



REGIONAL MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD 2016

TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION & ANSWER KEY

REGION: DELHI CENTRE

Date: 09th October, 2016 | Duration: 3 Hours

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Important Note : Read the instructions provided on the answer seripts carefully before attempting the paper.

Problem 1. Given are two circles ω_1 , ω_2 which intersect at points X, Y. Let P be an arbitrary point on ω_1 . Suppose that the lines PX, PY meet ω_2 again at points A, B respectively, Prove that the circumcircles of all triangles PAB have the same radius

Sol.



As length of chord AB is independent of position of P so AB is constant \Rightarrow r_2 is constant

Problem 2. Consider a sequence $(a_k)_k \ge 1$ of natural numbers defined as follows : $a_1 = a$ and $a_2 = b$ with a, b > 1 and gcd (a, b) = 1 and for all k > 0, $a_{k+2} = a_{k+1} + a_k$. Prove that for all natural numbers n and k,

 $gcd(a_n, a_{n+k}) < \frac{a_k}{2}.$

Sol. Sequence <a_n> is a, b, a + b, a + 2b, 2a + 3b, 3a + 5b, 5a + 8b,

Fibonacci sequence F_n is 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13.....

$$\Rightarrow$$
 an = F_{n-2} a + F_{n-1} b

As gcd(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow all terms of sequence < a_n > are pairwise coprime

Now
$$a_{n+k} = a_{n+k-1} + a_{n+k-2}$$
 (coefficient are F₂, F₁)
= 2(a_{n+k-2}) + a_{n+k-3} (coefficient are F₃, F₂)
= 3(a_{n+k-3}) + 2 a_{n+k-4} (coefficient are F₄, F₃)
= 5 a_{n+k-4} + 3 a_{n+k-5} (coefficient are F₅, F₄)

After 'k' iterations, we get



 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+k} &= F_{k+1}a_n + F_k a_{n-1} \\ \text{Now } (a_n, a_{n+k}) &= (a_n, F_{k+1}a_n + F_k a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_n, F_k a_{n-1}) \\ &= (a_n, F_k) \qquad (\because a_n \text{ and } a_{n-1} \text{ are coprime}) \\ &\leq F_k \\ \text{As } a_k &= F_{k-2} a + F_{k-1} b \\ \text{and } a &\geq 2, b \geq 2 \qquad (\text{both connot be } 2 \text{ as } (a, b) = 1) \\ &\Rightarrow a_k > 2(F_{k-2} + F_{k-1}) \\ &\Rightarrow a_k > 2F_k \\ &\Rightarrow (a_n, a_{n+k}) \leq F_k < \frac{a_k}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3. Two circles C1 and C2 intersect each other at points A and B. Their external common tangent (closer to B) touches C₁ at P and C₂ at Q. Let C be the reflection of B in line PQ. Prove that $\angle CAP = \angle BAQ$ Sol.



$$\therefore \qquad \angle \mathsf{A} + \angle \mathsf{C} = (\beta + \alpha) + (180^\circ - (\beta + \alpha)) = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \mathsf{APCQ} \text{ is cyclic quadrilateral} \qquad \therefore \qquad \angle \mathsf{CAP} = \angle \mathsf{CQP} = \alpha = \angle \mathsf{BAQ}$$



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Problem 4. Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that a + b + c = 3. Determine, with certainty, the largest possible value of the expression

$$\frac{a}{a^3 + b^2 + c} + \frac{b}{b^3 + c^2 + a} + \frac{c}{c^3 + a^2 + b}$$

Sol. $AM \ge HM$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a(a^2) + b(b) + c(1)}{a + b + c} \ge \frac{a + b + c}{\frac{a}{a^2} + \frac{b}{b} + \frac{c}{1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^3 + b^2 + c}{9} \ge \frac{a}{1 + a + ac}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{a^3 + b^2 + c} \le \frac{1 + a + ac}{9}$$

Given expression $E \le \frac{3+a+b+c+ab+bc+ca}{a}$

9

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{E} \le \frac{6 + \mathsf{ab} + \mathsf{bc} + \mathsf{ca}}{9}$$

As $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \ge ab + bc + ca$

 $\Rightarrow E \leq \frac{6+3}{9} \Rightarrow E \leq 1$ \Rightarrow (a + b + c)² \geq 3(ab+bc+ca) \Rightarrow 3 \geq ab+bc+ca

Problem 5. (a) A 7-tuple (a1,a2,a3,a4,b1,b2,b3) of pairwise distinct positive integers with no common factor is called a shy tuple If

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2 = b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2$$

and for all $1 \le i < j \le 4$ and $1 \le k \le 3$, $a_i^2 + a_i^2 \ne b_k^2$. Prove that there exists infinitely many shy tuples.

(b) Show that 2016 can be written as a sum of squares of four distinct natural numbers.

Sol. (a) We can observe that

$$(a + b + c)^{2} + (-a + b + c)^{2} + (a - b + c)^{2} + (a + b - c)^{2}$$

= $(2a)^{2} + (2b)^{2} + (2c)^{2}$
 $\Rightarrow a_{4}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{2}^{2} + a_{4}^{2} = b_{4}^{2} + b_{2}^{2} + b_{2}^{2}$

If 2a, 2b, 2c have a common factor α then it will be a factor of a + b + c, - a + b + c, a - b + c and a + b - c so the given equality can be divided by α^2 such that the 7-uple has no common factor. There are infinite possibilities to choose 2a, 2b, 2c so there exist infinitely many shy tuples.

Sol. (b) $2016 = 16 \times 126 = 16 (1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 10^2)$



Problem 6. A deck of 52 cards is given. There are four suites each having cards numbered 1,2,......13. The audience chooses some five cards with distinct numbers written on them. The assistant of the magician comes by, looks at the five cards and turns exactly one of them face down and arranges all five cards in some order. Then the magician enters and with an agreement made beforehand with the assistant, he has to determine the face down card (both suite and number). Explain how the trick can be completed.

Sol. At least two cards have same suit let P₁, P₂ has same suit then the assistant will turn down one of P₁, P₂ (say P₁) and arrange P₂, P₃, P₄, P₅ in such a way that P₂ takes first position so the magician know that the card turned down and the card having first position have same suit. This will help him to identify suit of P₁ now there are 6 ways to arrange P₃ P₄ P₅ as LMH, LHM, MLH, MHL, HLM, HML

(low number, middle number, high number)

If difference of numbers obtained on P_1 and P_2 is ≤ 6 then turn down the higher one and give first position to lower one. Let us assume P_1 has number k and P_2 has no k + 1, k + 2, k + 3, k + 4, k + 5 or k + 6. If P_2 has k + 1 then show LMH.

If P_2 has k + 2 then show LHM and soon. If difference is > 6 then turn down lower one and give first position to higher one and add 1,2,3,4,5,6 for arrangements LMH, LHM, MLH, MHL, HLM, HML in the higher number for example adding 4 to 11 indicates 2.



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