

## Week 2: Assorted Problems

- 1:** Let  $n$  and  $b$  be positive integers with  $b \geq 6$ . Suppose that, in base  $b$ , we have  $n = 1254_b$  and  $2n = 2541_b$ . Find  $n$  and  $b$  (in base 10).
- 2:** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbf{R}$ . Suppose that  $x + y + z = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$  and  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3$ . Find  $x^4 + y^4 + z^4$ .
- 3:** Let  $U = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1, y \neq x\}$  and let  $f(x, y) = \ln(1 - x^2 - y^2) - \frac{1}{(y - x)^2}$ . Find the maximum value of  $f(x, y)$  for  $(x, y) \in U$ .
- 4:** Find all positive integers  $n < 200$  such that  $n^2 + (n + 1)^2$  is a square.
- 5:** Four points  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  are chosen at random on the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Find the probability that the line segments  $AB$  and  $CD$  intersect.
- 6:** Let  $ABC$  be a triangle with the sides opposite  $A, B$  and  $C$  of length  $a, b$  and  $c$ . For  $0 \leq x \leq c$ , let  $P = P(x)$  be the point on the line segment  $AB$  whose distance from  $A$  is equal to  $x$ , and let  $\theta = \theta(x)$  be the angle  $\theta = \angle APC$ . Show that  $\int_0^c \cos \theta(x) dx = a - b$ .
- 7:** Let  $a_1 = 1$  and for  $n \geq 2$  let  $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k a_{n-k}$ . Find  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^n$ .
- 8:** Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$  where  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbf{R}$  with  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 < \frac{1}{5}$ . Show that  $I + A$  is invertible.
- 9:** Let  $A \in M_n(\mathbf{R})$  with  $A^3 = A + I$ . Show that  $\det A > 0$ .
- 10:** Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{1 + 3\sqrt{1 + 4\sqrt{\cdots + (n-1)\sqrt{1+n}}}}}$ .
- 11:** Let  $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ . Suppose that  $a$  and  $b$  are not both multiples of 10. Show that there are infinitely many palindromes (in base 10) of the form  $a + kb$  with  $k \in \mathbf{Z}^+$ .
- 12:** (a) Show that  $\int_0^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \tan^{-1} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .  
(b) Let  $I_n = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{(1 + x^2)^n} dx$ . Show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} I_n = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .