American Invitational Mathematics Examination

Past Paper Collections

Years 2021 — 1983

Updated on: March 10, 2021

Comments and suggestions to DrYuFromShanghai@QQ.com

Answer Keys

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	
Q1	008	007	630	816	059	009	839	336	217	592	942	013	084	046	083	372	Q1
Q2	021	098	651	298	154	294	301	120	201	441	012	079	901	893	052	200	Q2
Q3	667	758	500	898	025	111	484	192	241	384	109	802	725	049	015	578	Q3
Q4	260	180	291	067	840	803	012	028	086	927	294	435	124	462	105	450	Q4
Q5	026	376	937	253	183	042	505	216	849	766	630	054	936	029	539	888	Q5
Q6	997	181	079	251	012	521	348	112	882	408	045	392	360	012	169	640	Q6
Q7	005	137	923	725	428	112	380	400	588	293	150	125	408	738	477	553	Q7
Q8	052	110	315	429	748	049	129	348	199	054	113	405	089	336	030	896	Q8
Q9	025	000	061	929	757	501	615	006	035	973	074	250	046	027	737	259	Q9
Q10	173	647	200	784	148	900	083	156	817	913	047	011	065	831	860	710	Q10
Q11	248	131	149	341	230	518	092	578	512	625	544	889	458	834	955	179	Q11
Q12	177	118	005	101	275	660	777	134	014	134	025	307	906	865	875	091	Q12
Q13	731	200	174	069	063	901	155	683	482	484	083	418	899	015	080	640	Q13
Q14	571	495	351	840	030	098	127	051	813	108	936	463	183	063	224	676	Q14
Q15	927	001	085	417	163	282	289	015	511	593	038	169	027	009	989	389	Q15

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	
Q1	252	100	840	114	107	640	085	037	040	034	150	275	790	334	722	131	Q1
Q2	025	620	697	469	109	281	036	810	195	363	200	881	144	076	139	025	Q2
Q3	314	729	011	141	529	150	031	143	216	088	018	350	200	720	307	476	Q3
Q4	080	021	177	089	515	052	056	051	279	061	429	040	049	447	507	018	Q4
Q5	014	504	072	032	501	075	144	542	330	750	098	020	134	420	341	090	Q5
Q6	017	561	412	750	406	008	011	080	071	125	047	282	036	167	058	440	Q6

Q1. In $\triangle ABC$ with $AB = AC$, point D lies strictly between A and C on side $\overline{AC}$, and point E lies strictly between A and B on side $\overline{AB}$ such that $AE = ED = DB = BC$. The degree measure of $\angle ABC$ is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q2. There is a unique positive real number x such that the three numbers $\log_8 2x$, $\log_4 x$, and $\log_2 x$, in that order, form a geometric progression with positive common ratio. The number x can be written as $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q3. A positive integer N has base-eleven representation $\underline{a}\,\underline{b}\,\underline{c}$ and base-eight representation $\underline{1}\,\underline{b}\,\underline{c}\,\underline{a}$, where a, b, and c represent (not necessarily distinct) digits. Find the least such N expressed in base ten.

Q4. Let S be the set of positive integers N with the property that the last four digits of N are 2020, and when the last four digits are removed, the result is a divisor of N. For example, $42,020$ is in S because 4 is a divisor of $42,020$. Find the sum of all the digits of all the numbers in S. For example, the number $42,020$ contributes $4 + 2 + 0 + 2 + 0 = 8$ to this total.

Q5. Six cards numbered 1 through 6 are to be lined up in a row. Find the number of arrangements of these six cards where one of the cards can be removed leaving the remaining five cards in either ascending or descending order.

Q6. A flat board has a circular hole with radius 1 and a circular hole with radius 2 such that the distance between the centers of the two holes is 7. Two spheres with equal radii sit in the two holes such that the spheres are tangent to each other. The square of the radius of the spheres is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q7. A club consisting of 11 men and 12 women needs to choose a committee from among its members so that the number of women on the committee is one more than the number of men on the committee. The committee could have as few as 1 member or as many as 23 members. Let N be the number of such committees that can be formed. Find the sum of the prime numbers that divide N.

Q8. A bug walks all day and sleeps all night. On the first day, it starts at point O, faces east, and walks a distance of 5 units due east. Each night the bug rotates $60°$ counterclockwise. Each day it walks in this new direction half as far as it walked the previous day. The bug gets arbitrarily close to the point P. Then $OP^2 = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q9. Let S be the set of positive integer divisors of 20^9. Three numbers are chosen independently and at random with replacement from the set S and labeled a_1, a_2, and a_3 in the order they are chosen. The probability that both a_1 divides a_2 and a_2 divides a_3 is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find m.

Q10. Let m and n be positive integers satisfying the conditions

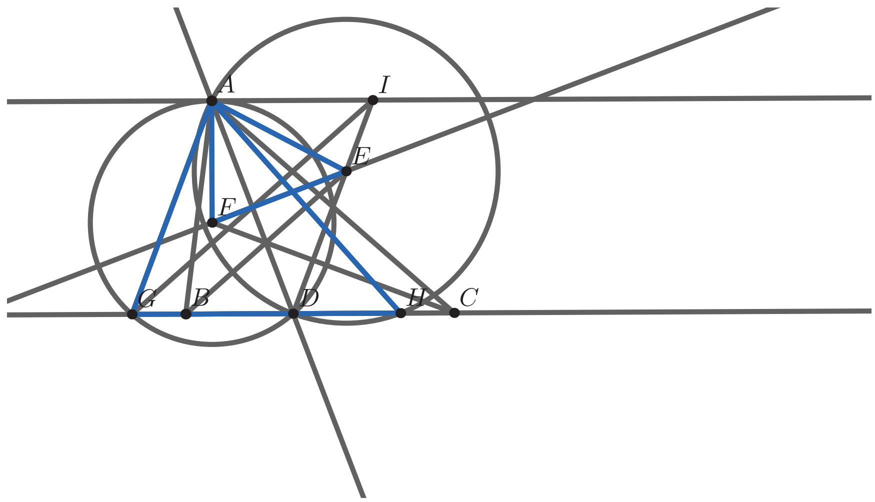
- $\gcd(m + n, 210) = 1$,
- m^m is a multiple of n^n, and
- m is not a multiple of n.

Find the least possible value of $m + n$.

Q11. For integers a, b, c and d, let $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$ and $g(x) = x^2 + cx + d$. Find the number of ordered triples (a, b, c) of integers with absolute values not exceeding 10 for which there is an integer d such that $g(f(2)) = g(f(4)) = 0$.

Q12. Let n be the least positive integer for which $149^n - 2^n$ is divisible by $3^3 \cdot 5^5 \cdot 7^7$. Find the number of positive integer divisors of n.

Q13. Point D lies on side $\overline{BC}$ of $\triangle ABC$ so that $\overline{AD}$ bisects $\angle BAC$. The perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AD}$ intersects the bisectors of $\angle ABC$ and $\angle ACB$ in points E and F, respectively. Given that $AB = 4, BC = 5$, and $CA = 6$, the area of $\triangle AEF$ can be written as $\frac{m\sqrt{n}}{p}$, where m and p are relatively prime positive integers, and n is a positive integer not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m + n + p$.



Q14. Let $P(x)$ be a quadratic polynomial with complex coefficients whose x^2 coefficient is 1. Suppose the equation $P(P(x)) = 0$ has four distinct solutions, $x = 3, 4, a, b$. Find the sum of all possible values of $(a + b)^2$.

Q15. Let $\triangle ABC$ be an acute triangle with circumcircle ω, and let H be the intersection of the altitudes of $\triangle ABC$. Suppose the tangent to the circumcircle of $\triangle HBC$ at H intersects ω at points X and Y with $HA = 3, HX = 2$, and $HY = 6$. The area of $\triangle ABC$ can be written as $m\sqrt{n}$, where m and n are positive integers, and n is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m + n$.

Q1. Find the number of ordered pairs of positive integers (m, n) such that $m^2 n = 20^{20}$.

Q2. Let P be a point chosen uniformly at random in the interior of the unit square with vertices at $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(1,1)$, and $(0,1)$. The probability that the slope of the line determined by P and the point $\left(\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{8}\right)$ is greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ can be written as $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q3. The value of x that satisfies $\log_{2^x} 3^{20} = \log_{2^{x+3}} 3^{2020}$ can be written as $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q4. Triangles $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle A'B'C'$ lie in the coordinate plane with vertices $A(0,0)$, $B(0,12)$, $C(16,0)$, $A'(24,18)$, $B'(36,18)$, $C'(24,2)$. A rotation of m degrees clockwise around the point (x,y) where $0 < m < 180$, will transform $\triangle ABC$ to $\triangle A'B'C'$. Find $m+x+y$.

Q5. For each positive integer n, let $f(n)$ be the sum of the digits in the base-four representation of n and let $g(n)$ be the sum of the digits in the base-eight representation of $f(n)$. For example, $f(2020) = f(133210_{\text{four}}) = 10 = 12_{\text{eight}}$, and $g(2020) =$ the digit sum of $12_{\text{eight}} = 3$. Let N be the least value of n such that the base-sixteen representation of $g(n)$ cannot be expressed using only the digits 0 through 9. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Q6. Define a sequence recursively by $t_1 = 20$, $t_2 = 21$, and

$$t_n = \frac{5t_{n-1}+1}{25t_{n-2}}$$

for all $n \geq 3$. Then t_{2020} can be written as $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p+q$.

Q7. Two congruent right circular cones each with base radius 3 and height 8 have the axes of symmetry that intersect at right angles at a point in the interior of the cones a distance 3 from the base of each cone. A sphere with radius r lies withing both cones. The maximum possible value of r^2 is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q8. Define a sequence recursively by $f_1(x) = |x-1|$ and $f_n(x) = f_{n-1}(|x-n|)$ for integers $n > 1$. Find the least value of n such that the sum of the zeros of f_n exceeds $500,000$.

Q9. While watching a show, Ayako, Billy, Carlos, Dahlia, Ehuang, and Frank sat in that order in a row of six chairs. During the break, they went to the kitchen for a snack. When they came back, they sat on those six chairs in such a way that if two of them sat next to each other before the break, then they did not sit next to each other after the break. Find the number of possible seating orders they could have chosen after the break.

Q10. Find the sum of all positive integers n such that when $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3$ is divided by $n+5$, the remainder is 17.

Q11. Let $P(x) = x^2 - 3x - 7$, and let $Q(x)$ and $R(x)$ be two quadratic polynomials also with the coefficient of x^2 equal to 1. David computes each of the three sums $P+Q$, $P+R$, and $Q+R$ and is surprised to find that each pair of these sums has a common root, and these three common roots are distinct. If $Q(0) = 2$, then $R(0) = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q12. Let m and n be odd integers greater than 1. An $m \times n$ rectangle is made up of unit squares where the squares in the top row are numbered left to right with the integers 1 through n, those in the second row are numbered left to right with the integers $n+1$ through $2n$, and so on. Square 200 is in the top row, and square 2000 is in the bottom row. Find the number of ordered pairs (m, n) of odd integers greater than 1 with the property that, in the $m \times n$ rectangle, the line through the centers of squares 200 and 2000 intersects the interior of square 1099.

Q13. Convex pentagon $ABCDE$ has side lengths $AB = 5$, $BC = CD = DE = 6$, and $EA = 7$. Moreover, the pentagon has an inscribed circle (a circle tangent to each side of the pentagon). Find the area of $ABCDE$.

Q14. For real number x let $\lfloor x \rfloor$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to x, and define $\{x\} = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$ to be the fractional part of x. For example, $\{3\} = 0$ and $\{4.56\} = 0.56$. Define $f(x) = x\{x\}$, and let N be the number of real-valued solutions to the equation $f(f(f(x))) = 17$ for $0 \le x \le 2020$. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Q15. Let $\triangle ABC$ be an acute scalene triangle with circumcircle ω. The tangents to ω at B and C intersect at T. Let X and Y be the projections of T onto lines AB and AC, respectively. Suppose $BT = CT = 16$, $BC = 22$, and $TX^2 + TY^2 + XY^2 = 1143$. Find XY^2.

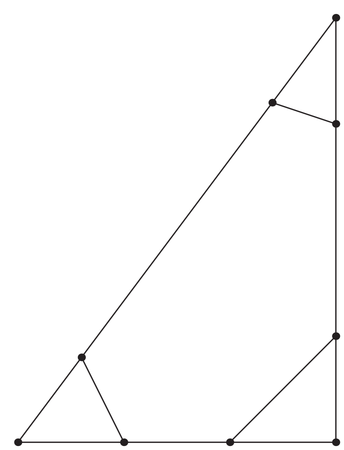
Q1. Consider the integer

$$N = 9 + 99 + 999 + 9999 + \cdots + \underbrace{99\ldots99}_{321 \text{ digits}}.$$

Find the sum of the digits of N.

Q2. Jenn randomly chooses a number J from $1, 2, 3, \ldots, 19, 20$. Bela then randomly chooses a number B from $1, 2, 3, \ldots, 19, 20$ distinct from J. The value of $B - J$ is at least 2 with a probability that can be expressed in the form $\frac{m}{n}$ where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q3. In $\triangle PQR$, $PR = 15$, $QR = 20$, and $PQ = 25$. Points A and B lie on $\overline{PQ}$, points C and D lie on $\overline{QR}$, and points E and F lie on $\overline{PR}$, with $PA = QB = QC = RD = RE = PF = 5$. Find the area of hexagon $ABCDEF$.



Q4. A soccer team has 22 available players. A fixed set of 11 players starts the game, while the other 11 are available as substitutes. During the game, the coach may make as many as 3 substitutions, where any one of the 11 players in the game is replaced by one of the substitutes. No player removed from the game may reenter the game, although a substitute entering the game may be replaced later. No two substitutions can happen at the same time. The players involved and the order of the substitutions matter. Let n be the number of ways the coach can make substitutions during the game (including the possibility of making no substitutions). Find the remainder when n is divided by 1000.

Q5. A moving particle starts at the point $(4, 4)$ and moves until it hits one of the coordinate axes for the first time. When the particle is at the point (a, b), it moves at random to one of the points $(a-1, b)$, $(a, b-1)$, or $(a-1, b-1)$, each with probability $\frac{1}{3}$, independently of its previous moves. The probability that it will hit the coordinate axes at $(0, 0)$ is $\frac{m}{3^n}$, where m and n are positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q6. In convex quadrilateral $KLMN$ side $\overline{MN}$ is perpendicular to diagonal $\overline{KM}$, side $\overline{KL}$ is perpendicular to diagonal $\overline{LN}$, $MN = 65$, and $KL = 28$. The line through L perpendicular to side $\overline{KN}$ intersects diagonal $\overline{KM}$ at O with $KO = 8$. Find MO.

Q7. There are positive integers x and y that satisfy the system of equations

$$\log_{10} x + 2\log_{10}(\gcd(x, y)) = 60$$
$$\log_{10} y + 2\log_{10}(\text{lcm}(x, y)) = 570.$$

Let m be the number of (not necessarily distinct) prime factors in the prime factorization of x, and let n be the number of (not necessarily distinct) prime factors in the prime factorization of y. Find $3m + 2n$.

Q8. Let x be a real number such that $\sin^{10} x + \cos^{10} x = \frac{11}{36}$. Then $\sin^{12} x + \cos^{12} x = \frac{m}{n}$ where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q9. Let $\tau(n)$ denote the number of positive integer divisors of n. Find the sum of the six least positive integers n that are solutions to $\tau(n) + \tau(n+1) = 7$.

Q10. For distinct complex numbers $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{673}$, the polynomial

$$(x - z_1)^3(x - z_2)^3 \cdots (x - z_{673})^3$$

can be expressed as $x^{2019} + 20x^{2018} + 19x^{2017} + g(x)$, where $g(x)$ is a polynomial with complex coefficients and with degree at most 2016. The value of

$$\left| \sum_{1 \le j < k \le 673} z_j z_k \right|$$

can be expressed in the form $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q11. In $\triangle ABC$, the sides have integer lengths and $AB = AC$. Circle ω has its center at the incenter of $\triangle ABC$. An "excircle" of $\triangle ABC$ is a circle in the exterior of $\triangle ABC$ that is tangent to one side of the triangle and tangent to the extensions of the other two sides. Suppose that the excircle tangent to $\overline{BC}$ is internally tangent to ω, and the other two excircles are both externally tangent to ω. Find the minimum possible value of the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.

Q12. Given $f(z) = z^2 - 19z$, there are complex numbers z with the property that z, $f(z)$, and $f(f(z))$ are the vertices of a right triangle in the complex plane with a right angle at $f(z)$. There are positive integers m and n such that one such value of z is $m + \sqrt{n} + 11i$. Find $m + n$.

Q13. Triangle ABC has side lengths $AB = 4$, $BC = 5$, and $CA = 6$. Points D and E are on ray AB with $AB < AD < AE$. The point $F \neq C$ is a point of intersection of the circumcircles of $\triangle ACD$ and $\triangle EBC$ satisfying $DF = 2$ and $EF = 7$. Then $BE = \frac{a+b\sqrt{c}}{d}$, where a, b, c, and d are positive integers such that a and d are relatively prime, and c is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find the remainder when $a+b+c+d$ is divided by 1000.

Q14. Find the least odd prime factor of $2019^8 + 1$.

Q15. Let $\overline{AB}$ be a chord of a circle ω, and let P be a point on the chord $\overline{AB}$. Circle ω_1 passes through A and P and is internally tangent to ω. Circle ω_2 passes through B and P and is internally tangent to ω. Circles ω_1 and ω_2 intersect at points P and Q. Line PQ intersects ω at X and Y. Assume that $AP = 5$, $PB = 3$, $XY = 11$, and $PQ^2 = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q1. Two different points, C and D, lie on the same side of line AB so that $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle BAD$ are congruent with $AB = 9$, $BC = AD = 10$, and $CA = DB = 17$. The intersection of these two triangular regions has area $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q2. Lily pads $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ lie in a row on a pond. A frog makes a sequence of jumps starting on pad 1. From any pad k the frog jumps to either pad $k + 1$ or pad $k + 2$ chosen randomly with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ and independently of other jumps. The probability that the frog visits pad 7 is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q3. Find the number of 7-tuples of positive integers (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) that satisfy the following systems of equations:

$$abc = 70,$$
$$cde = 71,$$
$$efg = 72.$$

Q4. A standard six-sided fair die is rolled four times. The probability that the product of all four numbers rolled is a perfect square is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q5. Four ambassadors and one advisor for each of them are to be seated at a round table with 12 chairs numbered in order 1 to 12. Each ambassador must sit in an even-numbered chair. Each advisor must sit in a chair adjacent to his or her ambassador. There are N ways for the 8 people to be seated at the table under these conditions. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Q6. In a Martian civilization, all logarithms whose bases are not specified as assumed to be base b, for some fixed $b \geq 2$. A Martian student writes down

$$3 \log(\sqrt{x} \log x) = 56$$
$$\log_{\log x}(x) = 54$$

and finds that this system of equations has a single real number solution $x > 1$. Find b.

Q7. Triangle ABC has side lengths $AB = 120, BC = 220$, and $AC = 180$. Lines ℓ_A, ℓ_B, and ℓ_C are drawn parallel to $\overline{BC}, \overline{AC}$, and $\overline{AB}$, respectively, such that the intersections of ℓ_A, ℓ_B, and ℓ_C with the interior of $\triangle ABC$ are segments of lengths $55, 45$, and 15, respectively. Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides lie on lines ℓ_A, ℓ_B, and ℓ_C.

Q8. The polynomial $f(z) = az^{2018} + bz^{2017} + cz^{2016}$ has real coefficients not exceeding 2019, and $f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right) = 2015 + 2019\sqrt{3}i$. Find the remainder when $f(1)$ is divided by 1000.

Q9. Call a positive integer n *k-pretty* if n has exactly k positive divisors and n is divisible by k. For example, 18 is 6-pretty. Let S be the sum of positive integers less than 2019 that are 20-pretty. Find $\frac{S}{20}$.

Q10. There is a unique angle θ between $0°$ and $90°$ such that for nonnegative integers n, the value of $\tan(2^n\theta)$ is positive when n is a multiple of 3, and negative otherwise. The degree measure of θ is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime integers. Find $p + q$.

Q11. Triangle ABC has side lengths $AB = 7, BC = 8$, and $CA = 9$. Circle ω_1 passes through B and is tangent to line AC at A. Circle ω_2 passes through C and is tangent to line AB at A. Let K be the intersection of circles ω_1 and ω_2 not equal to A. Then $AK = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q12. For $n \geq 1$ call a finite sequence $(a_1, a_2 \dots a_n)$ of positive integers *progressive* if $a_i < a_{i+1}$ and a_i divides a_{i+1} for all $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$. Find the number of progressive sequences such that the sum of the terms in the sequence is equal to 360.

Q13. Regular octagon $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5A_6A_7A_8$ is inscribed in a circle of area 1. Point P lies inside the circle so that the region bounded by $\overline{PA_1}, \overline{PA_2}$, and the minor arc $\widehat{A_1A_2}$ of the circle has area $\frac{1}{7}$, while the region bounded by $\overline{PA_3}, \overline{PA_4}$, and the minor arc $\widehat{A_3A_4}$ of the circle has area $\frac{1}{9}$. There is a positive integer n such that the area of the region bounded by $\overline{PA_6}, \overline{PA_7}$, and the minor arc $\widehat{A_6A_7}$ of the circle is equal to $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}$. Find n.

Q14. Find the sum of all positive integers n such that, given an unlimited supply of stamps of denominations $5, n$, and $n + 1$ cents, 91 cents is the greatest postage that cannot be formed.

Q15. In acute triangle ABC points P and Q are the feet of the perpendiculars from C to $\overline{AB}$ and from B to $\overline{AC}$, respectively. Line PQ intersects the circumcircle of $\triangle ABC$ in two distinct points, X and Y. Suppose $XP = 10$, $PQ = 25$, and $QY = 15$. The value of $AB \cdot AC$ can be written in the form $m\sqrt{n}$ where m and n are positive integers, and n is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m + n$.

Q1. Let S be the number of ordered pairs of integers (a, b) with $1 \leq a \leq 100$ and $b \geq 0$ such that the polynomial $x^2 + ax + b$ can be factored into the product of two (not necessarily distinct) linear factors with integer coefficients. Find the remainder when S is divided by 1000.

Q2. The number n can be written in base 14 as $\underline{a}\ \underline{b}\ \underline{c}$, can be written in base 15 as $\underline{a}\ \underline{c}\ \underline{b}$, and can be written in base 6 as $\underline{a}\ \underline{c}\ \underline{a}\ \underline{c}$, where $a > 0$. Find the base-10 representation of n.

Q3. Kathy has 5 red cards and 5 green cards. She shuffles the 10 cards and lays out 5 of the cards in a row in a random order. She will be happy if and only if all the red cards laid out are adjacent and all the green cards laid out are adjacent. For example, card orders RRGGG, GGGGR, or RRRRR will make Kathy happy, but RRRGR will not. The probability that Kathy will be happy is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q4. In $\triangle ABC, AB = AC = 10$ and $BC = 12$. Point D lies strictly between A and B on $\overline{AB}$ and point E lies strictly between A and C on $\overline{AC}$ so that $AD = DE = EC$. Then AD can be expressed in the form $\dfrac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q5. For each ordered pair of real numbers (x, y) satisfying

$$\log_2(2x + y) = \log_4(x^2 + xy + 7y^2)$$

there is a real number K such that

$$\log_3(3x + y) = \log_9(3x^2 + 4xy + Ky^2).$$

Find the product of all possible values of K.

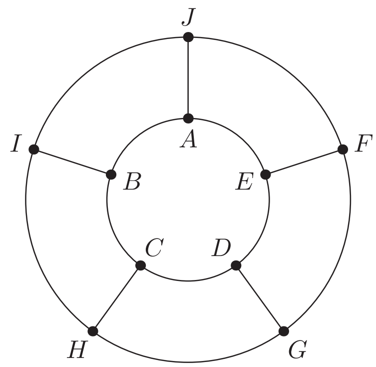
Q6. Let N be the number of complex numbers z with the properties that $|z| = 1$ and $z^{6!} - z^{5!}$ is a real number. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Q7. A right hexagonal prism has height 2. The bases are regular hexagons with side length 1. Any 3 of the 12 vertices determine a triangle. Find the number of these triangles that are isosceles (including equilateral triangles).

Q8. Let $ABCDEF$ be an equiangular hexagon such that $AB = 6, BC = 8, CD = 10$, and $DE = 12$. Denote by d the diameter of the largest circle that fits inside the hexagon. Find d^2.

Q9. Find the number of four-element subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots, 20\}$ with the property that two distinct elements of a subset have a sum of 16, and two distinct elements of a subset have a sum of 24. For example, $\{3, 5, 13, 19\}$ and $\{6, 10, 20, 18\}$ are two such subsets.

Q10. The wheel shown below consists of two circles and five spokes, with a label at each point where a spoke meets a circle. A bug walks along the wheel, starting at point A. At every step of the process, the bug walks from one labeled point to an adjacent labeled point. Along the inner circle the bug only walks in a counterclockwise direction, and along the outer circle the bug only walks in a clockwise direction. For example, the bug could travel along the path $AJABCHCHIJA$, which has 10 steps. Let n be the number of paths with 15 steps that begin and end at point A. Find the remainder when n is divided by 1000



Q11. Find the least positive integer n such that when 3^n is written in base 143, its two right-most digits in base 143 are 01.

Q12. For every subset T of $U = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, 18\}$, let $s(T)$ be the sum of the elements of T, with $s(\emptyset)$ defined to be 0. If T is chosen at random among all subsets of U, the probability that $s(T)$ is divisible by 3 is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find m.

Q13. Let $\triangle ABC$ have side lengths $AB = 30$, $BC = 32$, and $AC = 34$. Point X lies in the interior of $\overline{BC}$, and points I_1 and I_2 are the incenters of $\triangle ABX$ and $\triangle ACX$, respectively. Find the minimum possible area of $\triangle AI_1I_2$ as X varies along $\overline{BC}$.

Q14. Let $SP_1P_2P_3EP_4P_5$ be a heptagon. A frog starts jumping at vertex S. From any vertex of the heptagon except E, the frog may jump to either of the two adjacent vertices. When it reaches vertex E, the frog stops and stays there. Find the number of distinct sequences of jumps of no more than 12 jumps that end at E.

Q15. David found four sticks of different lengths that can be used to form three non-congruent convex cyclic quadrilaterals, A, B, C, which can each be inscribed in a circle with radius 1. Let φ_A denote the measure of the acute angle made by the diagonals of quadrilateral A, and define φ_B and φ_C similarly. Suppose that $\sin\varphi_A = \frac{2}{3}$, $\sin\varphi_B = \frac{3}{5}$, and $\sin\varphi_C = \frac{6}{7}$. All three quadrilaterals have the same area K, which can be written in the form $\dfrac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q1. Points A, B, and C lie in that order along a straight path where the distance from A to C is 1800 meters. Ina runs twice as fast as Eve, and Paul runs twice as fast as Ina. The three runners start running at the same time with Ina starting at A and running toward C, Paul starting at B and running toward C, and Eve starting at C and running toward A. When Paul meets Eve, he turns around and runs toward A. Paul and Ina both arrive at B at the same time. Find the number of meters from A to B.

Q2. Let $a_0 = 2$, $a_1 = 5$, and $a_2 = 8$, and for $n > 2$ define a_n recursively to be the remainder when $4(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3})$ is divided by 11. Find $a_{2018} \bullet a_{2020} \bullet a_{2022}$.

Q3. Find the sum of all positive integers $b < 1000$ such that the base-b integer 36_b is a perfect square and the base-b integer 27_b is a perfect cube.

Q4. In equiangular octagon $CAROLINE$, $CA = RO = LI = NE = \sqrt{2}$ and $AR = OL = IN = EC = 1$. The self-intersecting octagon $CORNELIA$ encloses six non-overlapping triangular regions. Let K be the area enclosed by $CORNELIA$, that is, the total area of the six triangular regions. Then $K = \frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are relatively prime positive integers. Find $a + b$.

Q5. Suppose that x, y, and z are complex numbers such that $xy = -80 - 320i$, $yz = 60$, and $zx = -96 + 24i$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$. Then there are real numbers a and b such that $x + y + z = a + bi$. Find $a^2 + b^2$.

Q6. A real number a is chosen randomly and uniformly from the interval $[-20, 18]$. The probability that the roots of the polynomial

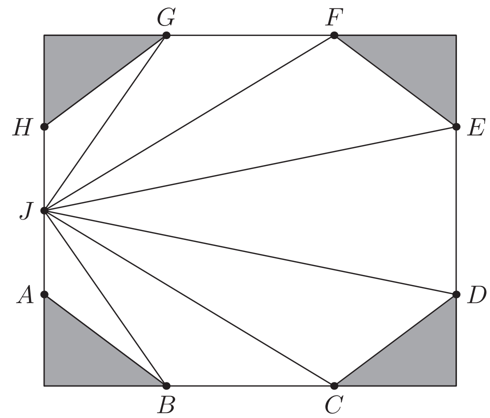
$$x^4 + 2ax^3 + (2a - 2)x^2 + (-4a + 3)x - 2$$

are all real can be written in the form $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q7. Triangle ABC has side lengths $AB = 9$, $BC = 5\sqrt{3}$, and $AC = 12$. Points $A = P_0, P_1, P_2, ..., P_{2450} = B$ are on segment $\overline{AB}$ with P_k between P_{k-1} and P_{k+1} for $k = 1, 2, ..., 2449$, and points $A = Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, ..., Q_{2450} = C$ are on segment $\overline{AC}$ with Q_k between Q_{k-1} and Q_{k+1} for $k = 1, 2, ..., 2449$. Furthermore, each segment $\overline{P_kQ_k}$, $k = 1, 2, ..., 2449$, is parallel to $\overline{BC}$. The segments cut the triangle into 2450 regions, consisting of 2449 trapezoids and 1 triangle. Each of the 2450 regions has the same area. Find the number of segments $\overline{P_kQ_k}$, $k = 1, 2, ..., 2450$, that have rational length.

Q8. A frog is positioned at the origin of the coordinate plane. From the point (x, y), the frog can jump to any of the points $(x + 1, y)$, $(x + 2, y)$, $(x, y + 1)$, or $(x, y + 2)$. Find the number of distinct sequences of jumps in which the frog begins at $(0, 0)$ and ends at $(4, 4)$.

Q9. Octagon $ABCDEFGH$ with side lengths $AB = CD = EF = GH = 10$ and $BC = DE = FG = HA = 11$ is formed by removing 6-8-10 triangles from the corners of a 23×27 rectangle with side $\overline{AH}$ on a short side of the rectangle, as shown. Let J be the midpoint of $\overline{AH}$, and partition the octagon into 7 triangles by drawing segments $\overline{JB}$, $\overline{JC}$, $\overline{JD}$, $\overline{JE}$, $\overline{JF}$, and $\overline{JG}$. Find the area of the convex polygon whose vertices are the centroids of these 7 triangles.



Q10. Find the number of functions $f(x)$ from $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ to $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ that satisfy $f(f(x)) = f(f(f(x)))$ for all x in $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$.

Q11. Find the number of permutations of $1,2,3,4,5,6$ such that for each k with $1 \leq k \leq 5$, at least one of the first k terms of the permutation is greater than k.

Q12. Let $ABCD$ be a convex quadrilateral with $AB = CD = 10$, $BC = 14$, and $AD = 2\sqrt{65}$. Assume that the diagonals of $ABCD$ intersect at point P, and that the sum of the areas of triangles APB and CPD equals the sum of the areas of triangles BPC and APD. Find the area of quadrilateral $ABCD$.

Q13. Misha rolls a standard, fair six-sided die until she rolls $1-2-3$ in that order on three consecutive rolls. The probability that she will roll the die an odd number of times is $\dfrac{m}{n}$ where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q14. The incircle ω of triangle ABC is tangent to $\overline{BC}$ at X. Let $Y \neq X$ be the other intersection of $\overline{AX}$ with ω. Points P and Q lie on $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{AC}$, respectively, so that $\overline{PQ}$ is tangent to ω at Y. Assume that $AP = 3$, $PB = 4$, $AC = 8$, and $AQ = \dfrac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q15. Find the number of functions f from $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ to the integers such that $f(0) = 0$, $f(6) = 12$, and

$$|x-y| \leq |f(x)-f(y)| \leq 3|x-y|$$

for all x and y in $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6\}$.

Q1. Fifteen distinct points are designated on $\triangle ABC$: the 3 vertices A, B, and C; 3 other points on side $\overline{AB}$; 4 other points on side $\overline{BC}$; and 5 other points on side $\overline{CA}$. Find the number of triangles with positive area whose vertices are among these 15 points.

Q2. When each of 702, 787, and 855 is divided by the positive integer m, the remainder is always the positive integer r. When each of 412, 722, and 815 is divided by the positive integer n, the remainder is always the positive integer $s \neq r$. Find $m+n+r+s$.

Q3. For a positive integer n, let d_n be the units digit of $1+2+\cdots+n$. Find the remainder when

$$\sum_{n=1}^{2017} d_n$$

is divided by 1000.

Q4. A pyramid has a triangular base with side lengths 20, 20, and 24. The three edges of the pyramid from the three corners of the base to the fourth vertex of the pyramid all have length 25. The volume of the pyramid is $m\sqrt{n}$, where m and n are positive integers, and n is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m+n$.

Q5. A rational number written in base eight is $\underline{ab}.\underline{cd}$, where all digits are nonzero. The same number in base twelve is $\underline{bb}.\underline{ba}$. Find the base-ten number $\underline{abc}$.

Q6. A circle is circumscribed around an isosceles triangle whose two congruent angles have degree measure x. Two points are chosen independently and uniformly at random on the circle, and a chord is drawn between them. The probability that the chord intersects the triangle is $\frac{14}{25}$. Find the difference between the largest and smallest possible values of x.

Q7. For nonnegative integers a and b with $a+b \leq 6$, let $T(a,b) = \binom{6}{a}\binom{6}{b}\binom{6}{a+b}$. Let S denote the sum of all $T(a,b)$, where a and b are nonnegative integers with $a+b \leq 6$. Find the remainder when S is divided by 1000.

Q8. Two real numbers a and b are chosen independently and uniformly at random from the interval $(0, 75)$. Let O and P be two points on the plane with $OP = 200$. Let Q and R be on the same side of line OP such that the degree measures of $\angle POQ$ and $\angle POR$ are a and b respectively, and $\angle OQP$ and $\angle ORP$ are both right angles. The probability that $QR \leq 100$ is equal to $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q9. Let $a_{10} = 10$, and for each integer $n > 10$ let $a_n = 100a_{n-1} + n$. Find the least $n > 10$ such that a_n is a multiple of 99.

Q10. Let $z_1 = 18+83i$, $z_2 = 18+39i$, and $z_3 = 78+99i$, where $i = \sqrt{-1}$. Let z be the unique complex number with the properties that $\frac{z_3-z_1}{z_2-z_1} \cdot \frac{z-z_2}{z-z_3}$ is a real number and the imaginary part of z is the greatest possible. Find the real part of z.

Q11. Consider arrangements of the 9 numbers $1, 2, 3, \ldots, 9$ in a 3×3 array. For each such arrangement, let a_1, a_2, and a_3 be the medians of the numbers in rows 1, 2, and 3 respectively, and let m be the median of $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$. Let Q be the number of arrangements for which $m = 5$. Find the remainder when Q is divided by 1000.

Q12. Call a set S product-free if there do not exist $a, b, c \in S$ (not necessarily distinct) such that $ab = c$. For example, the empty set and the set $\{16, 20\}$ are product-free, whereas the sets $\{4, 16\}$ and $\{2, 8, 16\}$ are not product-free. Find the number of product-free subsets of the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$.

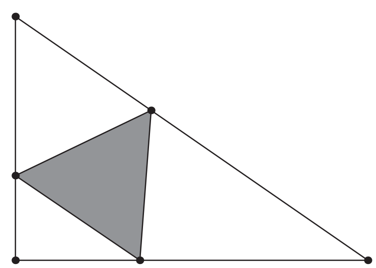
Q13. For every $m \geq 2$, let $Q(m)$ be the least positive integer with the following property: For every $n \geq Q(m)$, there is always a perfect cube k^3 in the range $n < k^3 \leq m \cdot n$. Find the remainder when

$$\sum_{m=2}^{2017} Q(m)$$

is divided by 1000.

Q14. Let $a > 1$ and $x > 1$ satisfy $\log_a(\log_a(\log_a 2) + \log_a 24 - 128) = 128$ and $\log_a(\log_a x) = 256$. Find the remainder when x is divided by 1000.

Q15. The area of the smallest equilateral triangle with one vertex on each of the sides of the right triangle with side lengths $2\sqrt{3}$, 5, and $\sqrt{37}$, as shown, is $\frac{m\sqrt{p}}{n}$, where m, n, and p are positive integers, m and n are relatively prime, and p is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m + n + p$.



Q1. Find the number of subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ that are subsets of neither $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ nor $\{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$.

Q2. The teams T_1, T_2, T_3, and T_4 are in the playoffs. In the semifinal matches, T_1 plays T_4, and T_2 plays T_3. The winners of those two matches will play each other in the final match to determine the champion. When T_i plays T_j, the probability that T_i wins is $\frac{i}{i+j}$, and the outcomes of all the matches are independent. The probability that T_4 will be the champion is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q3. A triangle has vertices $A(0, 0)$, $B(12, 0)$, and $C(8, 10)$. The probability that a randomly chosen point inside the triangle is closer to vertex B than to either vertex A or vertex C can be written as $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q4. Find the number of positive integers less than or equal to 2017 whose base-three representation contains no digit equal to 0.

Q5. A set contains four numbers. The six pairwise sums of distinct elements of the set, in no particular order, are 189, 320, 287, 234, x, and y. Find the greatest possible value of $x + y$.

Q6. Find the sum of all positive integers n such that $\sqrt{n^2 + 85n + 2017}$ is an integer.

Q7. Find the number of integer values of k in the closed interval $[-500, 500]$ for which the equation $\log(kx) = 2\log(x + 2)$ has exactly one real solution.

Q8. Find the number of positive integers n less than 2017 such that

$$1 + n + \frac{n^2}{2!} + \frac{n^3}{3!} + \frac{n^4}{4!} + \frac{n^5}{5!} + \frac{n^6}{6!}$$

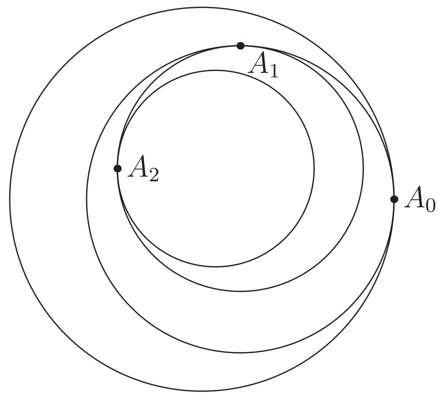
is an integer.

Q9. A special deck of cards contains 49 cards, each labeled with a number from 1 to 7 and colored with one of seven colors. Each number-color combination appears on exactly one card. Sharon will select a set of eight cards from the deck at random. Given that she gets at least one card of each color and at least one card with each number, the probability that Sharon can discard one of her cards and *still* have at least one card of each color and at least one card with each number is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q10. Rectangle $ABCD$ has side lengths $AB = 84$ and $AD = 42$. Point M is the midpoint of $\overline{AD}$, point N is the trisection point of $\overline{AB}$ closer to A, and point O is the intersection of $\overline{CM}$ and $\overline{DN}$. Point P lies on the quadrilateral $BCON$, and $\overline{BP}$ bisects the area of $BCON$. Find the area of $\triangle CDP$.

Q11. Five towns are connected by a system of roads. There is exactly one road connecting each pair of towns. Find the number of ways there are to make all the roads one-way in such a way that it is still possible to get from any town to any other town using the roads (possibly passing through other towns on the way).

Q12. Circle C_0 has radius 1, and the point A_0 is a point on the circle. Circle C_1 has radius $r < 1$ and is internally tangent to C_0 at point A_0. Point A_1 lies on circle C_1 so that A_1 is located $90°$ counterclockwise from A_0 on C_1. Circle C_2 has radius r^2 and is internally tangent to C_1 at point A_1. In this way a sequence of circles $C_1, C_2, C_3, \ldots$ and a sequence of points on the circles $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots$ are constructed, where circle C_n has radius r^n and is internally tangent to circle C_{n-1} at point A_{n-1}, and point A_n lies on C_n $90°$ counterclockwise from point A_{n-1}, as shown in the figure below. There is one point B inside all of these circles. When $r = \frac{11}{60}$, the distance from the center C_0 to B is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.



Q13. For each integer $n \geq 3$, let $f(n)$ be the number of 3-element subsets of the vertices of the regular n-gon that are the vertices of an isosceles triangle (including equilateral triangles). Find the sum of all values of n such that $f(n+1) = f(n) + 78$.

Q14. A $10 \times 10 \times 10$ grid of points consists of all points in space of the form (i, j, k), where i, j, and k are integers between 1 and 10, inclusive. Find the number of different lines that contain exactly 8 of these points.

Q15. Tetrahedron $ABCD$ has $AD = BC = 28$, $AC = BD = 44$, and $AB = CD = 52$. For any point X in space, define $f(X) = AX + BX + CX + DX$. The least possible value of $f(X)$ can be expressed as $m\sqrt{n}$, where m and n are positive integers, and n is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $m+n$.

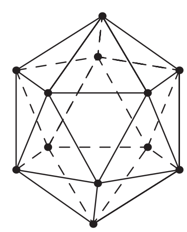
Q1. For $-1 < r < 1$, let $S(r)$ denote the sum of the geometric series

$$12 + 12r + 12r^2 + 12r^3 + \cdots .$$

Let a between -1 and 1 satisfy $S(a)S(-a) = 2016$. Find $S(a) + S(-a)$.

Q2. Two dice appear to be normal dice with their faces numbered from 1 to 6, but each die is weighted so that the probability of rolling the number k is directly proportional to k. The probability of rolling a 7 with this pair of dice is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q3. A "regular icosahedron" is a 20-faced solid where each face is an equilateral triangle and five triangles meet at every vertex. The regular icosahedron shown below has one vertex at the top, one vertex at the bottom, an upper pentagon of five vertices all adjacent to the top vertex and all in the same horizontal plane, and a lower pentagon of five vertices all adjacent to the bottom vertex and all in another horizontal plane. Find the number of paths from the top vertex to the bottom vertex such that each part of a path goes downward or horizontally along an edge of the icosahedron, and no vertex is repeated.



Q4. A right prism with height h has bases that are regular hexagons with sides of length 12. A vertex A of the prism and its three adjacent vertices are the vertices of a triangular pyramid. The dihedral angle (the angle between the two planes) formed by the face of the pyramid that lies in a base of the prism and the face of the pyramid that does not contain A measures 60 degrees. Find h^2.

Q5. Anh read a book. On the first day she read n pages in t minutes, where n and t are positive integers. On the second day Anh read $n+1$ pages in $t+1$ minutes. Each day thereafter Anh read one more page than she read on the previous day, and it took her one more minute than on the previous day until she completely read the 374 page book. It took her a total of 319 minutes to read the book. Find $n + t$.

Q6. In $\triangle ABC$ let I be the center of the inscribed circle, and let the bisector of $\angle ACB$ intersect AB at L. The line through C and L intersects the circumscribed circle of $\triangle ABC$ at the two points C and D. If $LI = 2$ and $LD = 3$, then $IC = \frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q7. For integers a and b consider the complex number

$$\frac{\sqrt{ab + 2016}}{ab + 100} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{|a + b|}}{ab + 100}\right) i$$

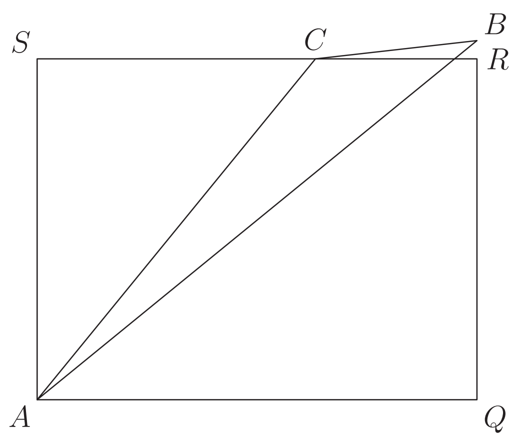
Find the number of ordered pairs of integers (a, b) such that this complex number is a real number.

Q8. For a permutation $p = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_9)$ of the digits $1, 2, \ldots, 9$, let $s(p)$ denote the sum of the three 3-digit numbers $a_1a_2a_3$, $a_4a_5a_6$, and $a_7a_8a_9$. Let m be the minimum value of $s(p)$ subject to the condition that the units digit of $s(p)$ is 0. Let n denote the number of permutations p with $s(p) = m$. Find $|m - n|$.

Q9. It has been noted that this answer won't actually work. Let angle $QAB = m$ and angle $CAS = n$ as in Solution 1. Since we know (through that solution) that $m = n$, we can call them each θ. The height of the rectangle is $AS = 31\cos\theta$, and the distance $BQ = 40\sin\theta$. We know that, if the triangle is to be inscribed in a rectangle, $AS \geq BQ$.

$$\begin{aligned} AS &\geq BQ \\ 31\cos\theta &\geq 40\sin\theta \\ \tfrac{31}{40} &\geq \tan\theta \end{aligned}$$

However, $\tan\theta = \tan(\frac{90-A}{2}) = \frac{\sin(90-A)}{\cos(90-A)+1} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A+1} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}}{\frac{6}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} > \frac{31}{40}$, so the triangle does not actually fit in the rectangle: specifically, B is above R and thus in the line containing segment QR but not on the actual segment or in the rectangle.



Q10. A strictly increasing sequence of positive integers a_1, a_2, a_3, $\cdots$ has the property that for every positive integer k, the subsequence a_{2k-1}, a_{2k}, a_{2k+1} is geometric and the subsequence a_{2k}, a_{2k+1}, a_{2k+2} is arithmetic. Suppose that $a_{13} = 2016$. Find a_1.

Q11. Let $P(x)$ be a nonzero polynomial such that $(x-1)P(x+1) = (x+2)P(x)$ for every real x, and $(P(2))^2 = P(3)$. Then $P(\frac{7}{2}) = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q12. Find the least positive integer m such that $m^2 - m + 11$ is a product of at least four not necessarily distinct primes.

Q13. Freddy the frog is jumping around the coordinate plane searching for a river, which lies on the horizontal line $y = 24$. A fence is located at the horizontal line $y = 0$. On each jump Freddy randomly chooses a direction parallel to one of the coordinate axes and moves one unit in that direction. When he is at a point where $y = 0$, with equal likelihoods he chooses one of three directions where he either jumps parallel to the fence or jumps away from the fence, but he never chooses the direction that would have him cross over the fence to where $y < 0$. Freddy starts his search at the point $(0, 21)$ and will stop once he reaches a point on the river. Find the expected number of jumps it will take Freddy to reach the river.

Q14. Centered at each lattice point in the coordinate plane are a circle radius $\frac{1}{10}$ and a square with sides of length $\frac{1}{5}$ whose sides are parallel to the coordinate axes. The line segment from $(0,0)$ to $(1001, 429)$ intersects m of the squares and n of the circles. Find $m+n$.

Q15. Circles ω_1 and ω_2 intersect at points X and Y. Line ℓ is tangent to ω_1 and ω_2 at A and B, respectively, with line AB closer to point X than to Y. Circle ω passes through A and B intersecting ω_1 again at $D \neq A$ and intersecting ω_2 again at $C \neq B$. The three points C, Y, D are collinear, $XC = 67$, $XY = 47$, and $XD = 37$. Find AB^2.

Q1. Initially Alex, Betty, and Charlie had a total of 444 peanuts. Charlie had the most peanuts, and Alex had the least. The three numbers of peanuts that each person had formed a geometric progression. Alex eats 5 of his peanuts, Betty eats 9 of her peanuts, and Charlie eats 25 of his peanuts. Now the three numbers of peanuts each person has forms an arithmetic progression. Find the number of peanuts Alex had initially.

Q2. There is a 40% chance of rain on Saturday and a 30% chance of rain on Sunday. However, it is twice as likely to rain on Sunday if it rains on Saturday than if it does not rain on Saturday. The probability that it rains at least one day this weekend is $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are relatively prime positive integers. Find $a+b$.

Q3. Let x, y, and z be real numbers satisfying the system $\log_2(xyz - 3 + \log_5 x) = 5$, $\log_3(xyz - 3 + \log_5 y) = 4$, $\log_4(xyz - 3 + \log_5 z) = 4$, Find the value of $|\log_5 x| + |\log_5 y| + |\log_5 z|$.

Q4. An $a \times b \times c$ rectangular box is built from $a \cdot b \cdot c$ unit cubes. Each unit cube is colored red, green, or yellow. Each of the a layers of size $1 \times b \times c$ parallel to the $(b \times c)$ faces of the box contains exactly 9 red cubes, exactly 12 green cubes, and some yellow cubes. Each of the b layers of size $a \times 1 \times c$ parallel to the $(a \times c)$ faces of the box contains exactly 20 green cubes, exactly 25 yellow cubes, and some red cubes. Find the smallest possible volume of the box.

Q5. Triangle ABC_0 has a right angle at C_0. Its side lengths are pairwise relatively prime positive integers, and its perimeter is p. Let C_1 be the foot of the altitude to $\overline{AB}$, and for $n \geq 2$, let C_n be the foot of the altitude to $\overline{C_{n-2}B}$ in $\triangle C_{n-2}C_{n-1}B$. The sum $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_{n-2}C_{n-1} = 6p$. Find p.

Q6. For polynomial $P(x) = 1 - \dfrac{1}{3}x + \dfrac{1}{6}x^2$, define $Q(x) = P(x)P(x^3)P(x^5)P(x^7)P(x^9) = \sum_{i=0}^{50} a_i x^i$. Then $\sum_{i=0}^{50} |a_i| = \dfrac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q7. Squares $ABCD$ and $EFGH$ have a common center and $\overline{AB} || \overline{EF}$. The area of $ABCD$ is 2016, and the area of $EFGH$ is a smaller positive integer. Square $IJKL$ is constructed so that each of its vertices lies on a side of $ABCD$ and each vertex of $EFGH$ lies on a side of $IJKL$. Find the difference between the largest and smallest positive integer values for the area of $IJKL$.

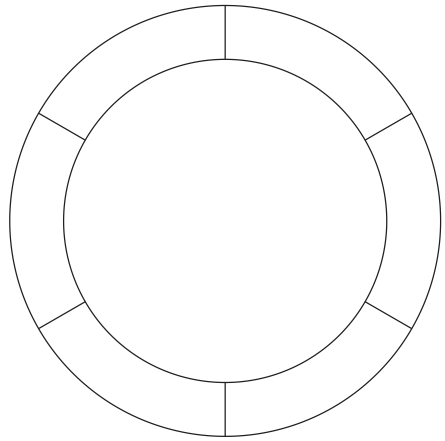
Q8. Find the number of sets a, b, c of three distinct positive integers with the property that the product of a, b, and c is equal to the product of $11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61$.

Q9. The sequences of positive integers $1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ and $1, b_2, b_3, \ldots$ are an increasing arithmetic sequence and an increasing geometric sequence, respectively. Let $c_n = a_n + b_n$. There is an integer k such that $c_{k-1} = 100$ and $c_{k+1} = 1000$. Find c_k.

Q10. Triangle ABC is inscribed in circle ω. Points P and Q are on side $\overline{AB}$ with $AP < AQ$. Rays CP and CQ meet ω again at S and T (other than C), respectively. If $AP = 4, PQ = 3, QB = 6, BT = 5$, and $AS = 7$, then $ST = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q11. For positive integers N and k, define N to be k-nice if there exists a positive integer a such that a^k has exactly N positive divisors. Find the number of positive integers less than 1000 that are neither 7-nice nor 8-nice.

Q12. The figure below shows a ring made of six small sections which you are to paint on a wall. You have four paint colors available and you will paint each of the six sections a solid color. Find the number of ways you can choose to paint the sections if no two adjacent sections can be painted with the same color.



Q13. Beatrix is going to place six rooks on a 6×6 chessboard where both the rows and columns are labeled 1 to 6; the rooks are placed so that no two rooks are in the same row or the same column. The *value* of a square is the sum of its row number and column number. The *score* of an arrangement of rooks is the least value of any occupied square.The average score over all valid configurations is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p + q$.

Q14. Equilateral $\triangle ABC$ has side length 600. Points P and Q lie outside the plane of $\triangle ABC$ and are on opposite sides of the plane. Furthermore, $PA = PB = PC$, and $QA = QB = QC$, and the planes of $\triangle PAB$ and $\triangle QAB$ form a 120° dihedral angle (the angle between the two planes). There is a point O whose distance from each of $A, B, C, P,$ and Q is d. Find d.

Q15. For $1 \le i \le 215$ let $a_i = \dfrac{1}{2^i}$ and $a_{216} = \dfrac{1}{2^{215}}$. Let $x_1, x_2, ..., x_{216}$ be positive real numbers such that $\sum_{i=1}^{216} x_i = 1$ and $\sum_{1 \le i < j \le 216} x_i x_j = \dfrac{107}{215} + \sum_{i=1}^{216} \dfrac{a_i x_i^2}{2(1 - a_i)}$. The maximum possible value of $x_2 = \dfrac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q1. The expressions $A = 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 + \cdots + 37 \times 38 + 39$ and $B = 1 + 2 \times 3 + 4 \times 5 + \cdots + 36 \times 37 + 38 \times 39$ are obtained by writing multiplication and addition operators in an alternating pattern between successive integers. Find the positive difference between integers A and B.

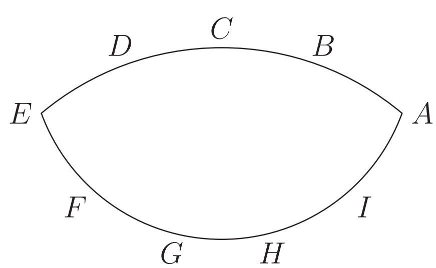
Q2. The nine delegates to the Economic Cooperation Conference include 2 officials from Mexico, 3 officials from Canada, and 4 officials from the United States. During the opening session, three of the delegates fall asleep. Assuming that the three sleepers were determined randomly, the probability that exactly two of the sleepers are from the same country is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Q3. There is a prime number p such that $16p + 1$ is the cube of a positive integer. Find p.

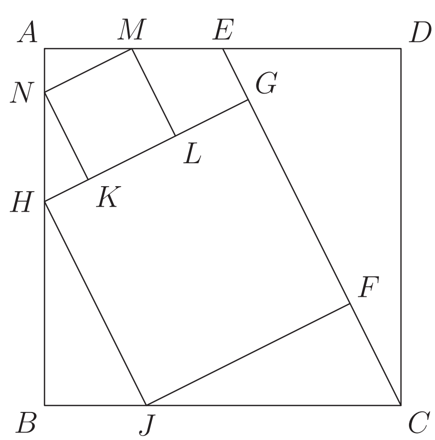
Q4. Point B lies on line segment $\overline{AC}$ with $AB = 16$ and $BC = 4$. Points D and E lie on the same side of line AC forming equilateral triangles $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle BCE$. Let M be the midpoint of $\overline{AE}$, and N be the midpoint of $\overline{CD}$. The area of $\triangle BMN$ is x. Find x^2.

Q5. In a drawer Sandy has 5 pairs of socks, each pair a different color. On Monday Sandy selects two individual socks at random from the 10 socks in the drawer. On Tuesday Sandy selects 2 of the remaining 8 socks at random and on Wednesday two of the remaining 6 socks at random. The probability that Wednesday is the first day Sandy selects matching socks is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers, Find $m + n$.

Q6. Point A, B, C, D, and E are equally spaced on a minor arc of a circle. Points E, F, G, H, I and A are equally spaced on a minor arc of a second circle with center C as shown in the figure below. The angle $\angle ABD$ exceeds $\angle AHG$ by 12°. Find the degree measure of $\angle BAG$.



Q7. In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a square. Point E is the midpoint of $\overline{AD}$. Points F and G lie on $\overline{CE}$, and H and J lie on $\overline{AB}$ and $\overline{BC}$, respectively, so that $FGHJ$ is a square. Points K and L lie on $\overline{GH}$, and M and N lie on $\overline{AD}$ and $\overline{AB}$, respectively, so that $KLMN$ is a square. The area of $KLMN$ is 99. Find the area of $FGHJ$.



Q8. For positive integer n, let $s(n)$ denote the sum of the digits of n. Find the smallest positive integer satisfying $s(n) = s(n+864) = 20$.

Q9. Let S be the set of all ordered triple of integers (a_1, a_2, a_3) with $1 \le a_1, a_2, a_3 \le 10$. Each ordered triple in S generates a sequence according to the rule $a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot |a_{n-2} - a_{n-3}|$ for all $n \ge 4$. Find the number of such sequences for which $a_n = 0$ for some n.

Q10. Let $f(x)$ be a third-degree polynomial with real coefficients satisfying

$$|f(1)| = |f(2)| = |f(3)| = |f(5)| = |f(6)| = |f(7)| = 12.$$

Find $|f(0)|$.

Q11. Triangle ABC has positive integer side lengths with $AB = AC$. Let I be the intersection of the bisectors of $\angle B$ and $\angle C$. Suppose $BI = 8$. Find the smallest possible perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.

Q12. Consider all 1000-element subsets of the set 1, 2, 3, ..., 2015. From each such subset choose the least element. The arithmetic mean of all of these least elements is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p+q$. **Hint**

Use the Hockey Stick Identity in the form

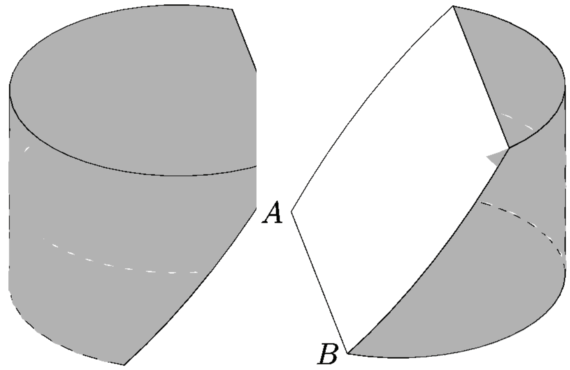
$$\binom{a}{a} + \binom{a+1}{a} + \binom{a+2}{a} + \cdots + \binom{b}{a} = \binom{b+1}{a+1}.$$

(This is best proven by a combinatorial argument that coincidentally pertains to the problem: count two ways the number of subsets of the first $(b+1)$ numbers with $(a+1)$ elements whose least element is i, for $1 \le i \le b-a$.)

Q13. With all angles measured in degrees, the product $\prod_{k=1}^{45} \csc^2(2k-1)^\circ = m^n$, where m and n are integers greater than 1. Find $m+n$.

Q14. For each integer $n \ge 2$, let $A(n)$ be the area of the region in the coordinate plane defined by the inequalities $1 \le x \le n$ and $0 \le y \le x\left\lfloor\sqrt{x}\right\rfloor$, where $\left\lfloor\sqrt{x}\right\rfloor$ is the greatest integer not exceeding $\sqrt{x}$. Find the number of values of n with $2 \le n \le 1000$ for which $A(n)$ is an integer.

Q15. A block of wood has the shape of a right circular cylinder with radius 6 and height 8, and its entire surface has been painted blue. Points A and B are chosen on the edge of one of the circular faces of the cylinder so that $\overset{\frown}{AB}$ on that face measures 120°. The block is then sliced in half along the plane that passes through point A, point B, and the center of the cylinder, revealing a flat, unpainted face on each half. The area of one of these unpainted faces is $a \cdot \pi + b\sqrt{c}$, where a, b, and c are integers and c is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $a+b+c$.


A
B

Q1. Let N be the least positive integer that is both 22 percent less than one integer and 16 percent greater than another integer. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Q2. In a new school 40 percent of the students are freshmen, 30 percent are sophomores, 20 percent are juniors, and 10 percent are seniors. All freshmen are required to take Latin, and 80 percent of the sophomores, 50 percent of the juniors, and 20 percent of the seniors elect to take Latin. The probability that a randomly chosen Latin student is a sophomore is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

Q3. Let m be the least positive integer divisible by 17 whose digits sum to 17. Find m.

Q4. In an isosceles trapezoid, the parallel bases have lengths $\log 3$ and $\log 192$, and the altitude to these bases has length $\log 16$. The perimeter of the trapezoid can be written in the form $\log 2^p 3^q$, where p and q are positive integers. Find $p+q$.

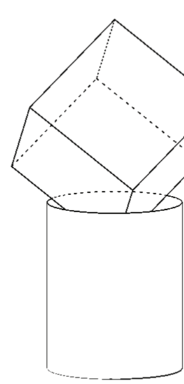
Q5. Two unit squares are selected at random without replacement from an $n \times n$ grid of unit squares. Find the least positive integer n such that the probability that the two selected unit squares are horizontally or vertically adjacent is less than $\frac{1}{2015}$.

Q6. Steve says to Jon, "I am thinking of a polynomial whose roots are all positive integers. The polynomial has the form $P(x) = 2x^3 - 2ax^2 + (a^2 - 81)x - c$ for some positive integers a and c. Can you tell me the values of a and c?" After some calculations, Jon says, "There is more than one such polynomial." Steve says, "You're right. Here is the value of a." He writes down a positive integer and asks, "Can you tell me the value of c?" Jon says, "There are still two possible values of c." Find the sum of the two possible values of c.

Q7. Triangle ABC has side lengths $AB = 12$, $BC = 25$, and $CA = 17$. Rectangle $PQRS$ has vertex P on $\overline{AB}$, vertex Q on $\overline{AC}$, and vertices R and S on $\overline{BC}$. In terms of the side length $PQ = w$, the area of $PQRS$ can be expressed as the quadratic polynomial $\text{Area}(PQRS) = \alpha w - \beta \cdot w^2$. Then the coefficient $\beta = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

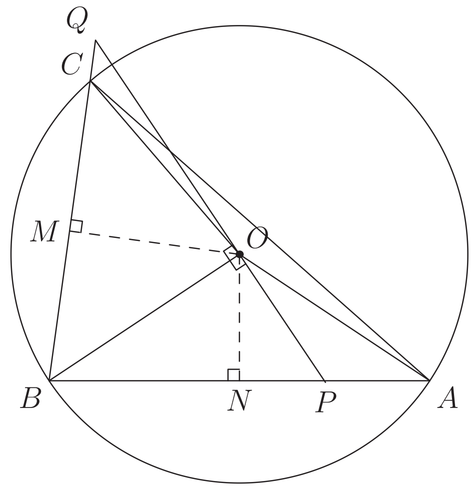
Q8. Let a and b be positive integers satisfying $\frac{ab+1}{a+b} < \frac{3}{2}$. The maximum possible value of $\frac{a^3b^3+1}{a^3+b^3}$ is $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find $p+q$.

Q9. A cylindrical barrel with radius 4 feet and height 10 feet is full of water. A solid cube with side length 8 feet is set into the barrel so that the diagonal of the cube is vertical. The volume of water thus displaced is v cubic feet. Find v^2.



Q10. Call a permutation $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ of the integers $1, 2, \ldots, n$ "quasi-increasing" if $a_k \leq a_{k+1} + 2$ for each $1 \leq k \leq n-1$. For example, 53421 and 14253 are quasi-increasing permutations of the integers $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, but 45123 is not. Find the number of quasi-increasing permutations of the integers $1, 2, \ldots, 7$.

Q11. The circumcircle of acute $\triangle ABC$ has center O. The line passing through point O perpendicular to $\overline{OB}$ intersects lines AB and BC and P and Q, respectively. Also $AB = 5$, $BC = 4$, $BQ = 4.5$, and $BP = \frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

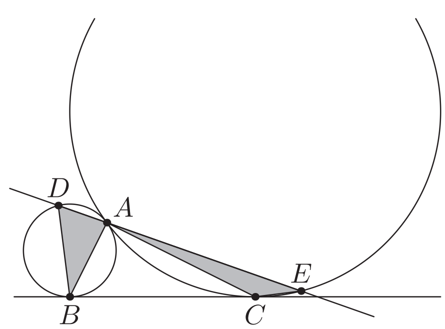


Q12. There are $2^{10} = 1024$ possible 10-letter strings in which each letter is either an A or a B. Find the number of such strings that do not have more than 3 adjacent letters that are identical.

Q13. Define the sequence $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ by $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin k$, where k represents radian measure. Find the index of the 100th term for which $a_n < 0$.

Q14. Let x and y be real numbers satisfying $x^4y^5 + y^4x^5 = 810$ and $x^3y^6 + y^3x^6 = 945$. Evaluate $2x^3 + (xy)^3 + 2y^3$.

Q15. Circles $\mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{Q}$ have radii 1 and 4, respectively, and are externally tangent at point A. Point B is on $\mathcal{P}$ and point C is on $\mathcal{Q}$ so that line BC is a common external tangent of the two circles. A line ℓ through A intersects $\mathcal{P}$ again at D and intersects $\mathcal{Q}$ again at E. Points B and C lie on the same side of ℓ, and the areas of $\triangle DBA$ and $\triangle ACE$ are equal. This common area is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.



Hint

$[ABC] = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$ is your friend for a quick solve. If you know about homotheties, go ahead, but you'll still need to do quite a bit of computation. If you're completely lost and you have a lot of time left in your mocking of this AIME, go ahead and coordinate bash.

[THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK.]