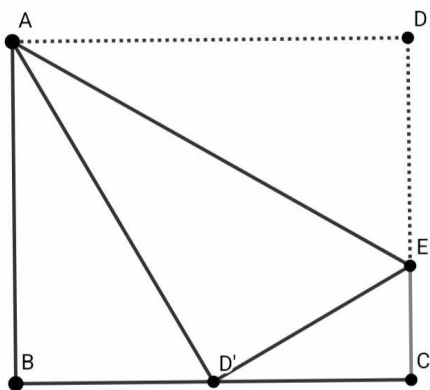


1. Evaluate:

$$\frac{2 + 4 + 6 + \cdots + 34}{3 + 6 + 9 + \cdots + 51} = ?$$

2. What is the minimum possible product of three different numbers of the set  $\{-8, -6, -4, 0, 3, 5, 7\}$ ?

3. As shown in the Figure 1, a rectangular piece of paper is folded along AE such that D becomes coincident with D' on BC and  $BD' = CD'$ . If  $AD = 4\sqrt{3}$ , then what is EC?



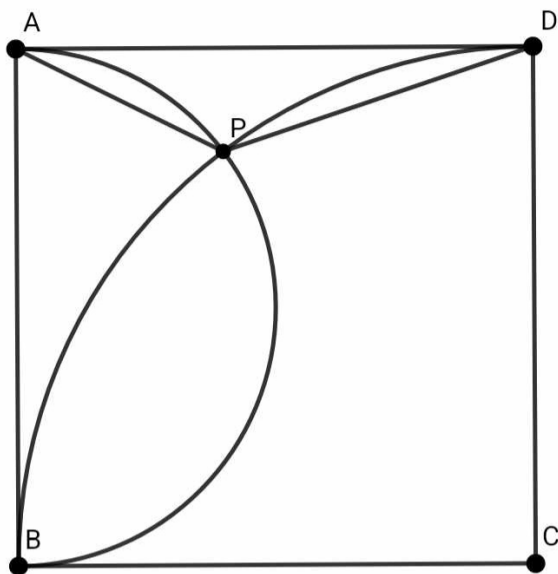
4. a) Can two consecutive numbers  $n$  and  $n-1$  both be divisible by 3?

b) Determine the smallest integer  $n > 1$  such that  $n^2(n-1)$  is divisible by 1971. [Note:  $1971 = 3^3 \times 73$ ]

5. a) What are the possible values for the sum of the digits of the multiples of 18 between 100 and 999?

b) Show that among any 18 consecutive 3-digit numbers that there is at least one number that is divisible by the sum of its digits.

6. Ishfaq has randomly chosen 4 numbers. Prove that it is possible to choose two of those numbers such that their difference is divisible by 3.
7. In a school, there are 5 classrooms. Each student in a classroom knows exactly one student from each of the other 4 classrooms. Prove that the number of students in each classroom is exactly same.  
(Assume if student A knows student B, then student B also knows student A)
8. In Triangle ABC, the perpendicular bisectors of AB and AC meet at O. Line AO intersects segment BC at D. if  $OD = BD = \frac{BC}{3}$ , find the angles of triangle ABC.
9. In figure 2, ABCD is a square. Circle with diameter AB and circle with center C and radius BC meet inside the square at P. Prove that  $DP = \sqrt{2}AP$



10. Whenever Avik gets a sequence, he multiplies every two distinct terms of that sequence, and then sums up these products to get the 'Hocus-pocus' sum of the sequence. For example, the 'Hocus-pocus' sum for the sequence  $a, b, c, d$  is  $ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd$ . If Avik gets a sequence of 100 terms, where each term is either 2 or -1, what is the minimum 'Hocus-pocus' sum of that sequence?