

# 2014 UI FRESHMAN MATH CONTEST

September 27, 2014, 10 am – 12 pm

1. (AIME 1988) For any positive integer  $k$ , let  $f(k)$  denote the sum of the squares of the digits of  $k$  (expressed in decimal), and let  $f_n$  denote the  $n$ -th iterate of  $f$ , defined by  $f_1(k) = f(k)$  and  $f_n(k) = f(f_{n-1}(k))$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . (For example,  $f_1(2014) = f(2014) = 2^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 4^2 = 21$ ,  $f_2(2014) = f(f_1(2014)) = f(21) = 2^2 + 1^2 = 5$ .)

Find, with proof,  $f_{2014}(11)$ .

2. (A1, Putnam 2003) For any positive integer  $n$ , let  $f(n)$  be the number of ways to write  $n$  as a sum of positive integers,  $n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k$ , with  $k$  an arbitrary positive integer and  $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_k \leq a_1 + 1$ . For example, with  $n = 4$  there are four such representations,  $4 = 4, 4 = 2 + 2, 4 = 1 + 1 + 2, 4 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$ , so  $f(4) = 4$ .

Find, with proof, a general formula for  $f(n)$ .

3. Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be real numbers satisfying  $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$  for each  $i$ . Prove that

$$(1 + x_1)(1 + x_2) \dots (1 + x_n) \leq 2^{n-1}(1 + x_1 x_2 \dots x_n).$$

4. The harmonic mean of two numbers  $x$  and  $y$  is defined as  $H(x, y) = 2/(1/x + 1/y)$ ; for example,  $H(2, 6) = 2/(1/2 + 1/6) = 3$ .

Prove that any *odd* prime number  $p \geq 3$  can be expressed as the harmonic mean of a *unique* pair of positive integers  $(x, y)$  with  $x < y$ .

5. (Variation of A3, Putnam 2009) Evaluate the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos 1 & \cos 2 & \cos 3 \\ \cos 4 & \cos 5 & \cos 6 \\ \cos 7 & \cos 8 & \cos 9 \end{vmatrix}.$$

(The argument of  $\cos$  is in radians, not degrees.)

6. (B3, Putnam 1993) For any real number  $t$ , let  $\langle t \rangle$  denote the integer closest to  $t$ ; for example,  $\langle 3.14159 \rangle = 3$  and  $\langle 2.71828 \rangle = 3$ .

If  $x$  and  $y$  are chosen at random in the interval  $(0, 1)$ , what is the probability that the number  $\langle x/y \rangle$  is even? Justify your reasoning, and express your answer in the form  $r + sc$ , where  $r$  and  $s$  are rational numbers and  $c$  is a famous constant.

[Solutions at <http://www.math.uiuc.edu/contests.html>]