

# Canadian Mathematical Olympiad

## 1972

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### PROBLEM 1

Given three distinct unit circles, each of which is tangent to the other two, find the radii of the circles which are tangent to all three circles.

### PROBLEM 2

Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  be non-negative real numbers. Define  $M$  to be the sum of all products of pairs  $a_i a_j$  ( $i < j$ ), i.e.,

$$M = a_1(a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n) + a_2(a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n.$$

Prove that the square of at least one of the numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  does not exceed  $2M/n(n-1)$ .

### PROBLEM 3

- Prove that 10201 is composite in any base greater than 2.
- Prove that 10101 is composite in any base.

### PROBLEM 4

Describe a construction of a quadrilateral  $ABCD$  given:

- the lengths of all four sides;
- that  $AB$  and  $CD$  are parallel;
- that  $BC$  and  $DA$  do not intersect.

### PROBLEM 5

Prove that the equation  $x^3 + 11^3 = y^3$  has no solution in positive integers  $x$  and  $y$ .

### PROBLEM 6

Let  $a$  and  $b$  be distinct real numbers. Prove that there exist integers  $m$  and  $n$  such that  $am + bn < 0$ ,  $bm + an > 0$ .

### PROBLEM 7

- Prove that the values of  $x$  for which  $x = (x^2 + 1)/198$  lie between  $1/198$  and  $197.99494949\dots$ .
- Use the result of a) to prove that  $\sqrt{2} < 1.41421356$ .
- Is it true that  $\sqrt{2} < 1.41421356$ ?

### PROBLEM 8

During a certain election campaign,  $p$  different kinds of promises are made by the various political parties ( $p > 0$ ). While several parties may make the same promise, any two parties have at least one promise in common; no two parties have exactly the same set of promises. Prove that there are no more than  $2^{p-1}$  parties.

## PROBLEM 9

Four distinct lines  $L_1, L_2, L_3, L_4$  are given in the plane:  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are respectively parallel to  $L_3$  and  $L_4$ . Find the locus of a point moving so that the sum of its perpendicular distances from the four lines is constant.

## PROBLEM 10

What is the maximum number of terms in a geometric progression with common ratio greater than 1 whose entries all come from the set of integers between 100 and 1000 inclusive?