = \left(\frac{p^2 - 25}{2}\right)^2$ and obviously p is an odd number not less than 5 . If $p \geqslant 9$ then $n > \frac{625}{4}$ and the initial expression would be undefined. The two remaining values $p = 5$ and $p = 7$ give $n = 0$ and $n = 144$ respectively.

5. Factorize the expression:

$$n^{12} - n^8 - n^4 + 1 = (n^4 + 1)(n^2 + 1)^2(n - 1)^2(n + 1)^2$$

and note that one of the two even numbers $n - 1$ and $n + 1$ is divisible by 4 .

6. Denote $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$, then we have $g(x) = \frac{x^2}{f(x)} = \frac{x}{h(x)}$ and $g(f(x)) = \frac{f(x)}{h(f(x))} = x$ which yields $h(f(x)) = \frac{f(x)}{x} = h(x)$. Using induction we easily get $h(f^{(k)}(x)) = h(x)$ for any natural number k where $f^{(k)}(x)$ denotes $\underbrace{f(f(\ldots f}_{k}(x)\ldots))$. Now

$$f^{(k+1)}(x) = f(f^{(k)}(x)) = f^{(k)}(x) \cdot h(f^{(k)}(x)) = f^{(k)}(x) \cdot h(x)$$

and $\frac{f^{(k+1)}(x)}{f^{(k)}(x)} = h(x)$ for any natural number k . Thus,

$$\frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{x} = \frac{f^{(k)}(x)}{f^{(k-1)}(x)} \cdot \ldots \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = (h(x))^k$$

and $\frac{f^{(k)}(3)}{3} = (h(3))^k \in \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$ for all k . This is only possible if $h(3) = 1$ and thus $f(3) = g(3) = 3$.

7. From the second and third equation we find $z = 2x$ and $x = \dfrac{20-y}{3}$. Substituting these into the first equation yields $\left(\dfrac{40-2y}{3}\right)^x = \left(y^2\right)^x$. As $x \neq 0$ (otherwise we have 0^0 in the first equation which is usually considered undefined) we have $y^2 = \pm\dfrac{40-2y}{3}$ (the '$-$' case occurring only if x is even). The equation $y^2 = -\dfrac{40-2y}{3}$ has no integer solutions; from $y^2 = \dfrac{40-2y}{3}$ we get $y = -4$, $x = 8$, $z = 16$ (the other solution $y = \dfrac{10}{3}$ is not an integer).

   Remark. If we accept the definition $0^0 = 1$, then we get the additional solution $x = 0$, $y = 20$, $z = 0$. Defining $0^0 = 0$ gives no additional solution.

8. Denote by I and D the sets of all positive integers with strictly increasing (respectively, decreasing) sequence of digits. Let D_0, D_1, D_2 and D_3 be the subsets of D consisting of all numbers starting with 9, not starting with 9, ending in 0 and not ending in 0, respectively. Let $S(A)$ denote the sum of all numbers belonging to a set A. All numbers in I are obtained from the number 123456789 by deleting some of its digits. Thus, for any $k = 0, 1, \ldots, 9$ there are C_9^k k-digit numbers in I (here we consider 0 a 0-digit number). Every k-digit number $a \in I$ can be associated with a unique number $b_0 \in D_0$, $b_1 \in D_1$ and $b_3 \in D_3$ such that

$$a + b_0 = 999\ldots 9 = 10^{k+1} - 1\,;$$
$$a + b_1 = 99\ldots 9 = 10^k - 1\,;$$
$$a + b_3 = 111\ldots 10 = \frac{10}{9}(10^k - 1)\,.$$

   Hence we have

$$S(I) + S(D_0) = \sum_{k=0}^{9} C_9^k (10^{k+1} - 1) = 10 \cdot 11^9 - 2^9\,;$$
$$S(I) + S(D_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{9} C_9^k (10^k - 1) = 11^9 - 2^9\,;$$
$$S(I) + S(D_3) = \frac{10}{9}(11^9 - 2^9)\,.$$

   Noting that $S(D_0) + S(D_1) = S(D_2) + S(D_3) = S(D)$ and $S(D_2) = 10S(D_3)$ we obtain the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} 2S(I) + S(D) = 11^{10} - 2^{10} \\ S(I) + \dfrac{1}{11}S(D) = \dfrac{10}{9}(11^9 - 2^9) \end{cases}$$

   which yields

$$S(I) + S(D) = \frac{80}{81} \cdot 11^{10} - \frac{35}{81} \cdot 2^{10}\,.$$

   This sum contains all one-digit numbers twice, so the final answer is

$$\frac{80}{81} \cdot 11^{10} - \frac{35}{81} \cdot 2^{10} - 45 = 25617208995\,.$$

9. Adding all four equations we get $x + y + z + t = 0$. On the other hand, the numbers x, y, z, t are simultanously positive, negative or equal to zero. Thus, $x = y = z = t = 0$ is the only solution.

10. Let m be such index that $|a'_m - b'_m| = \max\limits_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n} |a'_i - b'_i| = c$. Without loss of generality we may assume $a'_m > b'_m$. Consider the numbers $a'_m, a'_{m+1}, \ldots, a'_n$ and $b'_1, b'_2, \ldots, b'_m$ — as there are $n+1$ numbers altogether and only n places in the initial sequence there must exist an index j such that we have a_j among $a'_m, a'_{m+1}, \ldots, a'_n$ and b_j among $b'_1, b'_2, \ldots, b'_m$. Now, as $b_j \leqslant b'_m < a'_m \leqslant a_j$ we have $|a_j - b_j| \geqslant |a'_m - b'_m| = c$ and $\max\limits_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n} |a_i - b_i| \geqslant c = \max\limits_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n} |a'_i - b'_i|$.

11. Assume the big triangle lie on one of its sides, then a suitable strategy for the spider will be as follows:
    1) First, move to the lower left vertex of the big triangle;
    2) Then, as long as the fly is higher than the spider, move upwards along the left side of the big triangle;
    3) After reaching the horizontal line where the fly is, retain this situation while moving to the right (more precisely: move “right”, “right-up” or “right-down” depending on the last move of the fly).

12. An example for 18 connections is shown on Fig. 1 (where single, double and dashed lines denote the three different kinds of transportation). On the other hand, a graph with 13 vertices can be connected if it has at least 12 edges, so the total number of connections for any two kinds of vehicle is at least 12. Thus, twice the total number of all connections is at least $12 + 12 + 12 = 36$.

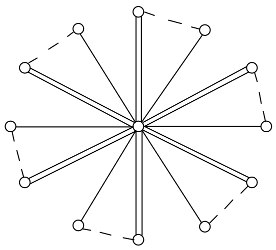

Figure 11

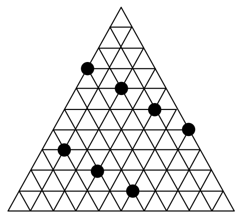

Figure 12

13. An example for 7 vertices is shown on Fig. 2. Now assume we have chosen 8 vertices satisfying the conditions of the problem. Let the height of each small triangle be equal to 1 and denote by a_i, b_i, c_i the distance of the i-th point from the three sides of the big triangle. For any $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 8$ we then have $a_i, b_i, c_i \geqslant 0$ and $a_i + b_i + c_i = 10$. Thus, $(a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_8) + (b_1 + b_2 + \ldots + b_8) + (c_1 + c_2 + \ldots + c_8) = 80$. On the other hand, each of the sums in the brackets is not less than $0 + 1 + \ldots + 7 = 28$, but $3 \cdot 28 = 84 > 80$, a contradiction.

14. **Remark:** The proposed solution to this problem claimed that it is enough to remove 7 vertices but the example to demonstrate this appeared to be incorrect. Below we show that removing 6 vertices is not sufficient but removing 8 vertices is. It seems that removing 7 vertices is *not* sufficient but we currently know no potential way to prove this, apart from a tedious case study.

    The example on Fig. 3a demonstrates that it suffices to remove 8 vertices to “destroy” all squares. Assume now that we have managed to do that by removing only 6 vertices. Denote the horizontal and vertical lines by A, B, …, E and 1, 2, …, 5 respectively. Obviously, one of the removed vertices must be a vertex of the big square — let this be vertex $A1$. Then, in order to “destroy” all the squares shown on Fig. 3b–e we have to remove vertices $B2$, $C3$, $D4$, $D2$ and $B4$. Thus we have removed 6 vertices without having any choice but a square shown on Fig. 3f is still left intact.

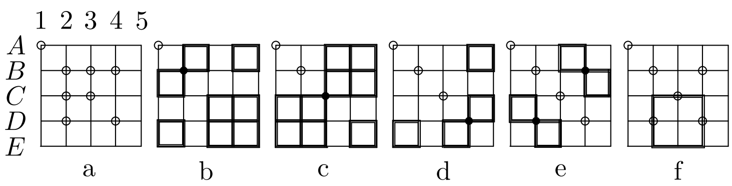

Figure 13

15. We can write 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 on the sides of one die and 1, 1, 1, 7, 7, 7 on the sides of the other. Then each of the 12 possible sums appears in exactly 3 cases.

16. First, note that the centres O_1 and O_2 of the two circles lie on different sides of the line EH — otherwise we have $r < 12$ and AB cannot be equal to 14. Let P be the intersection point of EH and O_1O_2 (see Fig. 4). Points A and D lie on the same side of the line O_1O_2 (otherwise the three lines AD, EH and O_1O_2 would intersect in P and $|AB| = |BC| = |CD|$, $|EF| = |FG| = |GH|$ would imply $|BC| = |FG|$, a contradiction). It is easy to see that $|O_1O_2| = 2 \cdot |O_1P| = |AC| = 28\,\text{cm}$. Let $h = |O_1T|$ be the height of triangle O_1EP, then we have $h^2 = 14^2 - 6^2 = 160$ from triangle O_1TP and $r^2 = h^2 + 3^2 = 169$ from triangle O_1TF. Thus, $r = 13\,\text{cm}$.

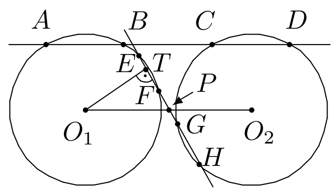

Figure 14

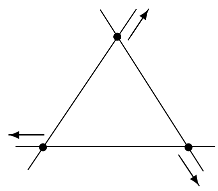
Figure 15

17. Yes, it is. First, place the three points at the vertices of an equilateral triangle at the "zero" moment and let them move with equal velocities along the straight lines determined by the sides of the triangle as shown on Fig. 5. Then, at any moment in the past or future, the points are located at the vertices of some equilateral triangle, and thus cannot be collinear. Finally, to make the velocities of the points also differ, take any non-zero constant vector such that its projections to the three lines have different lengths and add it to each of the velocity vectors. This is equivalent to making the whole picture "drift" across the plane with constant velocity, so the non-collinearity of our points is preserved (in fact, they are still located at the vertices of an equilateral triangle at any given moment).

18. Let the line OC intersect AB in point P. As AM is a median, we have $\dfrac{|AP|}{|PB|} = \dfrac{|AK|}{|KC|}$ (this obviously holds if $|AB| = |AC|$ and the equality is preserved under uniform compression of the plane along BK). Applying the sine theorem to the triangles ABK and BCK we obtain $\dfrac{|AP|}{|PB|} = \dfrac{|AK|}{|KC|} = \dfrac{|AB|}{|BC|} = \dfrac{5}{4}$ (see Fig. 6). As $|AP| + |PB| = |AB| = 15$ then we have $|AP| = \dfrac{25}{3}$ and $|PB| = \dfrac{20}{3}$. Thus $|AC|^2 - |BC|^2 = 25 = |AP|^2 - |BP|^2$ and $|AC|^2 - |AP|^2 = |BC|^2 - |BP|^2$. Applying now the cosine theorem to the triangles APC and BPC we get $\cos\angle APC = \cos\angle BPC$, i.e. $P = L$. As above, we can use a compression of the plane to show that $KP \parallel BC$ and therefore $\angle OPK = \angle OCB$. As $|BM| = |MC|$ and $\angle BPC = 90^\circ$ we have $\angle OCB = \angle OPM$. Combining these equalities, we get $\angle OLK = \angle OPK = \angle OCB = \angle OPM = \angle OLM$.

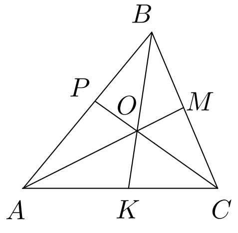

Figure 16

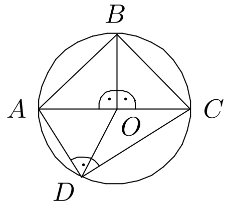

Figure 17

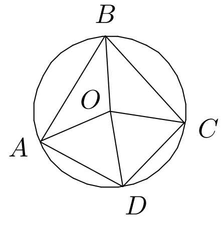

Figure 18

19. As the quadrangle $ABCD$ is inscribed in a circle, we have $\angle ABC + \angle CDA = \angle BCD + \angle DAB = 180^\circ$. It suffices to show that each of these angles is equal to 90°, then each of the angles AOB, BOC, COD and DOA is also equal to 90° and thus $ABCD$ is a square. We consider the two possible situations:

a) At least one of the diagonals of $ABCD$ is a diameter — say, $\angle AOB+\angle BOC=180^\circ$. Then $\angle ABC=\angle CDA=90^\circ$ and at least two of the angles AOB, BOC, COD and DOA must be 90°: say, $\angle AOB=\angle BOC=90^\circ$. Now, $\angle COD=\angle DAB$ and $\angle DOA=\angle BCD$ (see Fig. 7). Using the fact that $\frac{1}{2}\angle DOA=\angle DCA=\angle BCD-45^\circ$ we have $\angle BCD=\angle DAB=90^\circ$.

b) None of the diagonals of the quadrangle $ABCD$ is a diameter. Then $\angle AOB+\angle COD=\angle BOC+\angle DOA=180^\circ$ and no angle of the quadrangle $ABCD$ is equal to 90°. Consequently, none of the angles AOB, BOC, COD and DOA is equal to 90°. W.l.o.g. we assume that $\angle AOB>90^\circ$, $\angle BOC>90^\circ$ (see Fig. 8). Then $\angle ABC<90^\circ$ and thus $\angle ABC=\angle COD$ or $\angle ABC=\angle DOA$. As $\angle COD+\angle DOA=\angle AOC=2\angle ABC$, we have $\angle COD=\angle DOA$ and $\angle AOB+\angle DOA=180^\circ$, a contradiction.

20. Clearly, the volume of a regular tetrahedron contained in a sphere reaches its maximum value if and only if all four vertices of the tetrahedron lie on the surface of the sphere. Therefore, a "good" tetrahedron with maximum volume must have its vertices at the vertices of the cube (for proof, inscribe the cube in a sphere). There are exactly two such tetrahedra, their volume being equal to $1-4\cdot\frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{3}$. On the other hand, one can find arbitrarily small "good" tetrahedra by applying homothety to the maximal tetrahedron, with the centre of the homothety in one of its vertices.