

CSU Putnam Seminar

Nov 18, 2019

New Problems

1991 Problem A-1.

A 2×3 rectangle has vertices at $(0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, 3)$, and $(2, 3)$. It rotates 90° clockwise about the point $(2, 0)$. It then rotates 90° clockwise about the point $(5, 0)$, then 90° clockwise about the point $(7, 0)$, and finally, 90° clockwise about the point $(10, 0)$. (The side originally on the x -axis is now back on the x -axis.) Find the area of the region above the x -axis and below the curve traced out by the point whose initial position is $(1, 1)$.

1993 Problem B-2. Consider the following game played with a deck of $2n$ cards numbered from 1 to $2n$. The deck is randomly shuffled and n cards are dealt to each of two players, A and B . Beginning with A , the players take turns discarding one of their remaining cards and announcing its number. The game ends as soon as the sum of the numbers on the discarded cards is divisible by $2n + 1$. The last person to discard wins the game. Assuming optimal strategy by both A and B , what is the probability that A wins?

2007 B1. Let f be a polynomial with positive integer coefficients. Prove that if n is a positive integer, then $f(n)$ divides $f(f(n) + 1)$ if and only if $n = 1$.

2001 A2 You have coins C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n . For each k , C_k is biased so that, when tossed, it has probability $1/(2k + 1)$ of falling heads. If the n coins are tossed, what is the probability that the number of heads is odd? Express the answer as a rational function of n .

"Old" Problems

2010 A2 Find all differentiable functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+n) - f(x)}{n}$$

for all real numbers x and all positive integers n .

1984 A-2. Express $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{6^k}{(3^{k+1} - 2^{k+1})(3^k - 2^k)}$ as a rational number

2008 A1 Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $f(x, y) + f(y, z) + f(z, x) = 0$ for all real numbers x, y , and z . Prove that there exists a function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(x, y) = g(x) - g(y)$ for all real numbers x and y .