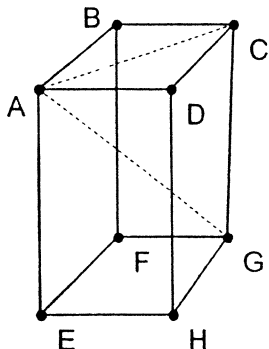


Team Round:

- A. Each vertex (example A) is the vertex of three such angles ($\angle GAC$, $\angle GAF$, and $\angle GAH$) Since $AH > AD = GH$ $\tan(\angle GAH) = GH/AH < 1$ and the angle with



tangent 2 must be $\angle GAC$. Let $AD = x$, then $AC = x\sqrt{2}$ so $\tan(\angle GAC)$ gives $CG = 2x\sqrt{2}$ thus hypotenuse of $\triangle AGH$ is $AG = x\sqrt{10}$ so $AH = 3$ and the other two angles at A have tangents of $1/3$. Sum at A is $8/3$ so total from all vertices is $8(8/3) = 64/3$

- B. Brute force: $3, 5 \mid N = 4 = 2^2 = 3$ factors. $5, 7 \mid N = 6 = 2(3) = 4$ factors. $11, 13 \mid N = 12 = 2^2 3 = 6$ factors. $17, 19 \mid N = 18 = (2)3^2 = 6$ factors. $29, 31 \mid N = 30 = 2(3)5 = 8$ factors- **smallest found**. Working from top 149, $151 \mid N = 150 = 2(3)5^2 = 12$ factors. $137, 139 \mid N = 138 = 2(3)23 = 8$ factors- **largest found**. Alternatively, if N has eight factors (one of which must be 2) its factorization must be p^7 (try $2^7 = 128$ but 129 not prime) or $p^3 q$ (if $p=2$ we can show one of $8q-1, 8q, 8q+1$ divisible by 3 so $q=3$ but $N=24$ doesn't work. So $q=2$, if $p=3$ no good and otherwise one of $2p^3 \pm 1$ a multiple of 3) or pqr (so we systematically try products of 2 with 2 other primes. to locate $N = 2(3)5$ and eventually $2(3)23$)
- C. $x = \frac{23y + 2}{17} = \frac{17y + 2(3y + 1)}{17}$ so $3y+1$ is a multiple of 17 (and 1 more than a multiple of 3) so $3y+1 = 34$ $y=11$ $x=15$. Enclose \triangle in rectangle with sides $y=0$, $y=11$, $x=4$, $x=26$ area is $22(11) - 3 \text{ rt } \triangle s = 242 - 11 - 55 - 121/2 = 115.5$
- D. $\frac{\log AB}{\log C} - \frac{\log A}{\log C} = \frac{\log A}{\log C} + 2$ so $\frac{\log A + \log B - \log A - \log A}{\log C} = 2$ so $\log B - \log A = 2 \log C$ so $\log\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) = \log(C^2)$ thus $AC^2 = B$
- E. Start with $(27A, 9B, 3C) \Rightarrow (9A, 9A+9B, 9A+3C) \Rightarrow (12A+3B, 3A+3B, 12A+3B+3C) \Rightarrow (16A+4B+C, 7A+4B+C, 4A+B+C)$ so if Al has 45 more $9A=45$ $A=5$; Bob has 45 more $3A+3B=45$ $B=10$; $9A+3C=78$ $C=11$. $16A+4B+C=131$.
- F. Maximum is with pentagon $m\angle ABP=144$. Thereafter two interior angles exceeds 180 so $\angle ABP$ decreases in size. If $n < 25$ minimum is 24-gon of 30.