Practice Problems- 3

27 June, 2020

Level 2

Homework Problems

6. [AMC12A 2005] Call a number *prime looking* if it is composite but not divisible by 2, 3, or 5. The three smallest prime-looking numbers are 49, 77, and 91. There are 168 prime numbers less than 1000. How many prime-looking numbers are there less than 1000?

$$\begin{cases} a \text{ is composite} \\ 3/1a, 5/1a, 2/1a \end{cases}$$

$$1/2, 3, -1999 \text{ less family she is}$$

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$$2 \text{ obs family she is}$$

$$333 = \lfloor \frac{999}{3} \rfloor \qquad 3 \text{ obs family she is}$$

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$$| 16b = | \frac{999}{6} |^2 \cdot 6 \text{ ode } | \frac{1}{6} = | \frac{999}{6} |^2 \cdot 6 \text{ ode } | \frac{1}{6} = | \frac{1}{6}$$

6. [AMC12A 2005] Call a number *prime looking* if it is composite but not divisible by 2, 3, or 5. The three smallest prime-looking numbers are 49, 77, and 91. There are 168 prime numbers less than 1000. How many prime-looking numbers are there less than 1000?

$$A_{k} = \begin{cases} i & | k|i \\ | A_{2}| + | A_{3}| + | A_{5}| - | A_{2}| A_{3} | - | A_{3}| A_{3} \\ - | A_{2}| A_{5}| + | A_{2}| A_{3}| A_{5} | \\ = | 499 + 333 + | 199 - 166 - 99 - 66 + 33 \\ = | 733 \end{cases}$$

5 9 3 9 i e de Famel de Tes 200 1001, 5 3 9 8 00 3/6 Trail de Trail de 1001 1001 = 216

6. [AMC12A 2005] Call a number *prime looking* if it is composite but not divisible by 2, 3, or 5. The three smallest prime-looking numbers are 49, 77, and 91. There are 168 prime numbers less than 1000. How many prime-looking numbers are there less than 1000?

prime looking numbers < 100 = 266 - 165 - 1 = 101-1 = 100

7. A positive integer k greater than 1 is given. Prove that there exist a prime p and a strictly increasing sequence of positive integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n, \ldots$ such that the terms of the sequence

$$p + ka_1, p + ka_2, \ldots, p + ka_n, \ldots$$

are prime numbers.

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7. A positive integer k greater than 1 is given. Prove that there exist a prime p and a strictly increasing sequence of positive integers $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n, \ldots$ such that the terms of the sequence

$$p + ka_1, p + ka_2, \dots, p + ka_n, \dots$$

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$$p = ka_1, p + k$$

8. [AIME 1994] Given a positive integer n, let p(n) be the product of the nonzero digits of n. (If n has only one digit, then p(n) is equal to that digit.) Let

$$S = p(1) + p(2) + \cdots + p(999).$$

What is the largest prime factor of *S*?

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$$S = p(1) + p(2) + \dots + p(999).$$

What is the largest prime factor of *S*?

$$S = (1+1+2+-+9)^{3}-1.1.1$$

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$$S = 46^{3}-1$$

$$S = 45(46^{2}+46+1) = 3^{3}.5.7.103$$

9. [Russia 1995] Let m and n be positive integers such that

$$lcm(m, n) + gcd(m, n) = m + n.$$

Prove that one of the two numbers is divisible by the other.

$$d = \gcd(m_1 n_1)$$

$$m = d m'$$

$$n = d n_1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \gcd(m', n') = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} dn_1 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \gcd(m', n') = 1$$

$$dm'n' + d = dm' + dn'$$

$$m'n' + 1 = m' + n'$$

$$m' - 1)(n' - 1) = 0 = 0 m' = 1 \text{ or } n' = 1$$

$$m = d \text{ or } n = d$$

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Icm
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 god $(m_1 n_1) = mn$

Icm $(m_1 n_1)$ + god $(m_1 n_1) = m+n$

il con $(m_1 n_1)$ + god $(m_1 n_1) = m+n$

il con $(m_1 n_1)$ + god $(m_1 n$

10. [AIME 1995] Let $n = 2^{31}3^{19}$. How many positive integer divisors of n^2 are less than *n* but do not divide *n*?

$$n = p^a q^b$$
 \Rightarrow $n^2 = p^{2a} q^{2b}$

ago pub (2a+1) (2b+1) n° (2N ()

indéi les si é d d'=n² ci cises el les d pures d'é de la consider d'en à ci ce d'en à consider d'en è d'en

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$$(2a+1)(2b+1)-1 = \frac{2a+2b+4ab}{2} = \frac{2ab+a+b}{2}$$

(3 2 b e) oug L n Qe e) ong L²n, een èelma n (Këlispei) n le (1+d)(1+2)

(20149+b)-(96+9+b) (con paris) n c 8 comp n (con n° puls) - (d 19+d do)

11. [APMO 1998] Show that for any positive integers a and b, the number

$$(36a+b)(a+36b)$$

cannot be a power of 2.

$$a = 2^{c}$$
. a^{1} , such that a^{1} is odd $b = 2^{d}$. b^{1} such that b^{1} is odd

$$36a+b = 36 \cdot 2^{c} a' + 2^{d} b'$$

$$36b+9 = 36 \cdot 2^{d} b' + 2^{c} a'$$

$$2 \text{ Ji agā ladius MS}$$

12. Compute sum of the greatest odd divisor of each of the numbers 2006, 2007, ..., 4012.

$$n = 2^k p(n)$$
 : i), i) i) let i $p(n)$ i) $p(n)$

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12. Compute sum of the greatest odd divisor of each of the numbers 2006, 2007, ..., 4012.

$$p(2006) + p(2007)_{+} - + p(4012) = p(2006) + (1+3+5+...+401)_{7 \times 20}$$

$$= p(2006) + 2006^{2}$$

$$= (003 + 2006^{2})$$

$$= (003 . 4013 = 4025039)$$

13. Compute the sum of all numbers of the form $\underline{a/b}$, where a and b are relatively prime positive divisors of 27000.

$$27000 = 2^{3}3^{3}.5^{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 2^{x}.3^{3}.5^{z}, \quad x \in \{-3, -2, -1, 3\}^{2}$$

$$y \in \{-3, -2, -1, 3\}^{2}$$

$$z \in \{-3, -2, -1, 3\}^{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \underbrace{\frac{3}{5}}_{5} \underbrace{\frac{2}{5}}_{2} \underbrace{\frac{2}{5}}_{3} \underbrace{\frac{2}{5}}_{5} \underbrace{\frac{2}{5}}$$

15. [UK 1998] Let x, y, z be positive integers such that

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}.$$

Let h be the greatest common divisor of x, y, z. Prove that hxyz and h(y-x) are perfect squares.

$$ged(x,y,z) = h$$

$$\begin{cases} x = hxi \\ y = hyi \\ z = hzi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{hxi} - \frac{1}{hyi} = \frac{1}{hzi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{xxi} - \frac{1}{yi} = \frac{1}{zi}$$

$$ged(x^i,y^i) = g$$

$$x^i = gg$$

$$y^i = gh$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{ga} - \frac{1}{gb} = \frac{1}{zi} \Rightarrow \frac{bq}{gab} = \frac{1}{zi}$$

$$\Rightarrow (z^i(b-q) = gab)$$

15. [UK 1998] Let x, y, z be positive integers such that

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}.$$

Let h be the greatest common divisor of x, y, z. Prove that hxyz and h(y-x) are perfect squares.

$$\frac{Z'(b-a) = gab}{gcd(z',g) = 1}, gcd(ab) = 1$$

$$\frac{gcd(z',g) = 1}{gcd(ab)}, gcd(ab) = 1$$

$$\frac{gcd(ab)}{gcd(ab)}, gcd(ab) = 1$$

$$\frac{gcd(ab)}{gcd(ab)} = 1$$

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$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}.$$

Let h be the greatest common divisor of x, y, z. Prove that hxyz and h(y-x) are perfect squares.

$$y-x = hy^{1} - hx^{1} = hgb - hey a$$

$$= hg(b-a)$$

$$\Rightarrow y-x = hg^{2} (3)$$

$$xyz = h^{3}xy'z'$$

$$xyz = h^{3}z^{2} (4)$$

$$h(y-x) = h^{2}g^{2} \Rightarrow hxyz = h^{4}z^{2}$$

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More Problems ©

23. Let p be a prime. Show that there are infinitely many positive integers n such that p divides $2^n - n$.

24. Let n be an integer greater than three. Prove that $1! + 2! + \cdots + n!$ cannot be a perfect power.

25. Let k be an odd positive integer. Prove that

$$(1+2+\cdots+n) \mid (1^k+2^k+\cdots+n^k)$$

for all positive integers n.

26. Let p be a prime greater than 5. Prove that p-4 cannot be the fourth power of an integer.