

1. area, $A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$

AM-GM inequality,

$$(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \leq \left(\frac{s-a+s-b+s-c}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{s^3}{27}$$

So $A^2/s = (s-a)(s-b)(s-c)$ will be maximum if $a=b=c$

2. $\tan(\alpha+\beta) = 50/d = \frac{10/d + \tan\beta}{1 - 10/d \tan\beta}$

solving $\tan\beta$ and maximizing wrt d you'll find $d = 10\sqrt{5}$ feet and corresponding to a maximum $\beta = 41.81^\circ$

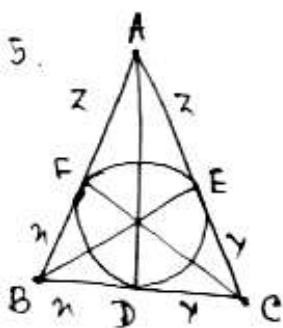
3.

4. S, P, T, Q are tangency points

C, K are midpoints of AB, MN

$$\Delta PAC \cong \Delta PQT \text{ and } \Delta QMK \cong \Delta QPS$$

$$\frac{1}{2}AB = AC = \frac{PA \cdot QT}{PQ} = \frac{PS \cdot QM}{PQ} = MK = \frac{1}{2}MN \text{ QED}$$



5.

$$s = (x+y+z)$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{(x+y+z)(x+y+z-x-y)(x+y+z-y-z)(x+y+z-x-z)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x+y+z)xyz}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2}r((x+y)+(y+z)+(x+z)) = r(x+y+z)$$

$$= \sqrt{(x+y+z)xyz}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{(xyz)}{(x+y+z)}$$

6. $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \log \frac{2n!}{(n!)^2}$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+n)}{n^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \left(\log \left(\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1+\frac{2}{n}\right) \left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right) \dots \left(1+\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) - \log \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) - \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x \ln(x+1) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x \, dx}{1+x} \right] - [x \ln x - x]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((\ln 2 + \ln 2 - 1) - (-1)) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 4$$

7 a) $f(x) = x^5 + x - 10$

$$f'(x) = 4x^4 + 1 > 0$$

b) $f(1) = -8; f(2) = 24$

$$f(1) f(2) < 0$$

c) let $x = \frac{p}{q}; (\frac{p}{q})^5 + (\frac{p}{q}) = 10$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p^5}{q} = 10q - p$$

fraction = integer contradiction!



8. Number of pairs w/o any kind of war = $\binom{8}{2} = 28$

The pairs that harms = 5 $f((2,4), (2,6), (4,6), (6,8), ((2,4), (6,8)))$

$$28 - 5 = 23$$

9. $(a * b) \text{ lcm} = km; \text{gcd} = m; a = km; b = kn; c = kp$

$$(a * b) = \frac{kmn}{k} = mn; b * c = \frac{knk}{k} = np$$

$$(a * b) * c = \frac{kmnp}{1} = kmnp$$

$$(a * (b * c)) = \frac{kmnp}{1} = kmnp$$

$$a = km \quad i = kp$$

$$a * i = \frac{kmkp}{k} = mp + a$$

10. 'any two similar figures have an isomerism and homothety relation which takes one figure to the other'

a) have segment $AB (A \neq B)$ and $CD (C \neq D)$. Have point $P \in AB$ with $\frac{PA}{AB} = \lambda \in [0, 1]$; associate to it the point $Q \in CD$ with $\frac{QC}{CD} = \lambda$

b) have circle γ (of the centre m and radius $r > 0$) and Γ (of centre m and radius $R > 0$). Have point $P \in \gamma$ making angle $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ with the horizontal; associate to it point $Q \in \Gamma$ making an angle θ with the horizontal