HMMT November 2018

November 10, 2018

Theme Round

- 1. Square *CASH* and regular pentagon *MONEY* are both inscribed in a circle. Given that they do not share a vertex, how many intersections do these two polygons have?
- 2. Consider the addition problem:

where each letter represents a base-ten digit, and $C, M, O \neq 0$. (Distinct letters are allowed to represent the same digit) How many ways are there to assign values to the letters so that the addition problem is true?

- 3. HOW, BOW, and DAH are equilateral triangles in a plane such that WO = 7 and AH = 2. Given that D, A, B are collinear in that order, find the length of BA.
- 4. I have two cents and Bill has n cents. Bill wants to buy some pencils, which come in two different packages. One package of pencils costs 6 cents for 7 pencils, and the other package of pencils costs a dime for a dozen pencils (i.e. 10 cents for 12 pencils). Bill notes that he can spend all n of his cents on some combination of pencil packages to get P pencils. However, if I give my two cents to Bill, he then notes that he can instead spend all n+2 of his cents on some combination of pencil packages to get fewer than P pencils. What is the smallest value of n for which this is possible?

Note: Both times Bill must spend **all** of his cents on pencil packages, i.e. have zero cents after either purchase.

- 5. Lil Wayne, the rain god, determines the weather. If Lil Wayne makes it rain on any given day, the probability that he makes it rain the next day is 75%. If Lil Wayne doesn't make it rain on one day, the probability that he makes it rain the next day is 25%. He decides not to make it rain today. Find the smallest positive integer n such that the probability that Lil Wayne makes it rain n days from today is greater than 49.9%.
- 6. Farmer James invents a new currency, such that for every positive integer $n \le 6$, there exists an n-coin worth n! cents. Furthermore, he has exactly n copies of each n-coin. An integer k is said to be nice if Farmer James can make k cents using at least one copy of each type of coin. How many positive integers less than 2018 are nice?
- 7. Ben "One Hunna Dolla" Franklin is flying a kite KITE such that IE is the perpendicular bisector of KT. Let IE meet KT at R. The midpoints of KI, IT, TE, EK are A, N, M, D, respectively. Given that [MAKE] = 18, IT = 10, [RAIN] = 4, find [DIME].

Note: [X] denotes the area of the figure X.

- 8. Crisp All, a basketball player, is *dropping dimes* and nickels on a number line. Crisp drops a dime on every positive multiple of 10, and a nickel on every multiple of 5 that is not a multiple of 10. Crisp then starts at 0. Every second, he has a $\frac{2}{3}$ chance of jumping from his current location x to x+3, and a $\frac{1}{3}$ chance of jumping from his current location x to x+7. When Crisp jumps on either a dime or a nickel, he stops jumping. What is the probability that Crisp *stops on a dime*?
- 9. Circle ω_1 of radius 1 and circle ω_2 of radius 2 are concentric. Godzilla inscribes square CASH in ω_1 and regular pentagon MONEY in ω_2 . It then writes down all 20 (not necessarily distinct) distances between a vertex of CASH and a vertex of MONEY and multiplies them all together. What is the maximum possible value of his result?

10. One million bucks (i.e. one million male deer) are in different cells of a 1000 × 1000 grid. The left and right edges of the grid are then glued together, and the top and bottom edges of the grid are glued together, so that the grid forms a doughnut-shaped torus. Furthermore, some of the bucks are honest bucks, who always tell the truth, and the remaining bucks are dishonest bucks, who never tell the truth. Each of the million bucks claims that "at most one of my neighboring bucks is an honest buck." A pair of neighboring bucks is said to be buckaroo if exactly one of them is an honest buck. What is the minimum possible number of buckaroo pairs in the grid?

Note: Two bucks are considered to be *neighboring* if their cells (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) satisfy either: $x_1 = x_2$ and $y_1 - y_2 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{1000}$, or $x_1 - x_2 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{1000}$ and $y_1 = y_2$.