International Mathematical Olympiad Hong Kong Preliminary Selection Contest 2008

國際數學奧林匹克 香港選拔賽初賽 2008

1st June 2008 2008年6月1日

Time allowed: 3 hours 時限: 3 小時

Instructions to Candidates:

考生須知:

1. Answer ALL questions.

本卷各題全答。

2. Put your answers on the answer sheet.

請將答案寫在答題紙上。

3. The use of calculators is NOT allowed.

不可使用計算機。

1. If x and y are real numbers such that
$$\frac{x+22}{y} + \frac{290}{xy} = \frac{26-y}{x}$$
, find xy. (1 mark) 若實數 x、y滿足 $\frac{x+22}{y} + \frac{290}{xy} = \frac{26-y}{x}$ ・求 xy。 (1分)

2. Let a, b, c be pairwise distinct positive integers such that $a+b$, $b+c$ and $c+a$ are all square numbers. Find the smallest possible value of $a+b+c$. 設 $a\cdot b\cdot c$ 為 c 為 c 為 c 為 c 為 c 為 c 為 c 為 c 內 是 不相同的正整數,使符 $a+b\cdot b\cdot b+c$ 和 $c+a$ 均爲平方數。 求 $a+b+c$ 的最小可能值。 (1 mark) 3. In a mathematics competition there are four problems, carrying 1, 2, 3 and 4 marks respectively. For each question, full score is awarded if the answer is correct; otherwise 0 mark will be given. The total score obtained by a contestant is multiplied by a time bonus of 4, 3, 2 or 1 according to the time than to solve the problems, and a further bonus score of 20 will be added after multiplying by the time bonus if one gets all four problems correct. How many different final scores are possible? 某數学競賽有四道題,分別值 1、2、3、4 分。每題含對可得該題全部分數,否則該題得 0 分。另根據含題所需時間,參賽者的總分會乘以時間變數 4、3、2 或 1。如果四題全對,更可在乘以時間變勵分後再加 20 分。那麼最終得分有多少值不同的可能值? (1分)

4. Let ab denote a two-digit number with tens digit a and unit digit b. Find a two-digit number xy satisfying $xy = (x-y)!(\overline{yx}-3)$. (1 mark) 設 ab 表示 | 位為 a 及個位爲 b 的兩位數。求滿足 $\overline{xy} = (x-y)!(\overline{yx}-3)$ 的兩位數 $\overline{xy} = (x-y)!(\overline{yx}-3)$ 的兩位數

8. Given that n!, in decimal notation, has exactly 57 ending zeros, find the sum of all possible values of n. (1 mark) 已知 n! 以十進制表示時,末尾有剛好 57 個零。求 n 所有可能值之和。 (1分)

- 9. In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on BC such that AD bisects $\angle BAC$. If AC = 2, BD = 2 and DC = 1, find $\cos \angle ABC$. (1 mark) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,D 是 BC 上的一點,使得 AD 平分 $\angle BAC$ 。若 AC = 2、BD = 2 而 DC = 1,求 $\cos \angle ABC$ 。
- 10. The recurring decimal $0.\dot{x}y\dot{z}$, where x, y, z denote digits between 0 and 9 inclusive, is converted to a fraction in lowest term. How many different possible values may the numerator take? (1 mark) 若把循環小數 $0.\dot{x}y\dot{z}$ (其中 $x \cdot y \cdot z$ 代表 0×9 之間的數字,包括 0×19)化成最簡分數,分子有多少個不同的可能值?
- 11. In a drawer there are x white gloves and y red gloves with x>y and $x+y\leq 2008$. When two gloves are drawn at random, the probability that the two gloves are of the same colour is exactly one-half. Find the largest possible value of x. (2 marks) 一個抽屜裡有 x 隻白色手套和 y 隻紅色手套,其中 x>y 而 $x+y\leq 2008$ 。當隨意抽出兩隻手套時,兩隻手套顏色相同的概率剛好是二分之一。求 x 的最大可能值。
- 12. In $\triangle ABC$, AB = 2, $BC = \sqrt{3}$ and $\angle ABC = 150^\circ$. P is a point on the plane such that $\angle APB = 45^\circ$ and $\angle BPC = 120^\circ$. Find BP. (2 marks) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 2 \cdot BC = \sqrt{3}$ 而 $\angle ABC = 150^\circ \cdot P$ 是平面上的一點,使得 $\angle APB = 45^\circ$ 而 $\angle BPC = 120^\circ \cdot \vec{x}$ $BP \cdot \circ$ (2 分)
- 13. On the coordinate plane, set A = (-1, 0), B = (1, 0) and P = (0, t) where $0 \le t \le 1$. As t varies, C is a variable point such that P is the circumcentre of ΔABC . Points which are possible positions of C are coloured red. Find the total area of the red region. (2 marks) 在坐標平面上,設 $A = (-1, 0) \cdot B = (1, 0)$ 及 P = (0, t),其中 $0 \le t \le 1$ 。當 t 變化時,C 是一動點,使得 P 是 ΔABC 的外心。現把 C 點的所有可能位置均塗上紅色。求紅色區域的總面積。
- 14. Find the infinite sum of $\frac{1^3}{3^1} + \frac{2^3}{3^2} + \frac{3^3}{3^3} + \frac{4^3}{3^4} + \cdots$ (2 marks)

求
$$\frac{1^3}{3^1} + \frac{2^3}{3^2} + \frac{3^3}{3^3} + \frac{4^3}{3^4} + \dots$$
 無限項之和。 (2分)

15. Let L denote the L.C.M. of 1, 2, ..., 20. How many positive factors of L are divisible by exactly 18 of the 20 numbers 1, 2, ..., 20? (2 marks) 設 L 爲 $1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cdots \cdot 20$ 的最小公倍數。那麼 L 有多少個正因數可被 $1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cdots \cdot 20$ 這 20 個數當中的剛好 18 個整除?

- 16. Δ*ABC* is equilateral with side length 2. *O* is a point inside Δ*ABC*, and *P*, *Q*, *R* are points on the plane such that *OAP*, *OBQ* and *OCR* are all isosceles triangles (with vertices named in clockwise order) with vertical angles ∠*OAP*, ∠*OBQ* and ∠*OCR* equal to 15°. Find the area of Δ*PQR*. (2 marks) *ABC* 是等邊三角形,邊長爲 2。 *O* 是 Δ*ABC* 內的一點,而 *P*、*Q*、*R* 則爲平面上的三點,使得 *OAP*、 *OBQ* 和 *OCR* 均爲等腰三角形(頂點均按順時針次序列出),且它們的頂角 ∠*OAP*、∠*OBQ* 和 ∠*OCR* 均等於 15°。求 Δ*PQR*的面積。
- 17. Let p and q be positive integers such that $\frac{72}{487} < \frac{p}{q} < \frac{18}{121}$. Find the smallest possible value of q. (2 marks) $\mathop{\mathbb{E}} p \cdot q$ 為滿足 $\frac{72}{487} < \frac{p}{q} < \frac{18}{121}$ 的正整數。求q的最小可能值。 (2分)
- 18. In $\triangle ABC$, AB=13, BC=14 and CA=15. P is a point inside $\triangle ABC$ such that $\angle PAB=\angle PBC=\angle PCA$. Find $\tan \angle PAB$. (2 marks) 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中,AB=13、BC=14、CA=15 \circ P是 $\triangle ABC$ 內的一點,使得 $\angle PAB=\angle PBC=\angle PCA$ \circ 求 $\tan \angle PAB$ \circ (2分)
- 20. When $(1+x)^{38}$ is expanded in ascending powers of x, N_1 of the coefficients leave a remainder of 1 when divided by 3, while N_2 of the coefficients leave a remainder of 2 when divided by 3. Find N_1-N_2 . (2 marks) 當 $(1+x)^{38}$ 按 x 的升幂序展開時,其中 N_1 個系數除以 3 時餘 $1 \cdot N_2$ 個系數除以 3 時餘 $2 \cdot$ 求 $N_1-N_2 \cdot$ (2分)

End of Paper 全卷完