

# Problem Solving (MA2201)

## Week 11

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1. Show that if the subset  $S \subset \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$  contains more than  $n$  numbers then one of these numbers must divide another.

2. Show that the only integral values taken by

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{xy}$$

with integers  $x, y$  are  $\pm 3$ .

3. Find all primes of the form

$$101010 \dots 101$$

(with alternate digits 0, 1, beginning and ending with 1).

4. Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with the property that

$$f(x) - f(y) \leq (x - y)^2$$

for all  $x, y$ .

5. Show that the last digit of  $n^n$  is periodic. What is the period?

6. For which real numbers  $x$  does the sequence

$$x, \cos x, \cos(\cos x), \cos(\cos(\cos x)), \dots$$

converge?

7. Can you put 6 points on the plane such that the distance between any two is an integer, but no three are collinear?
8. Prove that every integer  $\geq 12$  is the sum of two composite numbers.
9. How many “minimal paths” are there from one corner of a chessboard to the opposite corner, going along the edges of the squares? (Evidently each minimal path will consist of 16 such edges.)
10. For each real number  $r < 0$  the subset  $U(r)$  of the complex plane is defined by

$$U(r) = \{z : |z^2 + z + 1| < r\}.$$

For which  $r$  is  $U(r)$  connected?

11. Show that

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{a_i - a_j}{i - j}$$

is an integer for any strictly increasing sequence of integers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ .

12. What is the largest integer expressible as the product of positive integers with sum 2011?
13. Give two intersecting lines  $l, m$  and a constant  $c$ , find the locus of a point  $P$  such that the sum of the distances from  $P$  to the lines  $m, n$  is equal to  $c$ .
14. The four points  $A, B, C, D$  in space have the property that  $AB, BC, CD, DA$  touch a sphere at the points  $P, Q, R, S$ . Show that  $P, Q, R, S$  lie in a plane.
15. How many digits does the number  $125^{100}$  have?

### Challenge Problem

The function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has a continuous derivative,  $f(0) = 0$  and  $|f'(x)| \leq |f(x)|$  for all  $x$ . Show that  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x$ .