## NC STATE MATHEMATICS CONTEST – APRIL 2008 itute # \*\*\* PART I: 20 MULTIPLE CHOICE PROBLEMS 1. If Adam had three more quarters, he would have twice as many quarters as Barbara. If Barbara had six more quarters, she would have three times as many quarters as Adam. If Adam and Barbara put all of their quarters together, how many quarters would they have? b) 8 c) 10 d) 12 a) 6 e) 16 2. If 0 < a < b, how many real solutions, x, does the equation $\pi |x - a| = 2|x - b|$ have? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) The equation has no real solutions. 3. How many solutions, *x*, does the equation $\tan(2x) = \cot(x)$ have if $0 \le x \le 2\pi$ ? d) 6 🖤 c) 5 a) 3 b) 4 e) More than 6 4. Let a be a fixed real number that is greater than 1. How many real numbers b are there such that N. the equation $a^x + a^{-x} = b$ has a <u>unique</u> real solution x? a) There are no such values of b. b) There is exactly one such value of b. c) There is more than one but finitely many such values of b. d) There are infinitely many such values of b. e) The number of such values of b depends on the value of a. 5. For non-zero c, let $f_c(t) = \frac{t+1}{ct-1}$ for $t \neq \frac{1}{c}$ . Let I be the set of non-zero real numbers, c, such that $f_c(f_c(t)) = t$ for all $t \neq \frac{1}{c}$ . Which of the following statements about the set *I* is correct? b) I contains exactly one real number. a) I contains no real numbers. c) I contains more than one, but finitely many real numbers. d) I contains infinitely many, but not all, non-zero real numbers. e) I contains all non-zero real numbers. 6. How many distinct intersections do the two polar curves $r = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta)}$ and $r = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta - \pi/4)}$ have N. in the *xy*-plane? a) 0 b) exactly 1 c) exactly 2 d) exactly 3 e) more than 3

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7. Two coins are removed at random and without replacement from a box that contains 3 nickels, 2 Y. dimes and 1 coin whose value is 0. What is the probability that the value of one of the two removed coins is five cents more than the value of the other removed coin? a) 1/3 b) 2/5 c) 7/15 e) 3/5 d) 1/2 \_\_\_\_ 8. In a two-person chess tournament, the contestants play a total of 21 games. The winner of a game is awarded 1 point and the loser is awarded 0 points. If a game ends in a tie, both players are awarded 1/2 point. If Contestant I won 4 more games than her opponent, how many points, altogether, were awarded to Contestant I? a) 25/2 c) 23/2b) 12 d) 11 e) The answer cannot be determined uniquely from the given information. Y. A disk, D, is inscribed in a square, S, with edge length 2. The four points of contact between the circle and the square form the vertices of a smaller square T. Two points are chosen at random and independently from S. A point in T earns 8 dollars, a point in D but not in T earns 9 dollars, and a point in S but not in D earns 10 dollars. What is the probability that the two chosen points will earn a total of eighteen dollars? c) 0.296 d) 0.378 N. b) 0.286 e) 0.592 % a) 0.189 🐪 10. Given the points O(0, 0), A(0, 1), and B(1, 1) in the xy-plane, suppose that points C(x, 1) and D(1, y) are chosen such that 0 < x < 1 and such that points O, C, and D are collinear. If x has also been chosen such that the sum of the areas of triangles OAC and BCD is as small as possible then 而时间的称林塔梯 a) x = 1/2. b) x is a rational number greater than 1/2 and less than or equal to 2/3. c) x is an irrational number between 1/2 and 2/3. d) x is a rational number greater than 2/3 and less than or equal to 1. e) x is an irrational number between 2/3 and 1. 11. A *palindrome* on the alphabet {H,T} is a sequence of H's and T's which reads the same from left to right as from right to left. Thus, HTH, HTTH, HTHTH and HTHHTH are palindromes of lengths 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. Let P(n) denote the number of length n palindromes on the alphabet {H,T}. For how many values of n is 1000 < P(n) < 10,000? 5 (S c) 6 d) 7 e) 8 b) 5 a) 4 12. Let n = 77553311 in base 16, i.e.  $n = 7(16^7) + 7(16^6) + 5(16^5) + \dots + 3(16^2) + 1(16) + 1(1)$ . Let S be the set of <u>distinct</u> base 16 numbers that are obtained by rearranging the digits in n. How many x in S have the property that n - x is divisible by ten? [For example, if x = 75753311 in base 16, then n - x is divisible by 10 since its base 10 representation ends in 0.] b) 1260 a) 630 c) 2520 d) 20.160 e) 40,320

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13. The syml orderings	bols <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>f</i> repr s of the integers from	resent the integers 1, 2, 1 through 6 satisfy bot	3, 4, 5, 6 in some h of the following	order. How many equations?
ute say	a+b	+c+d = e+2f and 2	a+b=2d+c	Trustitute 30
a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 3	e) 4
14. The entri independ that the v	les in the two-by-two lently, and, for each er value of the determina	determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$ are ntry, the probability that is even is 1/2, what	integers that are cl at the entry is <u>odd</u> it is the value of <i>p</i> ?	nosen randomly and s <i>p</i> . If the probability
a) 1/3	b) 1/2 c) 2/	(3 d) $\sqrt{2}/2$	e) None of a)	through d) is correct.
15. Given a ι How mai	unit cube, let <i>T</i> be the ny non-congruent trian	set of all triangles who ngles are contained in 2	se vertices are also	vertices of the cube.
a) 2	b) 3	c) 4	d) 5	e) More than 5
16. How mai	ny four-digit integers,	<i>n</i> , have the property the $n$ in reverse order <sup>2</sup>	the value of $3n$	is the four-digit integer
Johanneu	by writing the digits (			
a) 0	b) 1	c) 2	d) 4	e) More than 4
a) 0 17. One side lengths o determine	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info	c) 2 c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which prmation? ) $a + b$ , (II) $a^2 + b^2$ , (	d) 4 f side has length 4. f of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$	e) More than 4 Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the quantities can be
a) 0 17. One side lengths o determine a) Only (I) d) Only (I) an	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info (I) nd (II)	c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which ormation? ) $a + b$ , (II) $a^2 + b^2$ , ( b) Only (II) e) None of the three	d) 4 f side has length 4. f of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$	<ul> <li>e) More than 4</li> <li>Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the juantities can be</li> <li>e) Only (III)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>a) 0</li> <li>17. One side lengths o determin</li> <li>a) Only (I)</li> <li>d) Only (I) and</li> <li>18. Alice has probabili In each reach reacher is declared round. W</li> </ul>	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info (I) nd (II) s a coin that lands hea ty 1/4. Alice and Bill ound, the players toss ed to be a tie and the g ed to be the winner an What is the probability	c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which prmation? ) $a + b$ , (II) $a^2 + b^2$ , ( b) Only (II) e) None of the three ds with probability 1/3 use these coins to play their coins simultaneo game is over. If exactly d the game is over. If that the game ends in	d) 4 f side has length 4. f of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$ and Bill has a coirry f a game that consinually. If they both of f one of the two ob neither obtains a hor a tie?	<ul> <li>e) More than 4</li> <li>Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the quantities can be</li> <li>e) Only (III)</li> <li>a that lands heads with sts of successive rounds obtain a head, the game tains a head, that player ead, they play another</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>a) 0</li> <li>17. One side lengths o determin</li> <li>a) Only (I)</li> <li>d) Only (I) at</li> <li>18. Alice has probabili In each reis declare is declare round. W</li> <li>a) 1/16</li> </ul>	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info (1) nd (II) s a coin that lands hea ty 1/4. Alice and Bill ound, the players toss ed to be a tie and the g ed to be the winner an Vhat is the probability b) 1/12	c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which ormation? ) $a + b$ , $(II) a^2 + b^2$ , ( b) Only (II) e) None of the three ds with probability 1/3 use these coins to play their coins simultaneo game is over. If exactly d the game is over, If that the game ends in c) 1/6	d) 4 f side has length 4. f of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$ and Bill has a coir f a game that consi- usly. If they both of f one of the two ob- neither obtains a ho- a tie? d) 5/12	<ul> <li>e) More than 4</li> <li>Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the quantities can be</li> <li>e) Only (III)</li> <li>a that lands heads with sts of successive rounds obtain a head, the game tains a head, that player ead, they play another</li> <li>e) 7/12</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>a) 0</li> <li>17. One side lengths o determined</li> <li>a) Only (I)</li> <li>d) Only (I) a</li> <li>18. Alice has probabili In each reis declare is declare round. W</li> <li>a) 1/16</li> </ul>	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info (1) nd (II) s a coin that lands hear ty 1/4. Alice and Bill ound, the players toss ed to be a tie and the g ed to be the winner an Vhat is the probability b) 1/12	c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which ormation? ) $a + b$ , (II) $a^2 + b^2$ , ( b) Only (II) e) None of the three ds with probability 1/3 use these coins to play their coins simultaneo game is over. If exactly d the game is over. If that the game ends in c) 1/6	d) 4 is side has length 4. in of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$ and Bill has a coirry a game that consinusly. If they both of y one of the two ob neither obtains a here a tie? d) 5/12	<ul> <li>e) More than 4</li> <li>Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the quantities can be</li> <li>e) Only (III)</li> <li>a that lands heads with sts of successive rounds obtain a head, the game tains a head, that player ead, they play another</li> <li>e) 7/12</li> </ul>
a) 0 17. One side lengths o determin a) Only (I) d) Only (I) a 18. Alice has probabili In each re is declare round. W a) 1/16	b) 1 of a parallelogram ha of the diagonals of the ed from the given info (I) nd (II) s a coin that lands heat ty 1/4. Alice and Bill ound, the players toss ed to be a tie and the g ed to be the winner an Vhat is the probability b) 1/12	c) 2 s length 3, and another parallelogram. Which ormation? ) $a + b$ , (II) $a^2 + b^2$ , ( b) Only (II) e) None of the three ds with probability 1/3 use these coins to play their coins simultaneo game is over. If exactly d the game is over. If that the game ends in c) 1/6 2008 North C	d) 4 f side has length 4. f of the following of $III$ ) $a^3 + b^3$ and Bill has a coir f a game that consinually. If they both of f one of the two ob neither obtains a hor a tie? d) $5/12Carolina State Mathematical construction of the two oblights and the second of the two oblights and the second of the two oblights are second of the two oblight$	<ul> <li>e) More than 4</li> <li>Let <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> denote the quantities can be</li> <li>c) Only (III)</li> <li>a that lands heads with sts of successive rounds obtain a head, the game tains a head, that player ead, they play another</li> <li>e) 7/12</li> </ul>

19. The pair of two-digit numbers 12 and 63 have the interesting property that if the product expression 12 × 63 is read in reverse order 36 × 21, the two product expressions are equal, i.e. 12 × 63 = 36 × 21. How many pairs of two-digit numbers with this property are there in which one of the numbers in the pair is greater than 20 and less than 30, and the units digit of the other number in the pair is an odd prime? [NOTE: 1 is not a prime.]

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b) 4 a) 3 e) More than 6 c) 5 20. For n > 4, let *M* denote the minimum of C(a,2) + C(b,2) where a + b = n and  $2 \le a \le n - 2$ . [Here C(x, y) denotes the number of ways to choose y objects from x objects.] Consider the following statements: multilite # # 13 PR maximue # # 3 PR (I) *M* is a perfect square whenever *n* is odd. (II) M is NOT a perfect square whenever n is even. (III) No value of *M* is prime. Which of (I), (II) and (III) are true? b) Only (I) is true. c) Only (II) is true. a) None are true d) Only (I) and (II) are true. e) All three are true.

## PART II: 10 INTEGER ANSWER PROBLEMS

- 1. Suppose that nine men, mowing at equal rates, can mow the grass on a three-acre lot in two hours. How long, <u>in minutes</u> (to the nearest minute), would it take two of these men to mow the grass on a quarter-acre lot?
  - 2. If the complex numbers x and y satisfy  $x^3 y^3 = 98i$  and x y = 7i, then xy = a + bi where a and b are real numbers. What is the value of a+b?

3. Consider the <u>non-convex</u> quadrilateral *ABCD* in the *xy*-plane, where A = (0,6), B = (10,0), C = (16,20) and D = (8,6). What is the area of *ABCD*, expressed to the nearest integer?

- 4. If a man rides his bike from home to work at a constant rate of 15 miles per hour, he will arrive at work one hour earlier than if he had walked to work at a constant rate of 3 miles per hour. What is the distance from the man's home to work, <u>expressed in feet</u>, to the nearest foot? [NOTE: There are 5280 feet in a mile.]
- 5. How many ordered pairs of integers (i, j) with  $1 \le i < j \le 12$  are there such that the greatest common divisor of  $2^i 1$  and  $2^j 1$  is one?

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6. A sphere is inscribed in a regular tetrahedron with edge length 2. Thus the sphere is tangent to 1. each of the four faces of the tetrahedron. Let P and Q be two of the points of tangency. If d is the distance between P and Q and  $d^2 = m/n$  where m and n are positive integers with greatest common divisor 1, what is the value of m + n?

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- 7. How many positive integers less than or equal to 2008 can be written in the form  $n^2 m^2$  where  $1 \le m < n$  are integers?
  - 8. Six is the smallest positive integer that is the area of a triangle whose edge lengths are consecutive positive integers. If S is the set of all positive integers, n, such that n is the area of a triangle whose edge lengths are consecutive positive integers, what is the smallest integer in S that is greater than six?
  - 9. At "Genius U." there are 100 male and 100 female physics majors. Of these, 60 men and 40 women have signed up for Professor Faraday's course in quantum mechanics. Professor Faraday also offers a second "invitation only" class in space-time anomalies for physics majors. The number of men and the number of women in the space-time anomalies course must be equal. and the number of students who belong to only one of his two classes must be as small as possible. Assuming that these conditions are satisfied, how many different class sizes are possible for Professor Faraday's space-time anomalies class?
- 10. An analog clock is manufactured with an hour hand and a minute hand that are indistinguishable from one another. (There is no second hand on the clock.) At some point in time between noon and midnight, a photograph of the clock face is to be taken. At how many such times will it be impossible to discern the time the photograph was taken from the image of the clock face? (Assume that the position of the clock's hands can be determined with complete accuracy.)

Astitute # \*\* \*\* The following problem, which extends Integer Answer Problem #5, will be used only as part of a tie-breaking procedure. Do not work on it until you have completed the rest of the test.

## TIE BREAKER PROBLEM

Astitute # # # How many ordered pairs of integers (i, j) with  $1 \le i < j \le 27$  are there such that the greatest common divisor of  $2^i - 1$  and  $2^j - 1$  is one?

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