

Grading

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Your PRINTED name is:\_\_\_\_\_

Each problem is worth 10 points. Each problem has roughly 2 pages of space for your solution. If you want more space, **CLEARLY** mark a piece of scratch paper with the problem number and your name and attach it to the exam.

In such a competition, you are graded on the **PROOF**, not just the answer. You will not receive any partial credit without showing the **REASONING** behind significant nontrivial insight. (It is strongly recommended that you try to write up strategically complete solutions instead of generating text to receive partial credit.)

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1. Prove there is no equilateral triangle in the plane with all vertices at integral lattice points.

(continue your solution here)

2. Is there a function  $f$ , differentiable for all real  $x$ , such that  $|f(x)| < 2$  and  $f(x)f'(x) \geq \sin(x)$  for all  $x$ ?

(continue your solution here)

3. Let  $S$  be the set of odd positive integers not divisible by 5 and smaller than  $30m$ , where  $m$  is a positive integer. Find the smallest  $k$  such that every subset  $A \subset S$  of  $k$  elements contains two distinct integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $x|y$ .

(continue your solution here)



4. Find the set of values  $n$  such that it is possible to split up the entire set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  into three disjoint subsets so that the sum of the integers in each of the subsets is the same.

(continue your solution here)

5. Let  $n \geq 3$  be an integer. Let  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  be polynomials with real coefficients such that the points  $(f(1), g(1)), (f(2), g(2)), \dots, (f(n), g(n))$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  are the vertices of a regular  $n$ -gon in counterclockwise order. Prove that at least one of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  has degree greater than or equal to  $n - 1$ .

(continue your solution here)

6. The diameter of a set is the supremum of the possible distances between any two points in the set. Prove that any set in the plane of diameter 1 can be partitioned into three parts, each with diameter no more than  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

(continue your solution here)