## Assignment #2

This assignment is out of 30 possible marks with each question worth 5 marks. Your solutions will be graded based on their quality as well as their correctness.

- 1. The integers a, b, and c satisfy  $a^2b=2700$ ,  $b^2c=1152$ , and  $c^2a=960$ . Determine the integers a, b, and c.
- 2. The sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$  is arithmetic with common difference d > 0. The numbers  $a_6, a_{14}$ , and  $a_{34}$  form a geometric sequence. If  $a_1 = 1$ , determine  $a_{2025}$ .
- 3. Jolene writes down a sequence  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots$  of real numbers starting with  $x_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ . For each integer  $n \ge 2$ ,  $x_n = \frac{7 5x_{n-1}}{4 3x_{n-1}}$ . Determine the sum of the first 2025 numbers in the sequence.
- 4. A permutation of the ordered 8-tuple  $\mathbf{a}=(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)$  is an 8 tuple that contains each of the integers from 1 through 8 exactly once. For example, (2,1,3,4,5,6,7,8), (8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1), and (5,2,3,8,1,6,7,4) are all permutations of  $\mathbf{a}$ .

For a permutation  $\sigma = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8)$ , define

$$f(\sigma) = |a_1 - a_2| + |a_3 - a_4| + |a_5 - a_6| + |a_7 - a_8|$$

For example, f(3,5,1,4,2,6,8,7) = |3-5| + |1-4| + |2-6| + |8-7| = 2+3+4+1 = 10. Determine the average value of  $f(\sigma)$  as  $\sigma$  ranges over all possible permutations of  $\mathbf{a}$ .

- 5. Determine all real x that satisfy  $\log_{2x}(48\sqrt[3]{3}) = \log_{3x}(162\sqrt[3]{2})$ . If you are unfamiliar with logarithms, please consult these lessons in our courseware.
- 6. Dikshant writes down 2k+1 positive integers in a list where k is a positive integer. The integers are not necessarily all distinct, but there are at least three distinct integers in the list. The average (mean) of all 2k+1 integers is itself an integer and appears at least once in the list. The average of the smallest k+1 integers in the list and the average of the largest k+1 integers in the list by less than  $\frac{1}{2025}$ . Determine the smallest possible value of k.

Clarification: If  $m_1$  is the average of the smallest k+1 integers and  $m_2$  is the average of the largest k+1 integers, then the condition is  $|m_1-m_2|<\frac{1}{2025}$ .