

**NATIONAL BOARD FOR HIGHER MATHEMATICS
AND
HOMI BHABHA CENTRE FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION
TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH**

Pre-REGIONAL MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD, 2018

**TEST PAPER WITH SOLUTION
& ANSWER KEY**

Date: 19th August, 2018 | Duration: 3 Hours

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INSTRUCTION

Number of Questions : 30

Max. Marks : 102

1. Use of mobile phones, smartphones, ipads, calculators, programmable wrist watches is **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**. Only ordinary pens and pencils are allowed inside the examination hall.
2. The correction is done by machine through scanning. On OMR sheet, darken bubbles completely with a black pencil or a black blue pen. Darken the bubbles completely only after you are sure of your answer : else, erasing lead to the OMR sheet getting damaged and the machine may not be able to read the answer.
3. The name , email address and date of birth entered on the OMR sheet will be your login credentials for accessing your PROME score.
4. Incomplete /incorrectly and carelessly filled information may disqualify your candidature.
5. Each question has a one or two digit number as answer. The first diagram below shows improper and proper way of darkening the bubble with detailed instructions. The second diagram shows how to mark a 2-digit number and a 1-digit number.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. "Think before your ink".
2. Marking should be done with Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only.
3. Darken only one circle for each question as shown in Example Below.

<p>WRONG METHODS</p>	<p>CORRECT METHOD</p>
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4. If more than one circle is darkened or if the response is marked in any other way as shown "WRONG" above, it shall be treated as wrong way of marking.
5. Make the marks only in the spaces provided.
6. Carefully tear off the duplicate copy of the OMR without tampering the Original.
7. Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

<p>Q. 1</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(A) (B)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(C) (D)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(E) (F)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(G) (H)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(I) (J)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(K) (L)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(M) (N)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(O) (P)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(Q) (R)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(S) (T)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(U) (V)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(W) (X)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(Y) (Z)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(AA) (AB)</td> </tr> </table>	4	7	(A) (B)	(C) (D)	(E) (F)	(G) (H)	(I) (J)	(K) (L)	(M) (N)	(O) (P)	(Q) (R)	(S) (T)	(U) (V)	(W) (X)	(Y) (Z)	(AA) (AB)	<p>Q. 2</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(A) (B)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(C) (D)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(E) (F)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(G) (H)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(I) (J)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(K) (L)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(M) (N)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(O) (P)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(Q) (R)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(S) (T)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(U) (V)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(W) (X)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(Y) (Z)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">(AA) (AB)</td> </tr> </table>	0	5	(A) (B)	(C) (D)	(E) (F)	(G) (H)	(I) (J)	(K) (L)	(M) (N)	(O) (P)	(Q) (R)	(S) (T)	(U) (V)	(W) (X)	(Y) (Z)	(AA) (AB)
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6. The answer you write on OMR sheet is irrelevant. The darkened bubble will be considered as your final answer.
7. Questions 1 to 6 carry 2 marks each : Questions 7 to 21 carry 3 marks each : Questions 22 to 30 carry 5 marks each.
8. All questions are compulsory.
9. There are no negative marks.
10. Do all rough work in the space provided below for it. You also have pages at the end of the question paper to continue with rough work.
11. After the exam, you may take away the Candidate's copy of the OMR sheet.
12. Preserve your copy of OMR sheet till the end of current olympiad season. You will need it further for verification purposes.
13. You may take away the question paper after the examination.

1. A book is published in three volumes, the pages being numbered from 1 onwards. The page numbers are continued from the first volume to the second volume to the third. The number of pages in the second volume is 50 more than that in the first volume, and the number pages in the third volume is one and a half times that in the second. The sum of the page numbers on the first pages of the three volumes is 1709. If n is the last page number, what is the largest prime factor of n ?

एक पुस्तक तीन खण्डों में प्रकाशित है, और कुल पृष्ठ संख्या 1 से शुरू होती है। दूसरे खंड की पृष्ठ संख्या पहले खंड के आगे से शुरू होती है व तीसरे की दूसरे के आगे से। दूसरे खंड में पहले खंड से 50 अधिक पृष्ठ हैं, व तीसरे खंड में दूसरे से डेढ़ गुना पृष्ठ हैं। तीनों खंडों के पृथम पृष्ठ की पृष्ठ संख्या का योग 1709 है। अगर n अंतिम पृष्ठ संख्या है, तो n को विभाजित करने वाली सबसे बड़ी अभाज्य संख्या कौनसी है ?

Sol. (17)

Let the number of pages in volume-1 be x

$$\therefore \text{Number of pages in second volume} = x + 50$$

$$\therefore \text{Number of pages in third volume} = \frac{3}{2}(x + 50)$$

$$\text{Moreover } 1 + (x + 1) + (2x + 51) = 1709$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 53 = 1709 \Rightarrow x = 552$$

$$\text{So } n = 552 + 602 + 903 = 2057$$

$$\text{So } n = 11^2 \times 17$$

Hence largest prime factor of $n = 17$

Hindi : माना भाग-1 में पृष्ठों की संख्या x है।

$$\therefore \text{भाग दो में पृष्ठों की संख्या} = x + 50$$

$$\therefore \text{भाग तीन में पृष्ठों की संख्या} = \frac{3}{2}(x + 50)$$

$$\text{तथा } 1 + (x + 1) + (2x + 51) = 1709$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 53 = 1709 \Rightarrow x = 552$$

$$\text{इसलिए } n = 552 + 602 + 903 = 2057$$

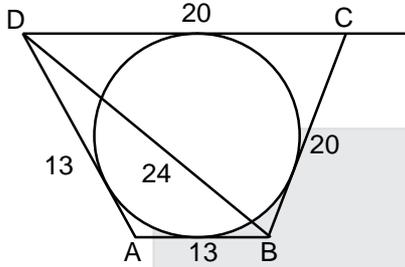
$$\text{इसलिए } n = 11^2 \times 17$$

अतः n का अधिकतम अभाज्य गुणनखण्ड = 17

2. In a quadrilateral ABCD, it is given that $AB = AD = 13$, $BC = CD = 20$, $BD = 24$. If r is the radius of the circle inscribed in the quadrilateral, then what is the integer closest to r ?

एक चतुर्भुज ABCD में ये दिया हुआ है कि $AB = AD = 13$, $BC = CD = 20$, $BD = 24$ है। यदि r इस चतुर्भुज के अंदर बनाए जा सकने वाले अन्तः वृत्त की त्रिज्या है, तो r से निकटतम पूर्णांक का मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (8)



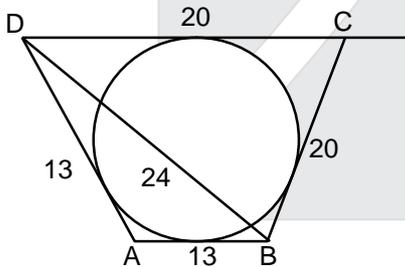
$$\text{Area of } ABCD = \text{Area of } \triangle ABD + \text{Area of } \triangle BCD$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \times 12 \times 12 \times 1} + \sqrt{32 \times 8 \times 12 \times 12}$$

$$= 60 + 192 = 252$$

$$\text{Inradius}(r) = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{semi-perimeter}} = \frac{252}{33} = \frac{84}{11} = 7.\overline{64}$$

Hence integer nearest to r is 8



Hindi :

$$ABCD \text{ का क्षेत्रफल} = \triangle ABD \text{ का क्षेत्रफल} + \triangle BCD \text{ का क्षेत्रफल}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 \times 12 \times 12 \times 1} + \sqrt{32 \times 8 \times 12 \times 12}$$

$$= 60 + 192 = 252$$

$$\text{अन्तः त्रिज्या } (r) = \frac{\text{क्षेत्रफल}}{\text{अर्द्ध परिमाप}} = \frac{252}{33} = \frac{84}{11} = 7.\overline{64}$$

अतः r के निकटतम पूर्णांक 8 है।

3. Consider all 6-digit numbers of the form **abccba** where b is odd. Determine the number of all such 6-digit numbers that are divisible by 7.

ऐसी 6-अंकों की संख्या **abccba** के बारे में सोचो जिनमें b विषम है। ऐसी कितनी 6-अंकों की संख्याएं होंगी जो कि 7 से विभाजित हो जाती हैं ?

Sol. (70)

abccba (b is odd)

$$= a(10^5 + 1) + b(10^4 + 10) + c(10^3 + 10^2)$$

$$= a(1001 - 1)100 + a + 10b(1001) + (100)(11)c$$

$$= (7.11.13.100)a - 99a + 10b(7.11.13) + (98 + 2)(11)c$$

$$= 7p + (c - a) \text{ where } p \text{ is an integer}$$

Now if $c - a$ is a multiple of 7

$$c - a = 7, 0, -7$$

Hence number of ordered pairs of (a, c) is 14

since b is odd

$$\text{Number of such number} = 14 \times 5 = 70$$

Hindi : abccba (b विषम है)

$$= a(10^5 + 1) + b(10^4 + 10) + c(10^3 + 10^2)$$

$$= a(1001 - 1)100 + a + 10b(1001) + (100)(11)c$$

$$= (7.11.13.100)a - 99a + 10b(7.11.13) + (98 + 2)(11)c$$

$$= 7p + (c - a) \text{ जहाँ } p \text{ एक पूर्णांक है}$$

अब यदि $c - a$, 7 का गुणज है

$$c - a = 7, 0, -7$$

अतः (a, c) के क्रमित युग्मों की संख्या = 14

चूँकि b विषम है।

$$\text{इस प्रकार की संख्या} = 14 \times 5 = 70$$

4. The equation $166 \times 56 = 8590$ is valid in some base $b \geq 10$ (that is 1,6,5,8,9,0 are digits in base b in the above equation). Find the sum of all possible values of $b \geq 10$ satisfying the equation.
समीकरण $166 \times 56 = 8590$ किसी आधार (base) $b \geq 10$ में सही है (मतलब कि 1,6,5,8,9,0 आधार (base) b में अंक हैं) ऐसी सभी सम्भव संख्याओं $b \geq 10$ का योग क्या होगा ?

Sol. (12)

$$166 = b^2 + 6b + 6$$

$$56 = 5b + 6$$

$$8590 = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\text{Now } (b^2 + 6b + 6)(5b + 6) = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^3 + 36b^2 + 66b + 36 = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\Rightarrow 3b^3 - 31b^2 - 57b - 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - 12)(3b^2 + 5b + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 12$$

We have only one b which is 12

$$\text{So sum} = 12$$

Hindi : $166 = b^2 + 6b + 6$

$$56 = 5b + 6$$

$$8590 = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\text{अब } (b^2 + 6b + 6)(5b + 6) = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\Rightarrow 5b^3 + 36b^2 + 66b + 36 = 8b^3 + 5b^2 + 9b$$

$$\Rightarrow 3b^3 - 31b^2 - 57b - 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - 12)(3b^2 + 5b + 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 12$$

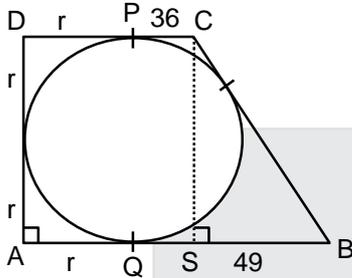
b का केवल एक मान 12 है।

अतः योगफल = 12

5. Let ABCD be a trapezium in which $AB \parallel CD$ and $AD \perp AB$. Suppose ABCD has an incircle which touches AB at Q and CD at P. Given that $PC = 36$ and $QB = 49$, Find PQ.

ABCD एक समलंब चतुर्भुज है जिसमें कि $AB \parallel CD$ व $AD \perp AB$ मान लो कि इस चतुर्भुज का एक अंतः वृत्त AB से Q में व CD से P में मिलता है। अंगर $PC = 36$ व $QB = 49$ तो PQ का मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (84)



Let incircle touch BC at R

So $CR = 36, BR = 49$

Further let inradius = r

So $AQ = PD = r$ & $AD = 2r$

Let perpendicular from C meet AD at S

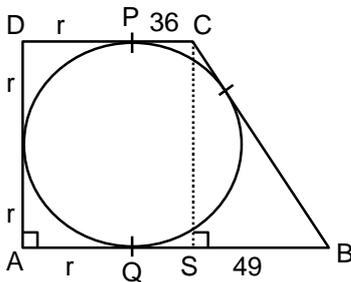
So $BS = 13, BC = 85$

Now $(CS)^2 = 85^2 - 13^2 = 98 \times 72 = 49 \times 144$

So $CS = 7 \times 12 = 84$

Hence $PQ = 84$

Hindi :



माना अर्द्धवृत्त BC को R पर स्पर्श करता है।

इसलिए $CR = 36, BR = 49$

पुनः माना अन्तः त्रिज्या = r

इसलिए $AQ = PD = r$ & $AD = 2r$

माना C से लम्ब AD को S पर मिलता है।

इसलिए $BS = 13$, $BC = 85$

अब $(CS)^2 = 85^2 - 13^2 = 98 \times 72 = 49 \times 144$

So $CS = 7 \times 12 = 84$

अतः $PQ = 84$

6. Integers a, b, c satisfy $a + b - c = 1$ and $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -1$. What is the sum of all possible values of $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$?

a, b, c ऐसे पूर्णांक हैं जिनके लिए $a + b - c = 1$ व $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -1$. $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ के जो भी मान संभव हैं। उनका योग क्या होगा ?

Sol. (18)

$$a + b - c = 1, \quad a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -1$$

$$a + b - 1 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 1 + 2ab - 2(a + b) = c^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ab = a + b \quad \Rightarrow (a - 1)(b - 1) = 1$$

$$\text{So } a - 1 = b - 1 = \pm 1 \quad \Rightarrow a = b = 2 \text{ or } a = b = 0$$

$$\text{So } c = 3 \text{ (when } a = b = 2) \text{ or } c = -1 \text{ (when } a = b = 0)$$

$$\text{Hence } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 17 \text{ or } 1 \quad \therefore \text{ Sum} = 18$$

Hindi : $a + b - c = 1, \quad a^2 + b^2 - c^2 = -1$

$$a + b - 1 = c$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + 1 + 2ab - 2(a + b) = c^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad ab = a + b \quad \Rightarrow (a - 1)(b - 1) = 1$$

$$\text{इसलिए } a - 1 = b - 1 = \pm 1 \quad \Rightarrow a = b = 2 \text{ or } a = b = 0$$

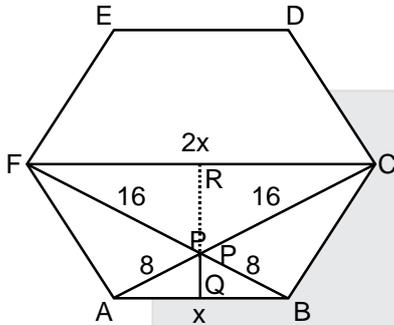
$$\text{इसलिए } c = 3 \text{ (जब } a = b = 2) \text{ या } c = -1 \text{ (जब } a = b = 0)$$

$$\text{अतः } a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 17 \text{ or } 1 \quad \therefore \text{ योग} = 18$$

7. A point P in the interior of a regular hexagon is at distance 8,8,16 units from three consecutive vertices of the hexagon, respectively. If r is radius of the circumscribed circle of the hexagon, what is the integer closest to r ?

बिन्दु P एक सम-षट्भुज का भीतरी बिन्दु है और षट्भुज के तीन क्रमानुगत कोनों से उसकी दूरी क्रमशः 8,8 व 16 है। अगर r षट्भुज के परिवृत्त की त्रिज्या का मान है तो r के सबसे करीब कौनसा पूर्णांक होगा।

Sol. (14)



Note that $CF = 2AB$, $PA = 2PC$ & $PB = 2PF$

Hence $\triangle PAB$ is similar to $\triangle PFC$, hence A, P, C & B, P, F are collinear. Let each side of hexagon be equal to x .

Let Q & R be foot of altitudes from P to base AB & CF respectively. So R is centre of hexagon

$$\text{Now } \frac{1}{3}x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} = \sqrt{64 - \frac{x^2}{4}}$$

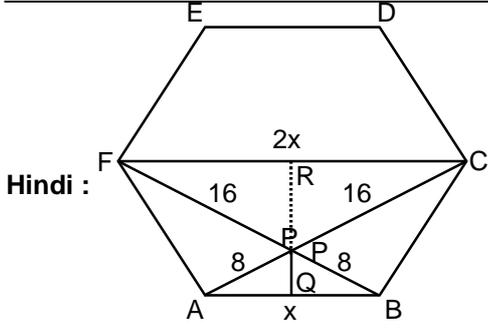
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{12} = 64 - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x^2}{12} = 64 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 8\sqrt{3}$$

Note that circumradius of a regular hexagon = side of regular hexagon

$$\text{Hence } r = 8\sqrt{3} \approx 13.856$$

Hence nearest integer = 14



दिया गया है $CF = 2AB$, $PA = 2PC$ & $PB = 2PF$

अतः $\triangle PAB$, $\triangle PFC$ के समरूप है अतः A_1P_1C & B_1P_1F संरेख है। माना षटभुज की प्रत्येक भुजा x के बराबर है।

माना Q एवं R , P से AB एवं CF पर क्रमशः शीर्षलम्ब का पाद है, इसलिए R षटभुज का केन्द्र है।

अब
$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} = \sqrt{64 - \frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{12} = 64 - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x^2}{12} = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8\sqrt{3}$$

दिया गया है समषटभुज की परित्रिज्या = समषटभुज की भुजा

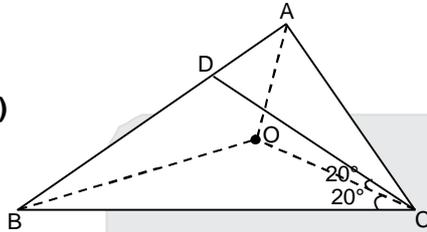
अतः $r = 8\sqrt{3} \approx 13.856$

अतः निकटतम पूर्णांक = 14

8. Let AB be a chord of circle with centre O. Let C be a point on the circle such that $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ and O lies inside the triangle ABC. Let D be a point on AB such that $\angle DCO = \angle OCB = 20^\circ$. Find the measure of $\angle CDO$ in degrees.

AB एक वृत्त की जीवा है जिसका केन्द्र O है। मानलो कि C वृत्त पर एक ऐसा बिन्दु है जिससे कि $\angle ABC = 30^\circ$ व O त्रिभुज ABC के अंदर है। मानलो कि D वृत्त AB पर एक ऐसा बिन्दु है जिससे कि $\angle DCO = \angle OCB = 20^\circ$ । $\angle CDO$ का मान डिग्री में पता करो।

Sol. (80)



$$\angle OCB = 20^\circ$$

&

$$\angle OBC = 20^\circ$$

&

$$\angle OBA = 10^\circ$$

&

$$\angle OAB = 10^\circ$$

$$\text{Since } \angle BOC = 140 \Rightarrow \angle A = 70^\circ$$

&

$$\angle OAC = 60^\circ$$

&

$$\angle ACD = 40^\circ$$

Now C is circumcenter of $\triangle AOD$

$$\text{as } \angle OCD = 2\angle OAD$$

&

$$\angle AOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle OAD = 20^\circ$$

&

$$\angle DOC = \angle AOD + \angle AOC$$

$$= 20 + 60$$

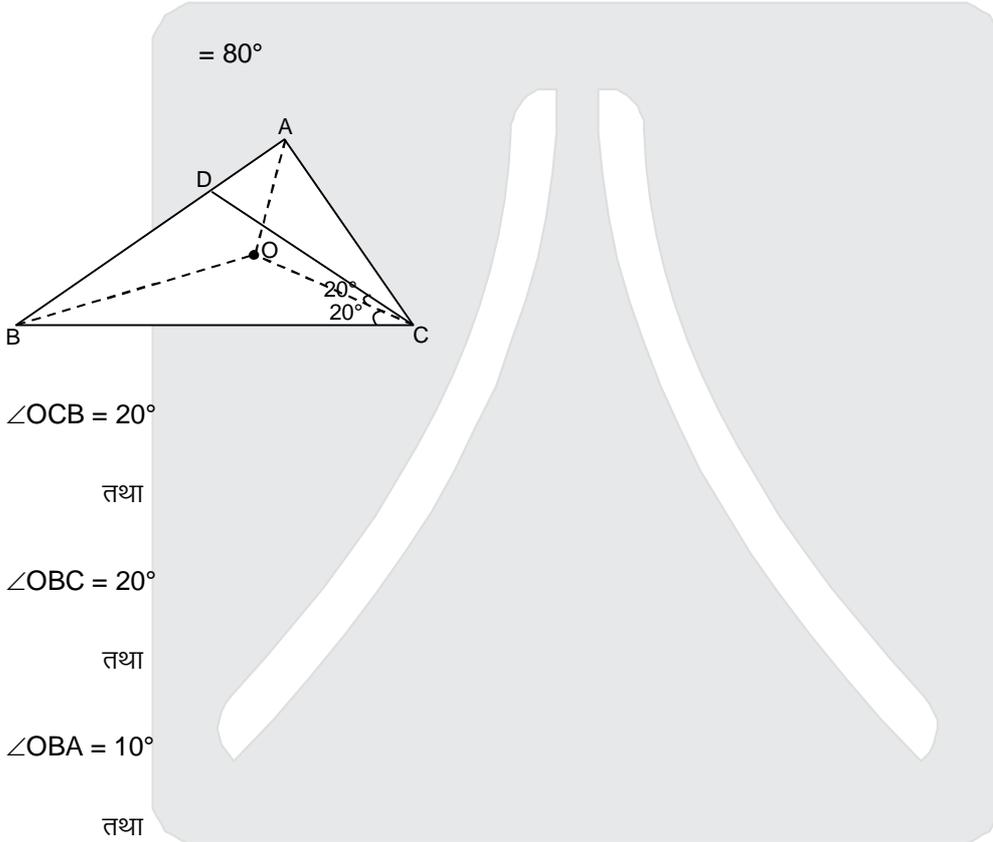
$$= 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ODC = 180 - (\angle DOC + \angle OCD)$$

$$= 180 - (80 + 20)$$

$$= 80^\circ$$

Hindi.



$$\angle OCB = 20^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle OBC = 20^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle OBA = 10^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle OAB = 10^\circ$$

$$\text{चूँकि } \angle BOC = 140 \Rightarrow \angle A = 70^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle OAC = 60^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle ACD = 40^\circ$$

अब C, $\triangle AOD$ का परिकेन्द्र है

चूँकि $\angle OCD = 2\angle OAD$

तथा

$$\angle AOD = \frac{1}{2} \angle OAD = 20^\circ$$

तथा

$$\angle DOC = \angle AOD + \angle AOC$$

$$= 20 + 60$$

$$= 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle ODC = 180 - (\angle DOC + \angle OCD)$$

$$= 180 - (80 + 20)$$

$$= 80^\circ$$

9. Suppose a, b are integers and $a + b$ is a root of $x^2 + ax + b = 0$. What is the maximum possible values of b^2 ?

माना कि a, b पूर्णांक है तथा $a + b$ समीकरण $x^2 + ax + b = 0$ का एक हल है। b^2 का अधिकतम सम्भव मान क्या है ?

Sol. (81)

If " $a + b$ " is a root it satisfies the equation

$$\text{Hence } (a + b)^2 + a(a + b) + b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a^2 + 3ba + (b^2 + b) = 0$$

Now since " a " is an integer Discriminant is a perfect square

$$\Rightarrow 9b^2 - 8(b^2 + b) = p^2 \text{ for same } p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - 4)^2 - 16 = p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (b - 4 + b)(b - 4 - p) = 16$$

$$b - 4 + p = \pm 8, \quad b - 4 - p = \pm 2, \quad b - 4 + p = b - 4 - p = \pm 4$$

So $b - 4 = 5, -5, 4, -4$

$\Rightarrow b = 9, -1, 8, 0 \Rightarrow (b^2)_{\max} = 81$

Hindi : यदि “a + b” मूल है, यह दी गई समीकरण को संतुष्ट करता है।

अतः $(a + b)^2 + a(a + b) + b = 0$

$\Rightarrow 2a^2 + 3ba + (b^2 + b) = 0$

अब “a” पूर्णांक है विवेचक, पूर्ण वर्ग होगा।

$\Rightarrow 9b^2 - 8(b^2 + b) = p^2$ किसी $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ के लिए

$\Rightarrow (b - 4)^2 - 16 = p^2$

$\Rightarrow (b - 4 + b)(b - 4 - p) = 16$

$b - 4 + p = \pm 8, b - 4 - p = \pm 2, b - 4 + p = b - 4 - p = \pm 4$

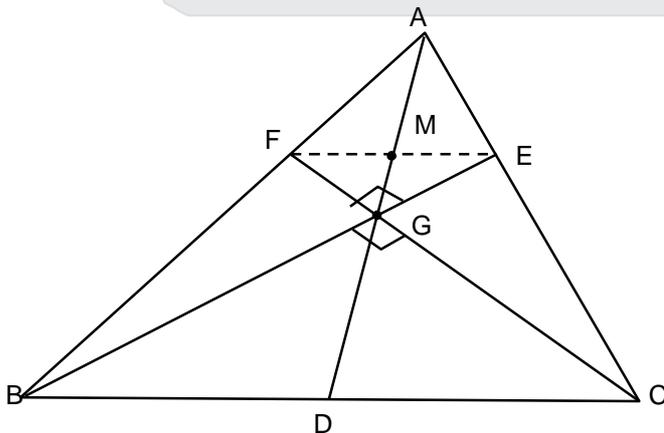
इसलिए $b - 4 = 5, -5, 4, -4$

$\Rightarrow b = 9, -1, 8, 0 \Rightarrow (b^2)_{\max} = 81$

10. In a triangle ABC, the median from B to CA is perpendicular to the median from C to AB. If the median from A to BC is 30, determine $(BC^2 + CA^2 + AB^2)/100$.

एक त्रिभुज ABC में B से CA तक की माधिका C से AB तक की माधिका से लम्ब है। अगर A से BC तक की माधिका की लम्बाई 30 है तो $(BC^2 + CA^2 + AB^2)/100$ का मान ज्ञात करो।

Sol. (24)



Let G be centroid, D, E, F be mid-points of BC, CA, AB & M be mid-point of FE.

Let $BE = 3x, CF = 3y$, given $AD = 30$

Hence $AM = 5, GM = 5, GD = 10, BG = 2x, GE = x, CG = 2y, GF = y$

Now D is mid-point of hypotenuse of right angle triangle BGC

So D is circum centre of the triangle

$$\text{SO } BD = GD = 10 \Rightarrow BC = 20$$

$$\text{Hence } 4(x^2 + y^2) = 400 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 100$$

$$\text{Now } 9(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{4} \{2BC^2 + 2AB^2 - AC^2 + 2BC^2 + 2AC^2 - AB^2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 900 \times 4 = 4BC^2 + AB^2 + AC^2$$

$$\Rightarrow AB^2 + AC^2 = 3600 - 1600 = 2000$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{AB^2 + BC^2 + CA^2}{100} = \frac{2400}{100} = 24$$

11. There are several tea cups in the kitchen, some with handle and the others without handles. The number of ways of selecting two cups without a handle and three with a handle is exactly 1200. What is the maximum possible number of cups in the kitchen ?

किचन में कई चाय के कप हैं, कुछ में हैंडल है, और कुछ में नहीं है। अगर इनमें से दो कप बिना हैंडल के व तीन कप हैंडल के चुनने हो तो यह 1200 तरीकों से किया जा सकता है। किचन में कितने कप हैं ?

Sol. (29)

Let cups without handle equals to x & cups with handle equals to y

$$\Rightarrow {}^x C_2 \times {}^y C_3 = 1200 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

$$\frac{x(x-1)}{2} \times \frac{y(y-1)(y-2)}{6} = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

$$x = 25, y = 4 \text{ and } x = 16, y = 5$$

$$x + y \text{ is maximum when } x = 25, y = 4$$

maximum possible cups equals to 29

Hindi. माना बिना हैंडल वाले कपों की संख्या x तथा हैंडल वाले कपों की संख्या y है

$$\Rightarrow {}^x C_2 \times {}^y C_3 = 1200 = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

$$\frac{x(x-1)}{2} \times \frac{y(y-1)(y-2)}{6} = 2^4 \times 3 \times 5^2$$

$$x = 25, y = 4 \text{ तथा } x = 16, y = 5$$

$$x + y \text{ अधिकतम होगा जब } x = 25, y = 4$$

अधिकतम सम्भावित कप 29 के बराबर है

12. Determine the number of 8-tuples $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_8)$ such that $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_8 \in \{1, -1\}$ and

$$\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2 + 3\epsilon_3 + \dots + 8\epsilon_8$$

is a multiple of 3.

ऐसे कितने क्रमवार-समूच्चय $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_8)$ हैं जिसमें $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_8 \in \{1, -1\}$ व $\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2 + 3\epsilon_3 + \dots + 8\epsilon_8$ का मान 3 से भाज्य हो ?

Sol. (88)

$$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \dots, \epsilon_8 \in \{-1, 1\}.$$

$$\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2 + 3\epsilon_3 + \dots + 8\epsilon_8$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 + 4\epsilon_4 + 7\epsilon_7) + (2\epsilon_2 + 5\epsilon_5 + 8\epsilon_8) + 3(\epsilon_3 + 2\epsilon_6)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_7) + 2(\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_8) + 3m \quad (m \text{ is an integer})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) + (\epsilon_4 - \epsilon_5) + (\epsilon_7 - \epsilon_8) + 3q \quad (q \text{ is an integer})$$

$\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 = 2, 0, -2$ & similarly others

$$p_{12} + p_{45} + p_{78} + 3q$$

(where $p_{12} = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$

$$p_{45} = \epsilon_4 - \epsilon_5$$

$$p_{78} = \epsilon_7 - \epsilon_8)$$

$$p_{12} = p_{45} = p_{78} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 8 \text{ cases}$$

$$p_{12} = p_{45} = p_{78} = 2 \text{ (or } -2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \text{ cases}$$

$$p_{12} = 2, p_{45} = -2, p_{78} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (2 \times 6) \text{ cases}$$

Hence number of tuples = $22 \times 4 = 88$

↓

$(\epsilon_3 \text{ \& } \epsilon_6 \text{ can be any one of } 1 \text{ or } -1)$

Hindi.

$$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \dots, \epsilon_8 \in \{-1, 1\}.$$

$$\epsilon_1 + 2\epsilon_2 + 3\epsilon_3 + \dots + 8\epsilon_8$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 + 4\epsilon_4 + 7\epsilon_7) + (2\epsilon_2 + 5\epsilon_5 + 8\epsilon_8) + 3(\epsilon_3 + 2\epsilon_6)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_4 + \epsilon_7) + 2(\epsilon_2 + \epsilon_5 + \epsilon_8) + 3m \quad (m \text{ पूर्णांक है})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) + (\epsilon_4 - \epsilon_5) + (\epsilon_7 - \epsilon_8) + 3q \quad (q \text{ एक पूर्णांक है})$$

$\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 = 2, 0, -2$ तथा इसी प्रकार अन्य similarly others

$$p_{12} + p_{45} + p_{78} + 3q \quad (\text{जहाँ } p_{12} = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)$$

$$p_{45} = \epsilon_4 - \epsilon_5$$

$$p_{78} = \epsilon_7 - \epsilon_8$$

$$p_{12} = p_{45} = p_{78} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 8 \text{ स्थितियाँ}$$

$$p_{12} = p_{45} = p_{78} = 2 \text{ (or } -2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2 \text{ स्थितियाँ}$$

$$p_{12} = 2, p_{45} = -2, p_{78} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (2 \times 6) \text{ स्थितियाँ}$$

अतः क्रमवार-समुच्चय की संख्या = $22 \times 4 = 88$

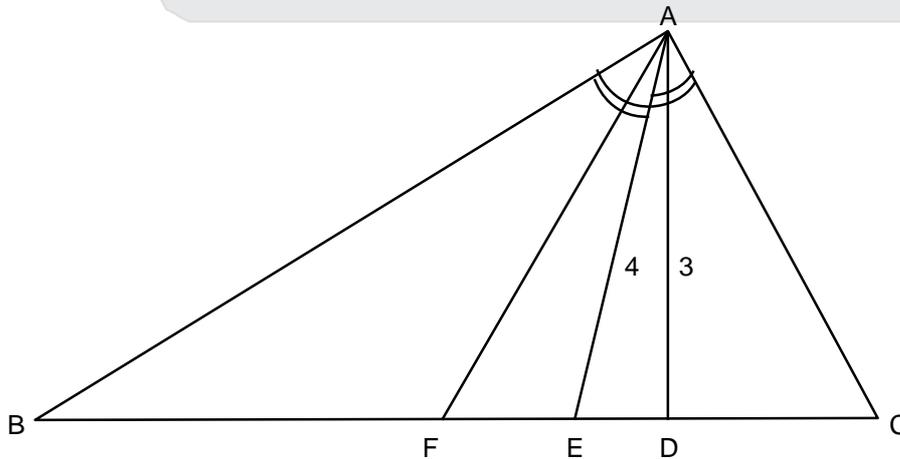


(ϵ_3 & ϵ_6 संख्या 1 या -1 में से कोई एक हो सकता है)

13. In a triangle ABC, right-angled at A, the altitude through A and the internal bisector of $\angle A$ have lengths 3 and 4, respectively. Find the length of the median through A.

एक त्रिभुज ABC, जिसमें कोण A समकोण है, ऐसा है कि A से लम्ब की लम्बाई व $\angle A$ कोण-समद्विभाजक की लम्बाई क्रमशः 3 व 4 है। A से मधिका की लम्बाई कितनी होगी?

Sol. (24)



$$\angle CAE = 45^\circ = \angle BAE$$

$$AD = 3$$

Let $BC = a$, $CA = b$, $AB = c$

$$\frac{1}{2}bc = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot 3 \Rightarrow bc = 3a$$

$$\frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{6a}{b+c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{2}(b+c) = 3a$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(b^2 + c^2 + 2bc) = 9a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 8(a^2 + 6a) = 9a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 48a = a^2 \Rightarrow a = 48$$

$$\text{So } AF = \frac{a}{2} = 24$$

14. If $x = \cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ$ and $y = \cos 2^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 10^\circ \dots \cos 86^\circ$, then what is the integer nearest to $\frac{2}{7} \log_2(y/x)$?

अगर $x = \cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ$ व $y = \cos 2^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 10^\circ \dots \cos 86^\circ$, तो संख्या $\frac{2}{7} \log_2(y/x)$ के

सबसे करीब कौनसा पूर्णांक होगा ?

Sol. (19)

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\cos 2^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 10^\circ \dots \cos 86^\circ}{\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ \cos 3^\circ \dots \cos 89^\circ}$$

$$= 2^{44} \times \sqrt{2} \frac{\cos 2^\circ \cos 6^\circ \cos 10^\circ \dots \cos 86^\circ}{\sin 2^\circ \sin 4^\circ \dots \cos 88^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2^{89/2} \sin 4^\circ \sin 8^\circ \sin 12^\circ \dots \sin 88^\circ}{\sin 2^\circ \sin 4^\circ \sin 6^\circ \dots \sin 88^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2^{89/2}}{\cos 4^\circ \cos 8^\circ \cos 12^\circ \dots \cos 88^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{2^{89/2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2^{22}}\right)} = 2^{\frac{89}{2} + 22}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{133}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{7} \log_2(y/x) = \frac{2}{7} \log_2 2^{\frac{133}{2}} = \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{133}{2} = 19$$

15. Let a and b natural numbers such that $2a - b$, $a - 2b$ and $a + b$ are all distinct squares. What is the smallest possible value of b ?

मानलो कि a व b ऐसी प्राकृतिक संख्या है जिससे कि $2a - b$, $a - 2b$ व $a + b$ सभी अलग-अलग पूर्णाकों के वर्ग है। b का न्यूनतम सम्भव मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (21)

$$2a - b = k_1^2 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$a - 2b = k_2^2 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$a + b = k_3^2 \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

Add (2) & (3) we get

$$2a - b = k_2^2 + k_3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow k_2^2 + k_3^2 = k_1^2 \quad (k_2 < k_3)$$

For least 'b' difference of k_3^2 & k_2^2 is also least and must be multiple of 3

$$\Rightarrow k_2^2 = a - 2b = a^2 \text{ \& } k_3^2 = a + b = 12^2$$

$$\Rightarrow k_3^2 - k_2^2 = 3b = 144 - 81 = 63 \Rightarrow b = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{least } b \text{ is } 21$$

Hindi. $2a - b = k_1^2 \quad \dots\dots(1)$

$$a - 2b = k_2^2 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$a + b = k_3^2 \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

(2) व (3) को जोड़ने पर

$$2a - b = k_2^2 + k_3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow k_2^2 + k_3^2 = k_1^2 \quad (k_2 < k_3)$$

'b' के न्यूनतम मान के लिए k_3^2 & k_2^2 के न्यूनतम अन्तर न्यूनतम होगा तथा 3 का गुणज होगा

$$\Rightarrow k_2^2 = a - 2b = a^2 \text{ \& } k_3^2 = a + b = 12^2$$

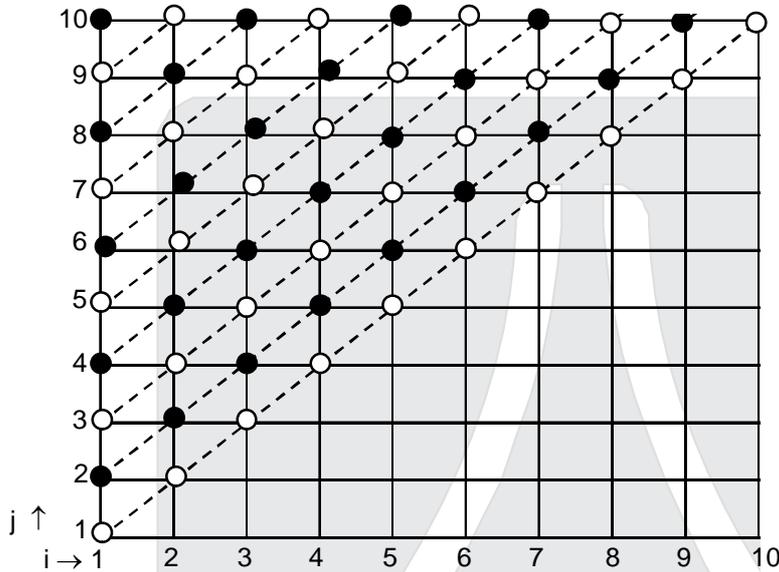
$$\Rightarrow k_3^2 - k_2^2 = 3b = 144 - 81 = 63 \Rightarrow b = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow b \text{ का न्यूनतम मान } 21 \text{ है}$$

16. What is the value of $\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq 10 \\ i+j=\text{odd}}} (i+j) - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq 10 \\ i+j=\text{even}}} (i+j)$?

निम्न का मान पता करो। $\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq 10 \\ i+j=\text{odd}}} (i+j) - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq 10 \\ i+j=\text{even}}} (i+j)$?

Sol. (55)



$$\text{Sum of odd} = \underbrace{3+5+7+9+\dots+19}_9 + \underbrace{5+7+\dots+17}_7 + \underbrace{7+9+\dots+15}_5 + \underbrace{9+11+13+11}_3$$

$$\text{Sum of even} = \underbrace{4+6+\dots+18}_8 + \underbrace{6+8+\dots+16}_6 + \underbrace{8+10+12+14}_4 + \underbrace{10+12}_2$$

$$\text{Difference} = (-1 -1 -1 \dots \dots \dots 8 \text{ times}) + 19 + (-1 -1 -1 \dots \dots \dots 6 \text{ times}) + 17 + (-1 -1 -1 -1) + 15$$

$$+ (-1 -1) + 13 + 11$$

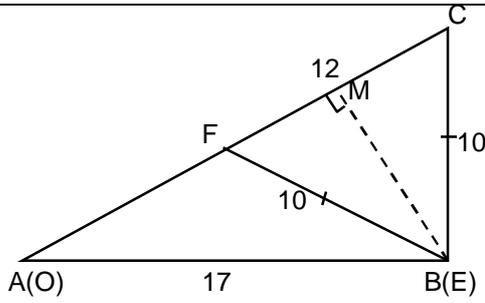
$$= -8 - 6 - 4 - 2 + 19 + 17 + 15 + 13 + 11 = 75 - 20 = 55$$

17. Triangles ABC and DEF are such that $\angle A = \angle D$, $AB = DE = 17$, $BC = EF = 10$ and $AC - DF = 12$. What is $AC + DF$?

ABC व DEF ऐसे त्रिभुज है कि $\angle A = \angle D$, $AB = DE = 17$, $BC = EF = 10$ और $AC - DF = 12$ है। $AC + DF$ का मान क्या है ?

Sol. (30)

Let A coincides with D, B coincides with E. With E(B) as centre draw a circle with radius 10 intersecting the line, making angle $\theta = \angle A$ with AB, at F & C.



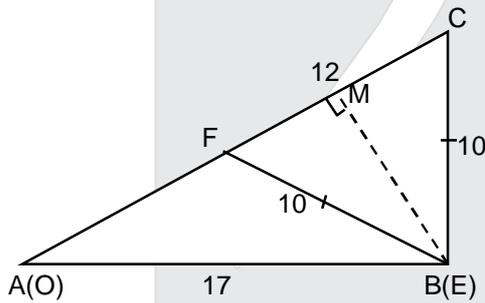
Let N be the foot of perpendicular from B(E) to CF

So $BM = 8$ Hence $AM = \sqrt{17^2 - 8^2} = \sqrt{(25)(9)} = 15$

Hence $AF = 15 - 6 = 9$ & $AC = 15 + 6 = 21$

So $AC + DF = 30$

Hindi. माना A, D के साथ सम्पाती है तथा B, E के साथ सम्पाती है। E(B) को केन्द्र मानते हुए 10 त्रिज्या का एक वृत्त खींचा जाता है जो रेखा को प्रतिच्छेद करता है तथा AB के साथ F और C पर $\theta = \angle A$ कोण बनाता है



माना N, B(E) से CF पर लम्ब का लम्बपाद है

इसलिए $BM = 8$ अतः $AM = \sqrt{17^2 - 8^2} = \sqrt{(25)(9)} = 15$

अतः $AF = 15 - 6 = 9$ & $AC = 15 + 6 = 21$

इसलिए $AC + DF = 30$



18. If $a, b, c \geq 4$ are integers, not all equal, and $4abc = (a + 3)(b + 3)(c + 3)$, then what is the value of $a + b + c$?

अगर $a, b, c \geq 4$ पूर्णांक है, सभी बराबर नहीं है, और $4abc = (a + 3)(b + 3)(c + 3)$ तो $a + b + c$ का मान क्या है ?

Sol. (16)

$$4abc = 27 + 3(ab + bc + ca) + 9(a + b + c) + abc$$

$$\Rightarrow 3abc = 27 + 3(ab + bc + ca) + 9(a + b + c)$$

$$\Rightarrow abc = 9 + (ab + bc + ca) + 3(a + b + c)$$

$$\Rightarrow abc - (ab + bc + ca) + (a + b + c) - 1 = 8 + 4(a + b + c)$$

$$\Rightarrow (a - 1)(b - 1)(c - 1) = 8 + 4(a + b + c)$$

Put $a - 1 = A, b - 1 = B, c - 1 = C,$

$$\Rightarrow ABC = 20 + 4(A + B + C)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{4(5 + B + C)}{BC - 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 3, C = 4, A = 6$$

or they can be interchanged

$$\Rightarrow (a, b, c) \text{ are anangementts of } (4, 5, 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = 16$$

19. Let $N = 6 + 66 + 666 + \dots + 666\dots66$, where there are hundred 6's in the last term in the sum. How many times does the digit 7 occur in the number N ?

मानलो कि $N = 6 + 66 + 666 + \dots + 666\dots66$ जहाँ आखिरी संख्या में सौ 6' के अंक है। N में अंक 7 कितनी बार आएगा ?

Sol. (33)

$$N = 6 + 66 + 666 + \dots + \underbrace{6666\dots66}_{100 \text{ times}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} \left[9 + 99 + \dots + \underbrace{999\dots99}_{100 \text{ times}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} [(10 - 1) + (10^2 - 1) + \dots + (10^{100} - 1)]$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} [(10 + 10^2 + \dots + 10^{100}) - 100]$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} [(10^2 + 10^3 + \dots + 10^{100}) - 90]$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} \left(10^2 \frac{(10^{99} - 1)}{9} \right) - 60$$

$$= \frac{200}{27} (10^{99} - 1) - 60$$

$$= \frac{200}{27} \left(\frac{999\dots99}{99 \text{ times}} \right) - 60$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{222\dots200}{99 \text{ times}} \right) - 60$$

$$= \frac{740 \ 740 \dots 7400}{740 \text{ comes } 33 \text{ times}} - 60$$

$$= \frac{740 \ 740 \dots 740}{32 \text{ times}} + 340$$

⇒ 7 comes 33 times

⇒ 7, 33 बार आता है

20. Determine the sum of all possible positive integers n, the product of whose digits equals $n^2 - 15n - 27$.

ऐसे सभी धनात्मक पूर्णाकों का योग पता करो जिनके अंकों का गुणनफल $n^2 - 15n - 27$ है।

Sol. (17)

$n^2 - 15n - 27$ is always odd number for all $n \in \mathbb{I}$

n must be maximum of two digit number.

because maximum product of three digit number is 729 & minimum value of $n^2 - 15n - 27$ for 3 digits number is $1000 - 1500 - 27$ which is greater than 729.

$n^2 - 15n - 27$ is increasing function for all $n \in \{8, 9, 10, \dots\}$

at $n = 17$, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ is equal to 17

at $n = 19$, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ is equal to 49

at $n = 21$, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ is equal to 99

And maximum product of digits of two digit number is 81

- ⇒ So n must be less than 21
- ⇒ Between 1 to 15, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ is negative
- ⇒ So n = 17 only

Sum of possible number equal to 17

Hindi. $n^2 - 15n - 27$ सदैव सभी $n \in I$ के लिए विषम संख्या है

n दो अंक की संख्या का अधिकतम मान होगा

क्योंकि तीन अंक संख्या का अधिकतम गुणनफल 729 तथा $n^2 - 15n - 27$ का न्यूनतम मान, तीन अंक की संख्या होने के लिए 10000 - 1500 - 27 जो 729 से बड़ा है।

$n^2 - 15n - 27$ सभी $n \in \{8, 9, 10, \dots\}$ के लिए वर्धमान है

n = 17 पर, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ का मान 17 है

n = 19 पर, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ का मान 49 है

n = 21 पर, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ का मान 99 है

तथा दो अंक की संख्या का अधिकतम गुणनफल 81 है

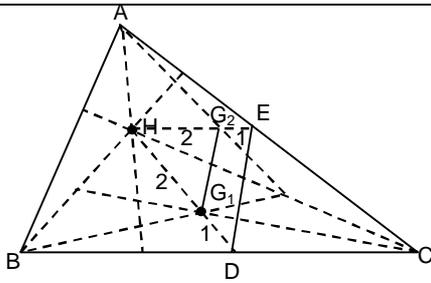
- ⇒ n, 21 से कम होगा।
- ⇒ 1 से 15 के मध्य, $n^2 - 15n - 27$ ऋणात्मक है
- ⇒ इसलिए n = 17 केवल

सम्भावित संख्या का योगफल 17 के बराबर है

21. Let ABC be an acute-angled triangle and let H be its orthocentre. Let G_1 , G_2 and G_3 be the centroids of the triangles HBC, HCA and HAB respectively. If the area of triangle $G_1G_2G_3$ is 7 units, what is the area of triangle ABC?

मानलो कि ABC एक न्यूनकोण त्रिभुज है और H उसका लंबकेन्द्र है। मानलो कि G_1 , G_2 व G_3 क्रमशः त्रिभुज HBC, HCA व HAB के केन्द्रक है। अगर त्रिभुज $G_1G_2G_3$ का क्षेत्रफल 7 है, तो त्रिभुज ABC का क्षेत्रफल कितना होगा ?

Sol. (63)



$$AB = 2DE \quad \dots(1)$$

In $\triangle HG_1G_2$ & $\triangle HDE$

$$\frac{HG_1}{HD} = \frac{G_1G_2}{DE} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$G_1G_2 = \frac{2}{3} DE = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{AB}{2} \right) = \frac{AB}{3}$$

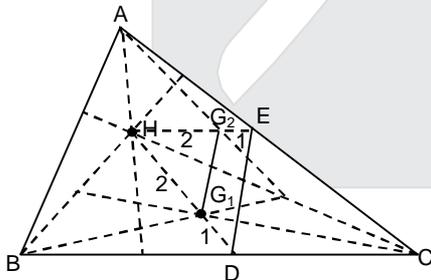
Becomes $\triangle G_1G_2G_3 \sim \triangle ABC$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Area of } \triangle ABC}{\text{Area of } \triangle G_1G_2G_3} = \frac{(AB)^2}{(G_1G_2)^2} = \left(\frac{AB}{G_1G_2} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{1} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of } \triangle ABC = 9 \times (\text{Area of } \triangle G_1G_2G_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area of } \triangle ABC = 9 \times 7 = 63$$

Hindi.



$$AB = 2DE \quad \dots(1)$$

$\triangle HG_1G_2$ और $\triangle HDE$ में

$$\frac{HG_1}{HD} = \frac{G_1G_2}{DE} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$G_1G_2 = \frac{2}{3} DE = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{AB}{2} \right) = \frac{AB}{3}$$

से $\Delta G_1 G_2 G_3 \sim \Delta ABC$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta ABC \text{ क्षेत्रफल}}{\Delta G_1 G_2 G_3 \text{ क्षेत्रफल}} = \frac{(AB)^2}{(G_1 G_2)^2} = \left(\frac{AB}{G_1 G_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{1}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ का क्षेत्रफल} = 9 \times (\Delta G_1 G_2 G_3 \text{ का क्षेत्रफल})$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta ABC \text{ का क्षेत्रफल} = 9 \times 7 = 63$$

22. A positive integer k is said to be good if there exists a partition of $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\}$ into disjoint proper subsets such that the sum of the numbers in each subset of the partition is k . How many good numbers are there ?

एक पूर्णांक k को हम अच्छा कहेंगे अगर $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\}$ को हम उचित उपसमूच्यों (proper subsets) में विभाजित कर सकते हैं (ऐसे कि एक संख्या एक ही उपसमूच्य में हो) ताकि हर उपसमूच्य में आने वाली संख्याओं का योग k हो। कितनी संख्याएँ अच्छी हैं ?

Sol. (6)

Sum of numbers equals to $\frac{20 \times 21}{2} = 210$ & $210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$

	Number of partition	sum
I	2	105
II	3	70
III	5	42
IV	7	30
V	6	35
VI	10	21

So K can be 21, 30, 35, 47, 70, 105

Good numbers equal to 6

Case-I $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$, $B = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15\}$

Case-II $A = \{20, 19, 18, 13\}$, $B = \{17, 16, 15, 12, 10\}$, $C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14\}$

Case-III $A = \{20, 10, 12\}$, $B = \{18, 11, 13\}$, $C = \{16, 15, 9, 2\}$, $D = \{19, 8, 7, 5, 3\}$, $E = \{1, 4, 6, 14, 17\}$

Case-IV A = {20, 10}, B = {19, 11}, C = {18, 12}, D = {17, 13}, E = {16, 14}, F = {1, 15, 5},

G = {2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8}

Case-V A = {20, 15}, B = {19, 16}, C = {18, 17}, D = {14, 13, 8}, E = {12, 11, 10, 2},

F = {1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9}

Case-VI A = {1, 20}, B = {2, 19}, C = {3, 18},....., J = {10, 11}

Hindi. संख्याओं का योगफल = $\frac{20 \times 21}{2} = 210$ & $210 = 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7$

	भागों की संख्या	योगफल
I	2	105
II	3	70
III	5	42
IV	7	30
V	6	35
VI	10	21

K का मान 21, 30, 35, 47, 70, 105 हो सकता है

अच्छी संख्या 6 के बराबर है

स्थिति-I A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20}, B = {6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15}

स्थिति -II A = {20, 19, 18, 13}, B = {17, 16, 15, 12, 10}, C = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14}

स्थिति -III A = {20, 10, 12}, B = {18, 11, 13}, C = {16, 15, 9, 2}, D = {19, 8, 7, 5, 3}, E = {1, 4, 6, 14, 17}

स्थिति -IV A = {20, 10}, B = {19, 11}, C = {18, 12}, D = {17, 13}, E = {16, 14}, F = {1, 15, 5}, G = {2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8}

स्थिति -V A = {20, 15}, B = {19, 16}, C = {18, 17}, D = {14, 13, 8}, E = {12, 11, 10, 2},
F = {1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9}

स्थिति -VI A = {1, 20}, B = {2, 19}, C = {3, 18}....., J = {10, 11}

23. What is the largest positive integer n such that

$$\frac{a^2}{\frac{b}{29} + \frac{c}{31}} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{c}{29} + \frac{a}{31}} + \frac{c^2}{\frac{a}{29} + \frac{b}{31}} \geq n(a+b+c)$$

holds for all positive real numbers a,b,c.

ऐसा सबसे बड़ा पूर्णांक n कौनसा है जिससे कि

$$\frac{a^2}{\frac{b}{29} + \frac{c}{31}} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{c}{29} + \frac{a}{31}} + \frac{c^2}{\frac{a}{29} + \frac{b}{31}} \geq n(a+b+c)$$

सभी धनात्मक वास्तविक संख्याओं a,b,c के लिए सच हो ?

Sol. (14)

Since $\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} + \frac{c^2}{z} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{x+y+z}$

So
$$\frac{a^2}{\frac{b}{39} + \frac{c}{31}} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{c}{29} + \frac{a}{31}} + \frac{c^2}{\frac{a}{29} + \frac{b}{31}} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{a\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right) + b\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right) + c\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right)}$$

$$\geq \frac{(a+b+c)}{\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right)}$$

$$\geq \frac{a+b+c}{\frac{60}{29 \times 31}}$$

$$\geq \frac{29 \times 31}{60}(a+b+c)$$

$$\geq 14.98(a+b+c)$$

So n = 14

Hindi. माना कि $\frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{b^2}{y} + \frac{c^2}{z} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{x+y+z}$

$$\text{इसलिए } \frac{a^2}{\frac{b}{39} + \frac{c}{31}} + \frac{b^2}{\frac{c}{29} + \frac{a}{31}} + \frac{c^2}{\frac{a}{29} + \frac{b}{31}} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{a\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right) + b\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right) + c\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right)}$$

$$\geq \frac{(a+b+c)}{\left(\frac{1}{29} + \frac{1}{31}\right)}$$

$$\geq \frac{a+b+c}{\frac{60}{29 \times 31}}$$

$$\geq \frac{29 \times 31}{60} (a+b+c)$$

$$\geq 14.98 (a+b+c)$$

इसलिए $n = 14$

24. If N is the number of triangles of different shapes (i.e. not similar) whose angles are all integers (in degrees), what is $N/100$?
अगर N अलग अलग आकार के त्रिभुज (मतलब असमरूप त्रिभुज) है जिनके सभी कोण (डिग्री में) पूर्णांक हैं तो $[N/100]$ का मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (27)

$$x + y + z = 180$$

$$x^1 + y^1 + z^1 = 177$$

$$\text{Total} = {}^{177+2}C_2 \Rightarrow \text{Total} = \frac{179 \times 178}{2} = 179 \times 89$$

$$\text{Total} = 3! (\alpha \beta \gamma) + 3 (\alpha \alpha \beta) + \alpha \alpha \alpha$$

$$= 6(\alpha \beta \gamma) + 3(\alpha \alpha \beta) + 1$$

For $(\alpha \alpha \alpha)$, number of ways = 1

For $(\alpha \alpha \beta)$, $2\alpha + \beta = 177$, number of ways = (88 cases)

$$\text{For } \alpha \beta \gamma, \text{ number of ways} = \frac{179 \times 89 - 3 \times 88 - 1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{15931 - 265}{6}$$

$$= 2611$$

So total way $2611 + 88 + 1 = 2700$

Ans. 27

Hindi. $x + y + z = 180$

$$x^1 + y^1 + z^1 = 177$$

$$\text{कुल तरीके} = {}^{177+2}C_2 \Rightarrow \text{कुल तरीके} = \frac{179 \times 178}{2} = 179 \times 89$$

$$\text{कुल तरीके} = 3! (\alpha \beta \gamma) + 3 (\alpha \alpha \beta) + \alpha \alpha \alpha$$

$$= 6(\alpha \beta \gamma) + 3(\alpha \alpha \beta) + 1$$

$$(\alpha \alpha \alpha) \text{ के लिए, तरीकों की संख्या} = 1$$

$$(\alpha \alpha \beta) \text{ के लिए, } 2\alpha + \beta = 177, \text{ तरीकों की संख्या} = 88$$

$$\alpha \beta \gamma \text{ के लिए, तरीकों की संख्या} = \frac{179 \times 89 - 3 \times 88 - 1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{15931 - 265}{6} = 2611$$

कुल तरीके $2611 + 88 + 1 = 2700$

Ans. 27

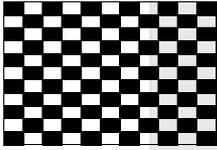
25. Let T be the smallest positive integers which, when divided by 11,13,15 leaves remainders in the sets {7,8,9}, {1,2,3}, {4,5,6} respectively. What is the sum of the square of the digits of T ?
मान लो कि T सबसे छोटा धनात्मक पूर्णांक है जिसका 11,13 व 15 से विभाजन करने पर शेष क्रमशः समूच्य {7,8,9}, {1,2,3} व {4,5,6} में है। तो फिर T के अंकों के वर्ग का योग क्या होगा ?

Sol. (81)

26. What is the number of ways in which one can choose 60 units square from a 11×11 chessboard such that no two chosen square have a side in common ?

11×11 की शतरंज की बिसात से 60 इकाई वर्ग कितनी तरह से चुन सकते है कि चुने हुए वर्गों की कोई भी भुजा साझा ना हो ?

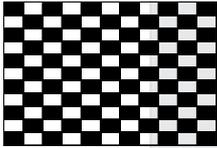
Sol. (62)



Either select 60 black squares from 61 black square or select all 60 white squares

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total equal to } {}^{61}C_{60} + {}^{60}C_{60} = 61 + 1 = 62$$

Hindi.



या तो 61 काले वर्गों से 60 काले वर्ग चुनना या सभी 60 सभी सफेद वर्ग चुनना

$$\text{कुल तरीके } {}^{61}C_{60} + {}^{60}C_{60} = 61 + 1 = 62$$

27. What is the number of ways in which one can colour the square of a 4×4 chessboard with colours red and blue such that each row as well as each column has exactly two red squares and blue squares ?

4×4 की शतरंज की बिसात के हर एक वर्ग को लाल या नीले में रंगना है, ऐसे कितने तरीके होंगे कि हर एक बेड़ी पंक्ति और हर एक खड़ी पंक्ति में दो नीले व दो लाल वर्ग हो?

Sol. (90)

First row can be filled by 4C_2 ways = 6 ways.

Case-I Second row is filled same as first row

\Rightarrow here second row is filled by one way

3^{rd} row is filled by one way

4^{th} row is filled by one way

Total ways in Case-I equals to ${}^4C_1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 6$ ways

R	R	B	B
R	R	B	B

Case-II Exactly 1 R & 1 B is interchanged in second row in comparison to 1st row

⇒ here second row is filled by 2×2 way

3rd row is filled by two way

4th row is filled by one way

⇒ Total ways in Case-II equals to ${}^4C_1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 48$ ways

R	R	B	B
R	B	B	R

Case-III Both R and B is replaces by other in second row as compared to 1st row

⇒ here second row is filled by 1 way

3rd row is filled by 4C_2 way

4th row is filled by one way

⇒ Total ways in 3th Case equals to ${}^4C_2 \times 1 \times 6 \times 1 = 36$ ways

⇒ Total ways of all cases equals to 90 ways

Hindi. प्रथम पक्ति को 4C_2 तरीकों से भरा जा सकता है = 6 तरीके

स्थिति -I दूसरी पक्ति को पहली पक्ति के समान भरा जाता है

⇒ यहां दूसरी पक्ति को एक तरीके भरा जाता है

3rd पक्ति को एक तरीके से भरा जाता है

4th पक्ति को एक तरीके से भरा जाता है

स्थिति -I में कुल तरीके = ${}^4C_1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 6$ तरीके

R	R	B	B
R	R	B	B

स्थिति -II ठीक 1 R और 1 B को दूसरी पक्ति को आपस में बदला जाता है तथा पहली पक्ति से तुलना कि जाती है

⇒ दूसरी पक्ति को 2×2 तरीके से भरा जाता है

तीसरी पक्ति को दो तरीके से भरा जाता है

चौथी पक्ति को एक तरीके से भरा जाता है

⇒ स्थिति -II में कुल तरीके = ${}^4C_1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 = 48$ तरीके

R	R	B	B
R	B	B	R

स्थिति -III दोनों R व B को अन्य दूसरी पक्ति में प्रथम पक्ति की तुलना में हटाया जाता है।

⇒ दूसरी पक्ति को एक तरीके से भरा जाता है

3^{th} पक्ति को 4C_2 तरीके से भरा जाता है

चौथी पक्ति को एक तरीके से भरा जाता है

⇒ स्थिति -III में कुल तरीके = ${}^4C_2 \times 1 \times 6 \times 1 = 36$ तरीके

⇒ सभी स्थिति में कुल तरीके 90

28. Let N be the number of ways of distributing 8 chocolates of different brands among 3 children such that each child gets at least one chocolate, and no two children get the same number of chocolates. Find the sum of the digits of N.

मान लो कि अलग-अलग कम्पनियों की 8 चोकलेट को तीन बच्चों में N तरीकों से बाँटा जा सकता है जिससे कि हर बच्चे को कम से कम एक चोकलेट मिले और किन्ही भी दो बच्चों को बराबर की संख्या में चोकलेट ना मिले। N के अंको का योग कितना होगा ?

Sol. (24)

$$8 \rightarrow (1,2,5) \text{ or } (1, 3, 4)$$

$$\text{Number of ways } \frac{|8|}{|2| |5| |1|} \times |3| + \frac{|8|}{|1| |3| |4|} \times |3|$$

$$= \left(\frac{8 \times 7 \times 6}{2} + \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{6} \right) \times 6$$

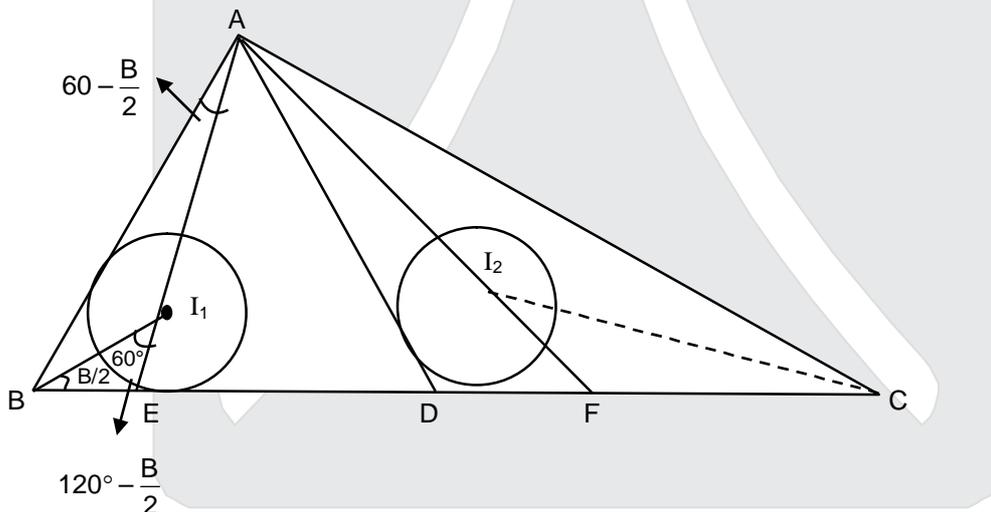
$$= 56 \times 6 (3 + 5) \Rightarrow 56 \times 48 = 2688$$

$$\text{Sum of digits} = 24$$

29. Let D be an interior point of the side BC of a triangle ABC. Let I_1 and I_2 be the incentres of triangles ABD and ACD respectively. Let AI_1 and AI_2 meet BC in E and F respectively. If $\angle BI_1E = 60^\circ$. What is the measure of $\angle CI_2F$ in degrees ?

मान लो कि D एक त्रिभुज ABC की भुजा BC का आंतरिक बिन्दु है। मान लो कि I_1 व I_2 क्रमशः त्रिभुज ABC व त्रिभुज ACD के अंतः केंद्र हैं। मान लो कि रेखा AI_1 व रेखा AI_2 रेखा BC से क्रमशः E व F में मिलती है। अगर $\angle BI_1E = 60^\circ$ तो डिग्री में $\angle CI_2F$ का मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (30)



$$\angle BAD = 120^\circ - B$$

$$\angle CAD = \angle A - (120^\circ - B)$$

$$= A + B - 120^\circ$$

$$\angle FAC = \frac{A+B}{2} - 60^\circ \Rightarrow 90^\circ - \frac{C}{2} - 60^\circ \Rightarrow 30^\circ - \frac{C}{2}$$

$$\angle AFC = 180^\circ - \left(C + 30^\circ - \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$= 150 - C/2$$

$$\angle CI_2F = 180^\circ - \left(150^\circ - \frac{C}{2} + \frac{C}{2} \right) = 30^\circ$$

30. Let $P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ be a polynomial in which a_i is non-negative integer for each $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$. If $P(1) = 4$ and $P(5) = 136$, what is the value of $P(3)$?

यदि $P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n$ एक बहुपद है जहाँ a_i अऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं, व $P(1) = 4$ व $P(5) = 136$ तो $P(3)$ का मान क्या होगा ?

Sol. (34)

$$a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 \leq 4$$

$$a_0 + 5a_1 + 5^2a_2 + \dots + 5^n a_n = 136$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = 1 + 5\lambda \Rightarrow a_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Hence } 5a_1 + 5^2a_2 + \dots + 5^n a_n = 135$$

$$a_1 + 5a_2 + \dots + 5^{n-1} a_{n-1} = 27$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 5\lambda + 2 \Rightarrow a_1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5a_2 + \dots + 5^{n-1} a_{n-1} = 25$$

$$a_2 + 5a_3 + \dots + 5^{n-2} a_{n-2} = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 5\lambda \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$a_3 + 5a_4 + \dots + 5^{n-3} a_{n-3} = 1$$

$$a_3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 + 5a_5 + \dots + 5^{n-4} a_{n-3} = 0$$

$$a_4 = a_5 = \dots a_n = 0$$

$$\text{Hence } P(x) = x^3 + 2x + 1$$

$$P(3) = 34$$

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