

PMO 2018 Area Stage

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Like last year, it is widely agreed area stage this year is much more difficult than pre-2015 PMO; some feel this year is slightly harder than last. I'll present the questions and some solutions to all the problems. The PMO does not release solutions to part I, in either case. Suggestions and corrections are welcomed: contact me at cj@cjquines.com.

PART I. Give the answer in the simplest form that is reasonable. No solution is needed. Figures are not drawn to scale. Each correct answer is worth three points.

1. Suppose that x and y are nonzero real numbers such that $\left(x + \frac{1}{y}\right)\left(y + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 7$. Find the value of $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)\left(y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$.

Answer: 25.

Solution 1: Expanding and subtracting 2 from both sides yields $xy + \frac{1}{xy} = 5$. Squaring both sides, after factoring, yields

$$x^2y^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2y^2} = \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{y^2}\right)\left(y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 25.$$

Solution 2: Since the answer is numerical, the answer is independent of the values chosen for x and y . Thus, suppose $x = y$. We are then given $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = 7$; expanding and subtracting 2 from both sides yields $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 5$. We are looking for $\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2$, which is then 25.

2. In how many ways can the integers

$$-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

be arranged in a circle such that the product of each pair of adjacent integers is negative? (Assume that arrangements which can be obtained by rotation are considered the same.)

Answer: 2880.

Solution 1: We cannot have two positive or two negative integers as adjacent, as then their product would be positive. Since there are five of each, they must alternate. Suppose we count rotations as distinct. Then there are $5!$ ways to arrange the negative integers and $5!$ ways to arrange the positive integers. We then choose whether a positive or negative integer comes first, so we multiply by 2. Finally, we divide by 10 to account for rotations. This gives

$$\frac{2 \cdot 5! \cdot 5!}{10} = 2880.$$

Solution 2: As above, the negative and positive integers alternate. Without loss of generality, rotate such that -1 is at the top. Then there are $4!$ ways to arrange the remaining negative integers, and $5!$ ways to arrange the remaining positive integers. This is $4! \cdot 5! = 2880$.

3. Let P be a point inside the isosceles trapezoid $ABCD$ where AD is one of the bases, and let PA , PB , PC , and PD bisect angles A , B , C , and D respectively. If $PA = 3$ and $\angle APD = 120^\circ$, find the area of trapezoid $ABCD$.

Answer: $\boxed{6\sqrt{3}}$.

Solution: A trapezoid is isosceles if and only if it is cyclic. Thus $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. Since this is a trapezoid, then $\angle A$ and $\angle D$ are congruent. Since this is a cyclic quadrilateral, $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ are supplementary.

Both AP and DP are angle bisectors of congruent angles $\angle A$ and $\angle D$, thus $\angle PAD$ and $\angle PDA$ are congruent as well. From $\angle APD = 120^\circ$ it follows $\angle PAD = \angle PDA = 30^\circ$. Again, since AP and DP are angle bisectors, then $\angle BAP = 30^\circ$ and $\angle CDP = 30^\circ$, so $\angle A = \angle D = 60^\circ$.

Then $\angle C$ is supplementary to $\angle A$, so it is 120° . Similarly, $\angle B = 120^\circ$ as well. Since BP and CP are angle bisectors, then $\angle ABP = \angle PBC = 60^\circ$ and $\angle DPC = \angle PCB = 60^\circ$. From this, PBC is an equilateral triangle, PAB and PCD are two 30° - 60° - 90° triangles.

The altitude from P in triangle PAD divides it into two 30° - 60° - 90° triangles. From $PA = 3$, we see this altitude has length $\frac{3}{2}$, and the base has length $3\sqrt{3}$, so its area is $\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{4}$.

In triangle PAB , we have $PA = 3$. Then $PB = \sqrt{3}$, as it is a 30° - 60° - 90° triangle. Its area is thus $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$. Since this is congruent to triangle PCD , it shares the same area. Finally, triangle PBC is equilateral with side length $\sqrt{3}$, so its area is $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$. The total area is thus $6\sqrt{3}$.

4. Determine the number of ordered pairs of integers (p, q) for which $p^2 + q^2 < 10$ and $-2^p \leq q \leq 2^p$.

Answer: $\boxed{17}$.

Solution: When p is negative, then 2^p is less than 1, so the only possible value of q is 0. Since the smallest such p is -3 from $p^2 + q^2 < 10$, this gives three tuples. When p is 0, then q has to be between -1 and 1, which gives three tuples as well.

If p is 1, then q can take any integer from -2 to 2, giving five tuples. If p is 2, then from $p^2 + q^2 < 10$, we must have q between -2 and 2, giving five tuples as well. Finally, when p is 3, the only possible q that satisfies $p^2 + q^2 < 10$ is 0. This gives $3 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 1 = 17$ tuples.

5. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{4\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + 4\cos^4 x}$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Let M and m be the maximum and minimum values of f , respectively. Find the product of M and m .

Answer: $\boxed{\sqrt{7}}$.

Solution: Using the identity $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$, we can rewrite

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 9 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \sqrt{4 - \frac{9}{4} \sin^2 2x}.$$

The range of $\sin x$ is from -1 to 1 , so the range of $\sin^2 2x$ is from 0 to 1 . The minimum of f is then attained when $\sin^2 2x$ is 1 , which is $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$, and its maximum when $\sin^2 2x$ is 0 , giving 2 . The product of these values is $\sqrt{7}$.

6. A semicircle Γ has diameter $AB = 25$. Point P lies on AB with $AP = 16$ and C is on the semicircle such that $PC \perp AB$. A circle ω is drawn so that is tangent to segment PC , segment PB and Γ . What is the radius of ω ?

Answer: $\boxed{4}$.

Solution: Let the center of Γ be O , the center of ω be Q , and the points of tangency of ω to Γ and AB be D and E , respectively. Let the radius of ω be r .

Since the diameter of Γ is AB , its radius half this, $\frac{25}{2}$. Since AP is 16 , then $OP = AP - AO$, and AO is a radius, so $OP = 16 - \frac{25}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$.

Then $QO = OD - QD$. Because OD is a radius of Γ and QD is a radius of ω , then $QO = \frac{25}{2} - r$. Segment QE is a radius of ω and has length r . Finally, $OE = OP + PE$, and PE is congruent to the radius of ω tangent to CP , so $OE = \frac{7}{2} + r$. Applying the Pythagorean theorem on right triangle QEO and solving for r gives $r = 4$.

7. Determine the area of the polygon formed by the ordered pairs (x, y) where x and y are positive integers that satisfy the equation

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{13}.$$

Answer: $\boxed{12096}$.

Solution: Clearing denominators, the equation is $13x + 13y = xy$. We use Simon's Favorite Factoring Trick, or completing the rectangle, to factor this as $(x - 13)(y - 13) = 169$. We can write 169 as the product of 13 and 13 , giving the tuple $(26, 26)$, or as the product of 1 and 169 , giving both $(14, 182)$ and $(182, 14)$. The other ways to write 169 as a product of integers give negative x and y .

It remains to find the area of the triangle with vertices $A(14, 182)$, $B(26, 26)$, and $C(182, 14)$. It is possible to use the shoelace formula directly. Calculations can be made easier by scaling the points by a suitable factor, perhaps $\frac{1}{91}$ or $\frac{1}{182}$.

Alternatively, note that the triangle has the line $x = y$ as an axis of symmetry, so it is isosceles. Then the altitude from B meets AC on its midpoint, $(98, 98)$. The height then has length $72\sqrt{2}$, and the base AC has length $168\sqrt{2}$. Either method gives the area 12096 .

8. Let A be the sum of the decimal digits of the largest 2017-digit multiple of 7 and let B be the sum of the decimal digits of the smallest 2017-digit multiple of 7. Find $A - B$.

Answer: $\boxed{18144}$.

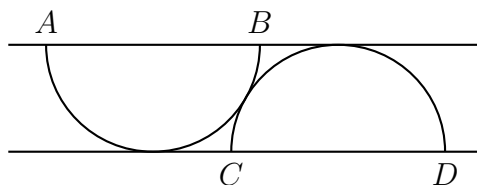
Solution: From the number of digits, we must have $A < 10^{2017}$ and $B \geq 10^{2016}$. Modulo 7, we have

$$10^{2017} \equiv (3^{6 \cdot 336}) \cdot 3^1 \equiv 1 \cdot 3^1 \equiv 3 \pmod{7},$$

the second equivalence following from Fermat's Little Theorem. The maximum is then $10^{2017} - 3$, the -3 chosen for the number to be 0 modulo 7. In digits, this is 2016 nines followed by a seven.

Similarly, 10^{2016} modulo 7 is 1 through a similar equivalence. The smallest multiple of 7 is then $10^{2016} + 6$, which in digits is one, followed by 2015 zeros, followed by 6. Then $A = 2016 \cdot 9 + 7$ and $B = 7$, so $A - B = 2016 \cdot 9 = 18144$.

9. Two semicircles, each with radius $\sqrt{2}$, are tangent to each other, as shown in the figure below. If $AB \parallel CD$, determine the length of segment AD .



Answer: $\boxed{2\sqrt{3} + 2}$.

Solution: Let M and N be the midpoints of AB and CD , and let O be the point of tangency of the two semicircles.

Since AB and CD are parallel and AB and CD are the same length, then $ABCD$ is a parallelogram. Then MN , the line connecting the centers of the two circles, must pass through the point of tangency, O . Then MO and NO are radii, so the length MN is $2\sqrt{2}$. Since AC , MN , and BD are parallel, then $ACNM$ and $BDNM$ are both parallelograms, so $AC = MN = BD = 2\sqrt{2}$.

It follows $ABCD$ is a rhombus, with base $2\sqrt{2}$. Its height is the distance between the lines AB and CD , which is congruent to the radius of either semicircle, which is $\sqrt{2}$. Its area is thus 4.

Since O is the midpoint of line MN , then it must be the center of this rhombus, and bisects both diagonals. Since $ABCD$ is a rhombus, its diagonals meet at right angles and its area is the product of these diagonals. Thus, let AD have length x and BC have length $\frac{4}{x}$.

Since the diagonals bisect each other, AO and BO are half the length of AD and BC , and have lengths $\frac{x}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{x}$ respectively. Since O is a point of tangency, it lies on semicircle AB , and thus $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$. Applying the Pythagorean theorem on triangle AOB gives a quadratic equation, and solving this gives the solutions $x = 2\sqrt{3} \pm 2$.

One of the solutions is the length of BC and the other is the length of AD . Since AD is longer, it must have length $2\sqrt{3} + 2$.

10. The boat is sinking! Passengers must then be saved, but the rescuer must know the count. If the passengers group themselves into 7, one group will only have 4 passengers. If the passengers group themselves into 11, one group will only have 7 passengers. If the passengers group themselves into 13, one group will only have 10 passengers. How many passengers are there if the boat carried at most 1000 passengers?

Answer: $\boxed{634}$.

Solution: Let the number of passengers be n . We have from the first and third conditions that $n \equiv 4 \equiv -3 \pmod{7}$ and $n \equiv 10 \equiv -3 \pmod{13}$. Since the least common multiple of 7 and 13 is 91, then $n \equiv -3 \pmod{91}$ as well. From this, we can write n as $91k - 3$ for some integer k .

From the second condition, we have $n \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$. Substituting yields $91k - 3 \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$, or $3k \equiv 10 \pmod{11}$. Trial-and-error on k yields $k \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$. The only choice of k that keeps n positive and less than 1000 is $k = 7$, and substituting gives $n = 91 \cdot 7 - 3 = 634$.

11. Given $a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a_{10} = 11$ and $a_9 = -143$, determine the number of polynomials of the form

$$P(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{10} a_n x^n$$

such that the zeros of $P(x)$ are all positive integers.

Answer: $\boxed{3}$.

Solution: From Vieta's formulas, the sum of the roots of $P(x)$ must be $-\frac{-143}{11} = 13$. There are ten roots, and all of them are positive integers, so setting each as 1 gives a sum of 10. This leaves 3 to distribute among the roots to give a sum of 13. We can write 3 as 3, 2 + 1, and 1 + 1 + 1. Since order does not matter, each of the three ways to write 3 yields a different polynomial $P(x)$. There are then 3 such polynomials.

12. In how many ways can nine chips be selected from a bag that contains three red chips, three blue chips, three white chips, and three yellow chips? (Assume that the order of selection is irrelevant and that the chips are identical except for their color.)

Answer: $\boxed{20}$.

Solution 1: Selecting nine chips is equivalent to selecting which three chips are left in the bag. We do casework on the colors of the chips.

If all of the chips were the same color, there are 4 different ways, one for each color. If they were all of different colors, there are also 4 different ways, equivalent to picking which color does not remain in the bag. Finally, if there were two colors, one color has two chips and the other color has one chip. There are 4 ways to pick the color that has two chips and 3 ways to pick the color that has one chip, giving $4 \cdot 3 = 12$ ways. This gives a total of 20 ways.

Solution 2: Similar to the first solution, we select which three chips are left in the bag. There are sufficient numbers of chips, so the problem is equivalent to placing three indistinguishable balls in four distinguishable urns. This is well known to be $\binom{4+3-1}{4-1} = 20$.

13. Let L_1 be the line with equation $6x - y + 6 = 0$. Let P and Q be the points of intersection of L_1 with the x -axis and y -axis, respectively. A line L_2 that passes through the point $(1, 0)$ intersects the y -axis and L_1 at R and S respectively. If O denotes the origin and the area of $\triangle OPQ$ is six times the area of $\triangle QRS$, find all possible equations of the line L_2 . Express your answer in the form $y = mx + b$.

Answer: $y = -3x + 3, y = -10x + 10$.

Solution: Note that P is $(-1, 0)$ and Q is $(0, 6)$. Then OPQ is a right triangle with legs OP and OQ along the axes, so its area is 3. We must then have the area of triangle QRS as one-sixth of this, or $\frac{1}{2}$.

Substituting $(1, 0)$ to $y = mx + b$ yields $m + b = 0$, allowing us to substitute $m = -b$. The line $y = -bx + b$ intersects the y -axis at the point $R(0, b)$. Equating y with line L_1 yields $6x + 6 = -bx + b$, or $x = \frac{b-6}{b+6}$, which is the x -coordinate of point S .

Triangle QRS has base QR along the y -axis, so the altitude from S is the distance from S to the y -axis, which is its x -coordinate, $\frac{b-6}{b+6}$. The base QR has length $|6 - b|$. Taking the product with the x -coordinate of S and dividing by two gives the area of triangle QRS , which is $\frac{1}{2}$.

Solving the resulting quadratic equation results in the solutions $b = 3, 10$. It is easy to check that both of these work. This gives the answers $y = -3x + 3$ and $y = -10x + 10$.

14. Find the smallest positive integer whose cube ends in 2017.

Answer: 9073 .

Solution: Note that the cubes of the digits have distinct values modulo 10, which means the last digit of such an integer must be 3.

Writing the number as $10m + 3$ for some integer m , we have $(10m + 3)^3 \equiv 17 \pmod{100}$. The first two terms disappear since they have a factor of 100, leaving $270m + 27 \equiv 17 \pmod{100}$. This is

$$270m \equiv -10 \equiv 90 \pmod{100},$$

and it is possible to divide through by 90 to get $3m \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. This has the unique solution $m \equiv 7 \pmod{10}$. Thus the last two digits of the number are 73.

Repeating this process, write the number as $100n + 73$ for some integer n . Again, we have $(100n + 73)^3 \equiv 2017 \pmod{10000}$, and the first two terms in the expansion disappear. This leaves $8700n + 73^3 \equiv 2017 \pmod{10000}$. After computing the last four digits of 73^3 as 9017,

$$8700n \equiv -7000 \equiv 3000 \pmod{10000}.$$

Dividing through by 300 gives $29n \equiv 10 \pmod{100}$, with solution $n \equiv 90 \pmod{100}$. The smallest such number is then 9073.

15. Let $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^n$ be a sequence whose terms come from $\{2, 3, 6\}$. If

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = 633 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n^2} = \frac{2017}{36},$$

find the value of n .

Answer: $\boxed{262}$.

Solution: Suppose that of the x_i , a are 2, b are 3, and c are 6. The given equations, after collecting similar terms, are then equivalent to

$$2a + 3b + 6c = 633 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{a}{4} + \frac{b}{9} + \frac{c}{36} = \frac{2017}{36},$$

where the second equation, after clearing denominators, becomes $9a + 4b + c = 2017$. Multiplying this by 6 and subtracting the first equation gives $52a + 21b = 11469$.

Taking this equation modulo 21 gives $10a \equiv 3 \pmod{21}$. Since $a \equiv 2 \pmod{21}$ gives $10a \equiv 20 \equiv -1 \pmod{21}$, then $a \equiv 2 \cdot -3 \equiv 15 \pmod{21}$ is the desired solution.

Substituting $a = 21d + 15$ in $52a + 21b = 11469$ and dividing by 21 yields $52d + b = 509$. There are many possible solutions; but we must have c as a positive integer as well, so we want to keep the sum of a and b small. Choosing the maximal d gives $d = 9$ and $b = 41$. This gives $a = 204$ and $c = 17$, which satisfy both equations. Then $n = a + b + c = 262$.

Remark: The original problem had a typo in the second equation that was not corrected, where the second addend had a denominator of x_1^2 instead of x_2^2 .

16. Let S be a subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, 2017\}$ such that no two elements of S have a sum divisible by 37. Find the maximum number of elements that S can have.

Answer: $\boxed{991}$.

Solution: Consider the residues modulo 37. We can have at most one number with residue 0, for two of them would have a sum that is 0 modulo 37. Of the nonzero residues, there are 55 each of residues 1 through 19, and 54 of the residues 20 through 36. This follows from the fact that $2017 = 37 \cdot 54 + 19$.

Consider the two sets of numbers with residues 1 and 36. By the Pigeonhole principle, if 56 of these were chosen, then two would be from different sets and have a sum that is 0 modulo 37. Thus, we can choose at most 55. We can repeat the same argument with the 17 other pairs of sets: those with residues 2 and 35, 3 and 34, and so on, until 18 and 19.

This gives $55 \cdot 18 = 990$ such numbers. Adding in one number with residue 0 gives at most 991 elements in S .

17. In cyclic pentagon $ABCDE$, $\angle ABD = 90^\circ$, $BC = CD$, and AE is parallel to BC . If $AB = 8$ and $BD = 6$, find AE^2 .

Answer: $\boxed{\frac{338}{5}}$.

Solution: Let $BC = CD = x$. The Pythagorean theorem gives $AD = 10$. Since $ABCD$ is cyclic, we have $\angle ABD = \angle ACD = 90^\circ$, and applying the Pythagorean theorem on right triangle ACD gives the length of AC as $\sqrt{100 - x^2}$. Using Ptolemy's on quadrilateral $ABCD$ gives

$$AC \cdot BD = AB \cdot CD + AD \cdot BC \implies 6\sqrt{100 - x^2} = 8x + 10x,$$

and solving gives $x = \sqrt{10}$.

Let the line through D parallel to BC meet the circumcircle of $ABCDE$ again at F . Then AE and FD are parallel, and since AD is a diameter, then $\angle AFD = \angle AED = 90^\circ$. From this, we see $AFDE$ is a rectangle.

Since BC is parallel to DF , then $BCDF$ is a cyclic trapezoid, and thus it is isosceles. Then its diagonals BD and CF have the same length 6, and its legs BF and CD have the same length $\sqrt{10}$. Let $y = FD$. Ptolemy's on quadrilateral $BCDF$ gives

$$BD \cdot CF = BC \cdot DF + CD \cdot BF \implies 6 \cdot 6 = y\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}.$$

We are looking for AE^2 , but as $AFDE$ is a rectangle, this is equal to FD^2 , or y^2 . Solving for y^2 in the equation gives $\frac{338}{5}$.

18. The edges of a square are to be colored either red, blue, yellow, pink, or black. Each side of the square can only have one color, but a color may color many sides. How many different ways are there to color the square if two ways that can be obtained from each other by rotation are identical?

Answer: 165.

Solution 1: Counting without rotation, there are $5^4 = 625$ different ways. The ones that are the same when rotated are the ones with opposite sides the same color, of which there are $5^2 = 25$. This leaves 600 that have four different ways when rotated, and dividing by the number of rotations for these leaves 150.

Of the $5^2 = 25$ that are the same color when rotated, there are 5 that have the same color on all sides. The remaining 20 are the same when rotated 180° , so dividing by two gives 10. Adding the remaining 5 that have all sides the same color gives $150 + 10 + 5 = 165$.

Solution 2: We use Burnside's lemma, which is allowed since we are operating on the group of rotations of a square. The four operations are the identity, rotating by 90° , rotating by 180° , and rotating by 270° .

All 5^4 colorings are fixed by the identity. If a coloring is the same when rotated 90° , then all of the sides must have the same color, which gives 5 colorings. A coloring that is the same when rotated 180° must have opposite sides the same color, giving 25 colorings. The 270° case is similar to the 90° case, which gives 5 colorings. The average is

$$\frac{5^4 + 5 + 5^2 + 5}{4} = 165.$$

19. Let $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x . If $a_n \lfloor a_n \rfloor = 49^n + 2n + 1$, find the value of $2S + 1$, where $S = \left\lfloor \sum_{n=1}^{2017} \frac{a_n}{2} \right\rfloor$.

Answer: $\boxed{\frac{7^{2018} - 7}{6}}$.

Solution: Let $\{x\}$ denote the fractional part of x , or $x - \lfloor x \rfloor$. Then observe that $\{x\}$ is always in the interval $[0, 1)$. Substituting in the given equation gives

$$\lfloor a_n \rfloor^2 + \lfloor a_n \rfloor \{a_n\} = 49^n + 2n + 1.$$

But since $\{a_n\} \in [0, 1)$, we have $2 \lfloor a_n \rfloor + 1 > \lfloor a_n \rfloor \{a_n\} \geq 0$. Adding $\lfloor a_n \rfloor^2$ to both sides and factoring gives

$$(\lfloor a_n \rfloor + 1)^2 > \lfloor a_n \rfloor^2 + \lfloor a_n \rfloor \{a_n\} \geq \lfloor a_n \rfloor^2.$$

It is also clear from expansion that

$$(7^n + 1)^2 > 49^n + 2n + 1 > (7^n)^2.$$

Combined with the given equation, we see that it is only possible that $\lfloor a_n \rfloor = 7^n$. Dividing both sides of the given equation by $\lfloor a_n \rfloor$ gives $a_n = 7^n + \frac{2n + 1}{7^n}$.

The sum $\sum_{n=1}^{2017} a_n$ can be split. Let $M = \sum_{n=1}^{2017} 7^n$ and let $N = \sum_{n=1}^{2017} \frac{2n + 1}{7^n}$.

Observe that N is strictly less than the sum $N' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n + 1}{7^n} = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{5}{7^2} + \frac{7}{7^3} + \dots$. Multiplying by 7 gives $7N' = 3 + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{7}{7^2} + \dots$ and subtracting N' gives $6N' = 3 + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{2}{7^2} + \dots$. The latter sum is an infinite geometric series with sum $\frac{\frac{2}{7}}{1 - \frac{1}{7}} = \frac{1}{3}$, so $N' = \frac{5}{9}$.

Then $S = \left\lfloor \frac{M + N}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{M}{2} + \frac{5}{18} \right\rfloor$. The sum M is odd, since there are an odd number of odd addends. It follows that the fractional part of $\frac{M}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$, and its integer part is $\frac{M - 1}{2}$.

Thus, $S = \left\lfloor \frac{M - 1}{2} + \frac{7}{9} \right\rfloor = \frac{M - 1}{2}$. We use the well-known formula for the geometric series to get the answer as $2S + 1 = M = \frac{7^{2018} - 7}{6}$.

20. A spider and a fly are on diametrically opposite vertices of a web in the shape of a regular hexagon. The fly is stuck and cannot move. On the other hand, the spider can walk freely along the edges of the hexagon. Each time the spider reaches a vertex, it randomly chooses between two adjacent edges with equal probability, and proceeds to walk along that edge. On average, how many edge lengths will the spider walk before getting to the fly?

Answer: $\boxed{9}$.

Solution: Let the hexagon be $ABCDEF$, with the spider standing on A . By symmetry, the expected number of steps before the spider reaches the fly on B and F , and on C and E , are the same. Let the expected number of steps before the spider reaches the fly from A be a , from B be b , and from C be c .

Note that from A , the spider will take one step, and with equal probability, move to either B or F . The the number of steps the spider will take is 1 plus one-half times the number of steps it takes from B , plus one-half times the number of steps it takes from F . By linearity of expectation, we have $a = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot b + \frac{1}{2} \cdot b$. Writing similar equations gives us

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a + \frac{1}{2} \cdot c, \\ c &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot b + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0. \end{aligned}$$

Solving yields $(a, b, c) = (9, 8, 5)$, giving the answer 9.

PART II. Show your solution to each problem. Each complete and correct answer is worth ten points.

1. Find all pairs (r, s) of real numbers such that the zeros of the polynomials

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2rx + r$$

and

$$g(x) = 27x^3 - 27rx^2 + sx - r^6$$

are all real and nonnegative.

Answer: $\boxed{(0, 0), (1, 9)}$.

Solution: Setting $f(x) = 0$ and completing the square gives $(x - r)^2 = r^2 - r$. For the roots to be real, we must have $r^2 \geq r$.

Let the roots of $g(x)$ be a , b , and c . Since these are all real and nonnegative, by AM–GM,

$$\frac{a + b + c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc}.$$

By Vieta's, the sum of the roots is $-\frac{-27r}{27} = r$, and the product of the roots is $-\frac{-r^6}{27} = \frac{r^6}{27}$. Substituting to the earlier inequality,

$$\frac{r}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{r^6}{27}} = \frac{r^2}{3},$$

or $r \geq r^2$. Combined with $r^2 \geq r$ from earlier, we must have the equality case.

Then $r^2 = r$, which has solutions $r = 0$ and 1 . The equality case of AM–GM is achieved when all the terms are equal; in the former case, all the roots are 0, and in the latter case, all the roots are $\frac{1}{3}$. This makes $g(x) = 27x^3$ for the former, and $g(x) = (3x - 1)^3$ for the latter.

These give the tuples $(0, 0)$ and $(1, 9)$, respectively. It is easy to check that these values give real, nonnegative roots for $f(x)$ as well.

2. A point P is chosen randomly inside the triangle with sides 13, 20 and 21. Find the probability that the circle centered at P with radius 1 will intersect at least one of the sides of the triangle.

Answer: $\boxed{\frac{75}{196}}$.

Solution: Let the triangle be ABC . Draw a line a' that is parallel to side BC and distance 1 to it, such that a' is on the same half-plane about BC as A . Define lines b' and c' similarly. Let A' be the intersection of b' and c' , define B' and C' similarly.

Suppose that P lies between a' and side BC . Then the unit circle centered at P will intersect side BC , as the distance from P to BC is less than one. Similarly, it follows that the circle about P intersects the sides if and only if it is outside triangle $A'B'C'$.

Observe that since A' is equidistant from sides AB and AC , line AA' is the angle bisector of $\angle A$. Then AA' , BB' , and CC' concur at the incenter I of triangle ABC . Triangles $IB'C'$ and IBC are thus similar, as $B'C'$ and BC are parallel.

It then follows that a homothety centered at I carries triangle $A'B'C'$ to triangle ABC , so they are similar. Then the altitude from I to $B'C'$ is also the altitude to BC , so it is shorter by 1. Thus the inradius of $A'B'C'$ is shorter by 1 than the inradius of ABC .

We can write the area of ABC as the product of the inradius and the semiperimeter, or using Heron's formula. Equating these gives the length of the inradius as $\frac{14}{3}$, so the inradius of $A'B'C'$ is $\frac{11}{3}$, and the ratio of similarity is $\frac{11}{14}$. The required probability is 1 minus the ratio of their areas, which is $1 - \left(\frac{11}{14}\right)^2 = \frac{75}{196}$.

3. Define a sequence of integers as follows: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 2$, and for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_{k+2} = a_{k+1} + a_k$. How many different ways are there to write 2017 as a sum of distinct elements in the sequence?

Remark: A clarification was released during the exam. The sum is taken to be unordered. For example, $3 + 5 + 1$ and $5 + 3 + 1$ are counted as the same sum.

Answer: $\boxed{24}$.

Solution 1: The first few terms of the sequence are listed below:

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a_n	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610	987	1597	2584

We first prove that $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n = a_{n+2} - 2$ through induction. The base case, $n = 1$, is clear. Supposing that this is true for $n = k$, then the sum for $n = k + 1$ is

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_k) + a_{k+1} = a_{k+2} - 2 + a_{k+1} = a_{k+3} - 2,$$

as desired. The first equality is by hypothesis, and the second is from the definition of the sequence.

It is clear that the sequence is strictly increasing, so none of the terms after a_{17} can be part of the sum. Suppose that neither of the terms a_{15} or a_{16} were part of the sum. The maximum possible value of the sum of the remaining terms is then $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{14} = a_{16} - 2 = 1595$, which is not enough. Thus either of the terms must be selected, since the sum of both is greater than 2017.

Case 1: a_{16} is selected. This leaves $2017 - 1597 = 420$ left. Through a similar argument, either of a_{13} or a_{12} must be selected, as the sum of the remaining terms is $a_1 + \cdots + a_{11} = a_{13} - 2 = 375$, which is less than 420, and the sum of both is greater than 420.

Case 1.1: a_{13} is selected. This leaves $420 - 377 = 43$ left. It is straightforward to verify that there are only four ways to write 43 as such a sum: $34 + 8 + 1$, $34 + 5 + 3 + 1$, $21 + 13 + 8 + 1$, and $21 + 13 + 5 + 1$. This gives 4 sums.

Case 1.2: a_{12} is selected. This leaves $420 - 233 = 187$ left. Again, either of a_{11} or a_{10} must be selected, as $a_1 + \cdots + a_9 = 142$, and the sum of both is greater than 187.

Case 1.2.1: a_{11} is selected. This leaves $187 - 144 = 43$, similar to Case 1.1, and has 4 sums.

Case 1.2.2: a_{10} is selected. This leaves $187 - 89 = 98$. If a_9 is not selected, the sum of the remaining is $a_1 + \cdots + a_8 = 87$, not enough. Thus a_9 must be selected too, leaving $98 - 55 = 43$, which is similar to Case 1.1 and has 4 sums.

Case 2: a_{15} is selected. This leaves $2017 - 987 = 1030$ left. If a_{14} is not selected, the sum of the remaining is $a_1 + \cdots + a_{13} = 985$, which is not enough. Thus a_{14} must be selected too, leaving $1030 - 610 = 420$, which is similar to Case 1 and has 12 sums.

This gives a total of $4 + 4 + 4 + 12 = 24$ sums.

Solution 2: Zeckendorf's theorem states that any number can be uniquely expressed as a sum of Fibonacci numbers, no two of which are consecutive. We cite this without proof. Then 2017 is $1594 + 377 + 34 + 8 + 3 + 1$, as indicated in the table below, where addends are indicated with 1s.

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a_n	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610	987	1597	2584
sum	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Due to the definition of the Fibonacci numbers, it is possible to replace a 001 in the sum with a 110, and to keep iterating this on the leftmost 1. Note that after replacing the leftmost 1 in 00110 with 11010, then the rightmost 1 cannot be replaced. Inductively, the only 1 that can be replaced is always the one that is leftmost.

Consider each of the 1s from left to right. The 1 corresponding to a_1 cannot be replaced. The 1 corresponding to a_5 can either be replaced once or not at all, giving 2 choices. The 1 of a_8 can also either be replaced once or not at all, 2 choices. The 1 of a_{13} can either be replaced once, twice, or not at all, giving 3 choices. Finally, the 1 of a_{16} can also be either replaced once or not at all, giving 2 choices.

Multiplying, there are $2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 24$ possible ways to replace the 1s to produce a valid sum. We have shown that they are all distinct and that no other replacements are possible, meaning no other sums are possible. Thus there are 24 sums.