Problem Solving Seminar - Fall 2012 Nov. 26

<u>Reminder</u>: The Putnam Exam will be given on Saturday, Dec. 1 from 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. in Lockett B9.

- 1. [1995 A-1] Let S be a set of real numbers which is closed under multiplication (that is, if a and b are in S, then so is ab). Let T and U be disjoint subsets of S whose union is S. Given that the product of any three (not necessarily distinct) elements of T is in T and that the product of any three elements of U is in U, show that at least one of the two subsets T, U is closed under multiplication.
- 2. [1986 A-2] What is the units (i.e., rightmost) digit of

$$\left\lfloor \frac{10^{20000}}{10^{100} + 3} \right\rfloor$$

3. [1996 B-3] Given that $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\} = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$, find, with proof, the largest possible value, as a function of n (with $n \ge 2$), of

$$x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \dots + x_{n-1}x_n + x_nx_1.$$

- 4. [2005 B-4] For positive integers m and n, let f(m,n) denote the number of n-tuples $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ of integers such that $|x_1| + |x_2| + + |x_n| \le m$. Show that f(m, n) = f(n, m).
- 5. [1997 A-5] Let N_n denote the number of ordered *n*-tuples of positive integers (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) such that $1/a_1 + 1/a_2 + \cdots + 1/a_n = 1$. Determine whether N_{10} is even or odd.
- 6. [2000 A-6] Let f(x) be a polynomial with integer coefficients. Define a sequence a_0, a_1, \ldots of integers such that $a_0 = 0$ and $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$ for all $n \ge 0$. Prove that if there exists a positive integer m for which $a_m = 0$, then either $a_1 = 0$ or $a_2 = 0$.

For a bit of variety...

7. What is the smallest natural number that leaves remainders 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 when divided by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, respectively?