

**AIME Problems 2018**

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– March 6th, 2018

**1** Let  $S$  be the number of ordered pairs of integers  $(a, b)$  with  $1 \leq a \leq 100$  and  $b \geq 0$  such that the polynomial  $x^2 + ax + b$  can be factored into the product of two (not necessarily distinct) linear factors with integer coefficients. Find the remainder when  $S$  is divided by 1000.

**2** The number  $n$  can be written in base 14 as  $\underline{a} \underline{b} \underline{c}$ , can be written in base 15 as  $\underline{a} \underline{c} \underline{b}$ , and can be written in base 6 as  $\underline{a} \underline{c} \underline{a} \underline{c}$ , where  $a > 0$ . Find the base-10 representation of  $n$ .

**4** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AB = AC = 10$  and  $BC = 12$ . Point  $D$  lies strictly between  $A$  and  $B$  on  $\overline{AB}$  and point  $E$  lies strictly between  $A$  and  $C$  on  $\overline{AC}$  so that  $AD = DE = EC$ . Then  $AD$  can be expressed in the form  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $p + q$ .

**5** For each ordered pair of real numbers  $(x, y)$  satisfying

$$\log_2(2x + y) = \log_4(x^2 + xy + 7y^2)$$

there is a real number  $K$  such that

$$\log_3(3x + y) = \log_9(3x^2 + 4xy + Ky^2).$$

Find the product of all possible values of  $K$ .

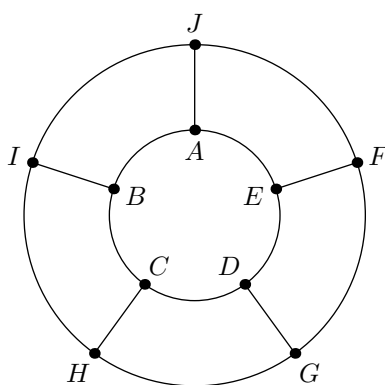
**6** Let  $N$  be the number of complex numbers  $z$  with the properties that  $|z| = 1$  and  $z^{6!} - z^{5!}$  is a real number. Find the remainder when  $N$  is divided by 1000.

**7** A right hexagonal prism has height 2. The bases are regular hexagons with side length 1. Any 3 of the 12 vertices determine a triangle. Find the number of these triangles that are isosceles (including equilateral triangles).

**8** Let  $ABCDEF$  be an equiangular hexagon such that  $AB = 6$ ,  $BC = 8$ ,  $CD = 10$ , and  $DE = 12$ . Denote  $d$  the diameter of the largest circle that fits inside the hexagon. Find  $d^2$ .

**9** Find the number of four-element subsets of  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 20\}$  with the property that two distinct elements of a subset have a sum of 16, and two distinct elements of a subset have a sum of 24. For example,  $\{3, 5, 13, 19\}$  and  $\{6, 10, 20, 18\}$  are two such subsets.

- 10** The wheel shown below consists of two circles and five spokes, with a label at each point where a spoke meets a circle. A bug walks along the wheel, starting at point  $A$ . At every step of the process, the bug walks from one labeled point to an adjacent labeled point. Along the inner circle the bug only walks in a counterclockwise direction, and along the outer circle the bug only walks in a clockwise direction. For example, the bug could travel along the path  $AJABCHCHIJA$ , which has 10 steps. Let  $n$  be the number of paths with 15 steps that begin and end at point  $A$ . Find the remainder when  $n$  is divided by 1000.



- 11** Find the least positive integer  $n$  such that when  $3^n$  is written in base 143, its two right-most digits in base 143 are 01.
- 12** For every subset  $T$  of  $U = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 18\}$ , let  $s(T)$  be the sum of the elements of  $T$ , with  $s(\emptyset)$  defined to be 0. If  $T$  is chosen at random among all subsets of  $U$ , the probability that  $s(T)$  is divisible by 3 is  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $m$ .
- 13** Let  $\triangle ABC$  have side lengths  $AB = 30$ ,  $BC = 32$ , and  $AC = 34$ . Point  $X$  lies in the interior of  $\overline{BC}$ , and points  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are the incenters of  $\triangle ABX$  and  $\triangle ACX$ , respectively. Find the minimum possible area of  $\triangle AI_1I_2$  as  $X$  varies along  $\overline{BC}$ .
- 14** Let  $SP_1P_2P_3EP_4P_5$  be a heptagon. A frog starts jumping at vertex  $S$ . From any vertex of the heptagon except  $E$ , the frog may jump to either of the two adjacent vertices. When it reaches vertex  $E$ , the frog stops and stays there. Find the number of distinct sequences of jumps of no more than 12 jumps that end at  $E$ .
- 15** David found four sticks of different lengths that can be used to form three non-congruent convex cyclic quadrilaterals,  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , which can each be inscribed in a circle with radius 1. Let  $\varphi_A$  denote the measure of the acute angle made by the diagonals of quadrilateral  $A$ , and define  $\varphi_B$  and  $\varphi_C$  similarly. Suppose that  $\sin \varphi_A = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\sin \varphi_B = \frac{3}{5}$ , and  $\sin \varphi_C = \frac{6}{7}$ . All three

quadrilaterals have the same area  $K$ , which can be written in the form  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $m + n$ .

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– March 21st - 23rd, 2018

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**1** Points  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  lie in that order along a straight path where the distance from  $A$  to  $C$  is 1800 meters. Ina runs twice as fast as Eve, and Paul runs twice as fast as Ina. The three runners start running at the same time with Ina starting at  $A$  and running toward  $C$ , Paul starting at  $B$  and running toward  $C$ , and Eve starting at  $C$  and running toward  $A$ . When Paul meets Eve, he turns around and runs toward  $A$ . Paul and Ina both arrive at  $B$  at the same time. Find the number of meters from  $A$  to  $B$ .

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**2** Let  $a_0 = 2$ ,  $a_1 = 5$ , and  $a_2 = 8$ , and for  $n > 2$  define  $a_n$  recursively to be the remainder when  $4(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3})$  is divided by 11. Find  $a_{2018} \cdot a_{2020} \cdot a_{2022}$ .

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**3** Find the sum of all positive integers  $b < 1000$  such that the base- $b$  integer  $36_b$  is a perfect square and the base- $b$  integer  $27_b$  is a perfect cube.

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**4** In equiangular octagon  $CAROLINE$ ,  $CA = RO = LI = NE = \sqrt{2}$  and  $AR = OL = IN = EC = 1$ . The self-intersecting octagon  $CORNELIA$  encloses six non-overlapping triangular regions. Let  $K$  be the area enclosed by  $CORNELIA$ , that is, that total area of the six triangular regions. Then  $K = \frac{a}{b}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $a + b$ .

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**5** Suppose that  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are complex numbers such that  $xy = -80 - 320i$ ,  $yz = 60$ , and  $zx = -96 + 24i$ , where  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ . Then there are real numbers  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $x + y + z = a + bi$ . Find  $a^2 + b^2$ .

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**6** A real number  $a$  is chosen randomly and uniformly from the interval  $[-20, 18]$ . The probability that the roots of the polynomial

$$x^4 + 2ax^3 + (2a - 2)x^2 + (-4a + 3)x - 2$$

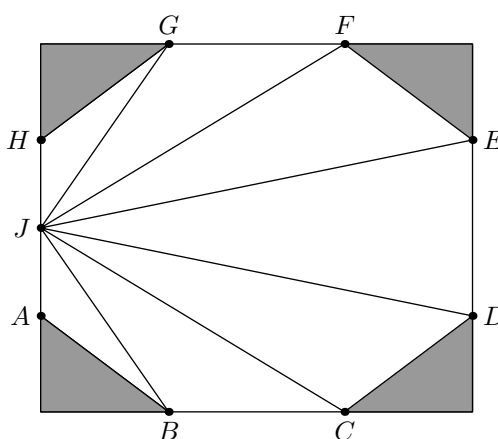
are all real can be written in the form  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $m + n$ .

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**7** Triangle  $ABC$  has sides  $AB = 9$ ,  $BC = 5\sqrt{3}$ , and  $AC = 12$ . Points  $A = P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{2450} = B$  are on segment  $\overline{AB}$  with  $P_k$  between  $P_{k-1}$  and  $P_{k+1}$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2449$ , and points  $A = Q_0, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{2450} = C$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2449$ . Furthermore, each segment  $\overline{P_k Q_k}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2449$ , is parallel to  $\overline{BC}$ . The segments cut the triangle into 2450 regions, consisting of 2449 trapezoids and 1 triangle. Each of the 2450 regions have the same area. Find the number of segments  $\overline{P_k Q_k}$ ,  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2450$ , that have rational length.

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- 8 A frog is positioned at the origin in the coordinate plane. From the point  $(x, y)$ , the frog can jump to any of the points  $(x+1, y)$ ,  $(x+2, y)$ ,  $(x, y+1)$ , or  $(x, y+2)$ . Find the number of distinct sequences of jumps in which the frog begins at  $(0, 0)$  and ends at  $(4, 4)$ .
- 9 Octagon  $ABCDEFGH$  with side lengths  $AB = CD = EF = GH = 10$  and  $BC = DE = FG = HA = 11$  is formed by removing four  $6-8-10$  triangles from the corners of a  $23 \times 27$  rectangle with side  $\overline{AH}$  on a short side of the rectangle, as shown. Let  $J$  be the midpoint of  $\overline{HA}$ , and partition the octagon into 7 triangles by drawing segments  $\overline{JB}$ ,  $\overline{JC}$ ,  $\overline{JD}$ ,  $\overline{JE}$ ,  $\overline{JF}$ , and  $\overline{JG}$ . Find the area of the convex polygon whose vertices are the centroids of these 7 triangles.



- 10 Find the number of functions  $f(x)$  from  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  to  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  that satisfy  $f(f(x)) = f(f(f(x)))$  for all  $x$  in  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ .
- 11 Find the number of permutations of  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  such that for each  $k$  with  $1 \leq k \leq 5$ , at least one of the first  $k$  terms of the permutation is greater than  $k$ .
- 12 Let  $ABCD$  be a convex quadrilateral with  $AB = CD = 10$ ,  $BC = 14$ , and  $AD = 2\sqrt{65}$ . Assume that the diagonals of  $ABCD$  intersect at point  $P$ , and that the sum of the areas of  $\triangle APB$  and  $\triangle CPD$  equals the sum of the areas of  $\triangle BPC$  and  $\triangle APD$ . Find the area of quadrilateral  $ABCD$ .
- 13 Misha rolls a standard, fair six-sided die until she rolls 1-2-3 in that order on three consecutive rolls. The probability that she will roll the die an odd number of times is  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $m + n$ .
- 14 The incircle of  $\omega$  of  $\triangle ABC$  is tangent to  $\overline{BC}$  at  $X$ . Let  $Y \neq X$  be the other intersection of  $\overline{AX}$  with  $\omega$ . Points  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{AC}$ , respectively, so that  $\overline{PQ}$  is tangent to  $\omega$  at  $Y$ . Assume that  $AP = 3$ ,  $PB = 4$ ,  $AC = 8$ , and  $AQ = \frac{m}{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are relatively prime

positive integers. Find  $m + n$ .

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- 15** Find the number of functions  $f$  from  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  to the integers such that  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(6) = 12$ , and

$$|x - y| \leq |f(x) - f(y)| \leq 3|x - y|$$

for all  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ .

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