



## DAVID ESSNER FINALS XXI 2001-2002

Use of Calculator: Problems (2(e)) and (3) only.

### 1. The Sum of Three Reciprocals Problem

Given the equation  $1/x + 1/y + 1/z = 1$ :

- (a) If  $x, y, z$  are positive integers, find all solutions of the equation.
- (b) If  $x, y, z$  are non-zero integers find all solutions in addition to those found in (a).

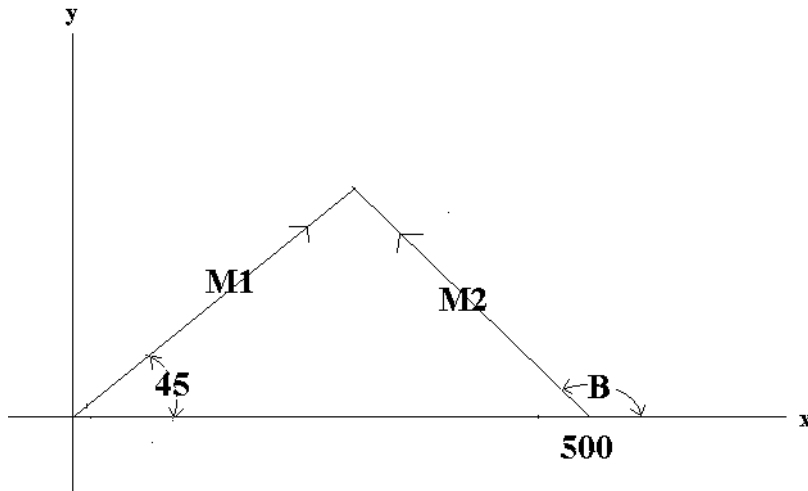
(In both (a) and (b) you must also prove there are no others).

### 2. The World Series Problem

Teams  $A$  and  $B$  play a series of games; in each game either  $A$  or  $B$  is a winner (there are no ties). The probability that  $A$  wins any game is the same regardless of the outcome of the previous games.

- (a) If in each game the probability that  $A$  wins is  $3/5$ , find the probability that  $A$  wins 2 games before  $B$  wins 2 games.
- (b) If in each game the probability that  $A$  wins is  $p$ ,  $0 < p < 1$ , find in terms of  $p$  the probability that  $A$  wins 2 games before  $B$  wins 2 games.
- (c) In (b) find in terms of  $p$  the probability that  $A$  wins 3 games before  $B$  wins 3 games.
- (d) For what values of  $p$  will the probability of  $A$  winning 3 games before  $B$  wins 3 games be greater than the probability of  $A$  winning 2 games before  $B$  wins 2 games? You must prove your answer.
- (e) (**Calculator Problem**) In the baseball world series the first team to win 4 games is the winner. If in each game team  $A$  has probability  $3/5$  of winning the game, find to two decimal places the probability that team  $A$  will win the series.

### 3. The Missile Interceptor Problem (A Calculator Problem)



A missile **M1** is fired at the origin and travels at a speed of 1000 miles per hour along a straight line (see figure). A second missile **M2** is fired at a speed of  $v$  miles per hour, and at a position on the positive  $x$  axis and a distance of 500 miles from the origin as shown.

- If  $B = 150^\circ$  and  $v = 1500$  find, in miles to 4 decimal places, the positions (i.e.  $(x,y)$  coordinates) of **M1** and **M2** one minute after being fired.
- If  $B = 150^\circ$  and  $v = 1500$  determine to three decimal places at what time in minutes after **M1** is fired that **M2** must be fired in order to intercept **M1**.
- If  $B = 150^\circ$  and **M2** is fired after **M1**, determine to the nearest integer those speeds  $v$  for which **M2** can be fired at some time to intercept **M1**.
- If  $v = 1500$  determine for which angles  $B > 90^\circ$  it is possible for **M2** to intercept **M1**; express answer to  $0.1^\circ$  accuracy.
- If  $v = 1500$  and **M1**, **M2** are fired at the same time, find  $B$  in degrees to 3 decimal places if **M2** is to intercept **M1**. Determine in minutes to 2 decimal places the time after **M2** is fired that it intercepts **M1**.

#### 4. The Divisibility Problem

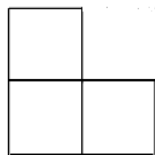
- (a) Prove that  $3n^2 + 3n + 1$  is not divisible by either 3 or 5 for any positive integer  $n$ .
- (b) Prove that none of the numbers 2,3,4,5,6 can divide both  $n^3 + 1$  and  $(n + 1)^3 + 1$  for any positive integer  $n$ .
- (c) Find three positive integer values of  $n$  such that 7 divides both  $n^3 + 1$  and  $(n + 1)^3 + 1$  and explain how you arrived at your values of  $n$ .
- (d) Find all positive integer values of  $n$  such that 7 divides both  $n^3 + 1$  and  $(n + 1)^3 + 1$ .

#### BONUS PROBLEM

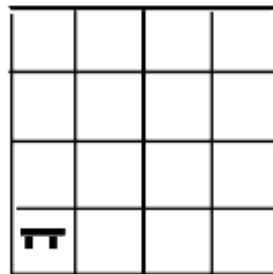
- (a) Show 7 is the only integer greater than 1 which divides both  $n + 2$  and  $n^2 - n + 1$  for some positive integer  $n$ .
- (b) Show 7 is the only integer greater than 1 which divides both  $n^3 + 1$  and  $(n + 1)^3 + 1$  for some positive integer  $n$ .

#### 5. The Tiling Problem

- (a) Prove that for all positive integers  $n$ ,  $4^n - 1$  is divisible by 3.
- (b) A table is placed on a 1x1 tile in the lower left corner of a 4x4 room (*Figure 2*). Show that the remainder of the room can be tiled with L shaped tiles (*Figure 1*).
- (c) If a table is placed on any 1x1 tile in a 4x4 room, show that the remainder of the room can be tiled with L shaped tiles.
- (d) Repeat (c) if the table is placed on any 1x1 tile in an 8x8 room.
- (e) For every positive integer  $n$ , if a table is placed on any 1x1 tile in a room of size  $2^n \times 2^n$  then the remainder of the room can be tiled with L shaped tiles; outline the important ideas in a proof of this.



*Figure 1*



*Figure 2*

