

# Berkeley Math Circle: Monthly Contest 3

Due November 29, 2023

## Instructions (Read carefully)

- This contest consists of seven problems of varying difficulty. Problems 1–4 comprise the *Beginner Contest* (for grades 8 and below) and Problems 3–7 comprise the *Advanced Contest* (intended for grades 9–12). Younger students are also eligible for and will automatically be entered into the advanced contest if they receive a top score on the last 5 problems.
- Each problem is worth 7 points; to receive full points all results must be completely proven. Include all relevant explanations in words and all intermediate calculations; answers without justification will receive little or no credit. Submit solutions to as many problems as you can since partial credit will be awarded for sufficient progress.
- You may type up your solutions or write them by hand. Use separate page(s) for each problem, as they are graded separately. Begin each solution with the contest number, problem number, your name, BMC group, grade level, and school. An example header:

BMC Monthly Contest 3, Problem 2  
Evan O'Dorney, BMC Beginners I  
Grade 3, Springfield Middle School, Springfield

- Every BMC student should have received an email invitation to join this year's BMC Monthly Contest course on Gradescope. Submit your solutions by logging into <https://www.gradescope.com/> before the deadline, November 29, 2023 at 11:00PM. There is a one-hour grace period to resolve any last-minute technical issues, but if you have not yet created your Gradescope account you should do so well ahead of this deadline to sort out any account or access issues.
- If you typed your solutions or if you have access to a scanner, submitting a single PDF file is preferred; otherwise you can take a picture of each page and submit these individually. Be sure that your phrasing is clear and that your writing is legible and in focus - no credit can be given for your hard work if it cannot be understood by the graders. As part of the submission process, you are asked to assign problem numbers to each page of your submission. *This step is important*, as the grader will not otherwise see your submission when working on a particular problem.
- Three winners are awarded from each of the Beginner and Advanced contests. Winners from last month's contest automatically receive a 7-point winner's handicap this time around. Should they continue to win despite this handicap they will receive a 14-point handicap at the next contest, and so on. This rule is to give more participants a chance to win and ultimately encourage broader participation.
- Remember you are not allowed to talk to anyone else about the problems, but you may consult any book you wish. For the full contest rules, please visit <https://mathcircle.berkeley.edu/monthly-contest/contest-rules>.

Enjoy working on these problems and good luck!

### Problems for Contest 3

1. Solve, in positive real numbers, the equation  $(xy)^{2023} = x(y^{2023})$ .
2. Find the number of complex integer solutions to the equation  $x^2 - y^2 = 17$ .
3. Kelly draws an arrow on a regular  $(4n + 2)$ -gon. She then reflects the  $(4n + 2)$ -gon about its  $4n + 2$  lines of symmetry in some order. Prove that the arrow now points in a different direction.
4. Let  $[y]$  denote the function which rounds a real number  $y$  to the nearest integer, with half-integers being rounded up. Prove that for any positive integer  $x$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{2^i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\lceil \frac{x}{2^i} \right\rceil.$$

5. A deck of cards contains 52 cards labeled 1 through 52 in order from top to bottom. We may define a riffle shuffle as a process in which the deck is cut into two piles, and then the two piles are shuffled back together in a way such that the ordering of cards within each pile is preserved. Find the minimum number of consecutive riffle shuffles required to reverse the order of cards in the deck completely.
6. Let  $P$  be some  $n$ -gon inscribed in the unit circle. Prove that there exists vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  of  $P$  such that the area of triangle  $\triangle ABC$  is at most  $\frac{20}{n^2}$ .
7. In triangle  $\triangle ABC$ , let  $D$ ,  $E$ , and  $F$  be points on sides  $BC$ ,  $CA$ , and  $AB$ , respectively, such that  $AD \perp BC$  and the cevians  $AD$ ,  $BE$ , and  $CF$  concur. Prove that  $\angle ADF = \angle ADE$ .