

# Math contests: solutions without solving

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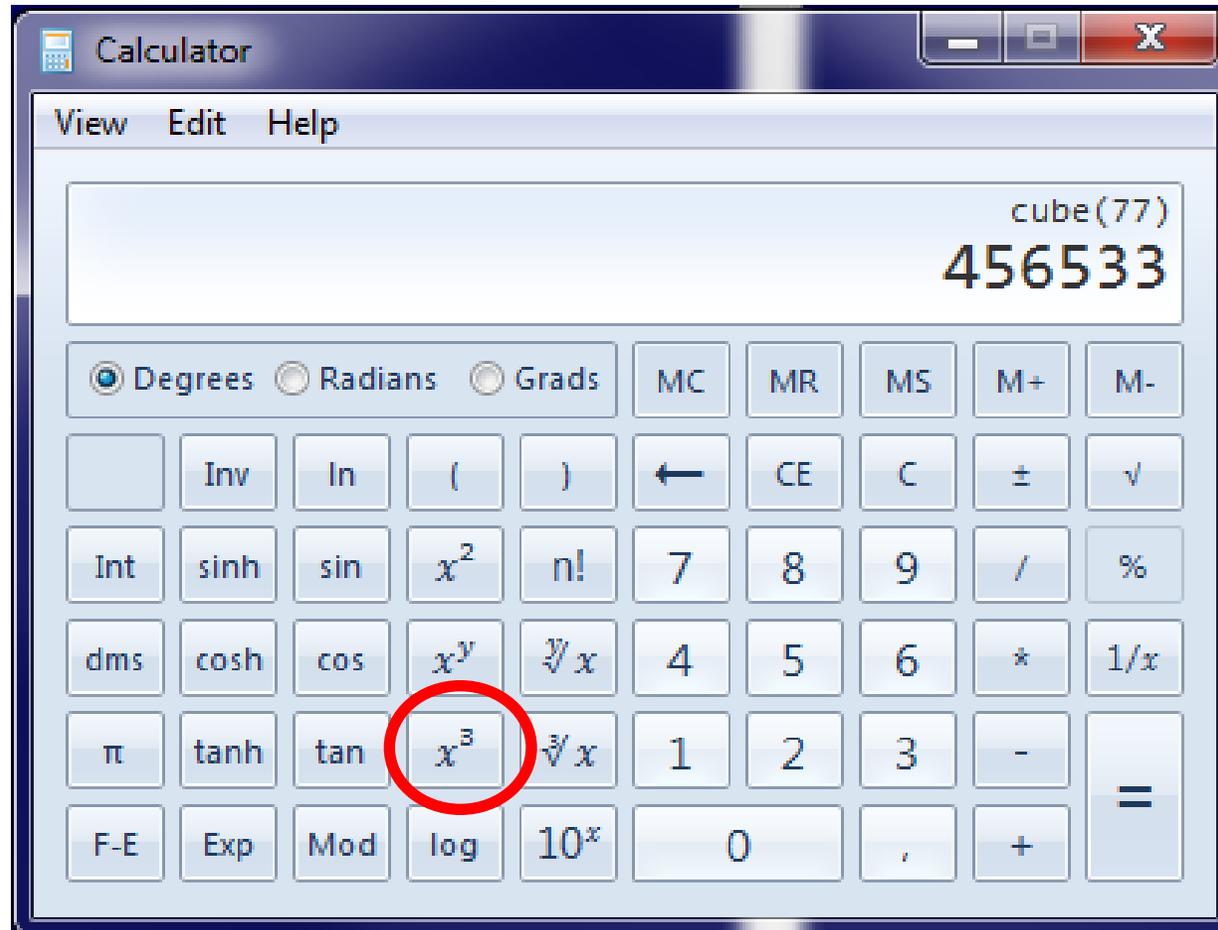
IOI Conference, Almaty, July 28, 2015

# Simple math task: «Calculate $77^3$ »

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1. Are you going to try this without additional tools?
2. Do you know appropriate tool to calculate this?
3. Can you use such tool?

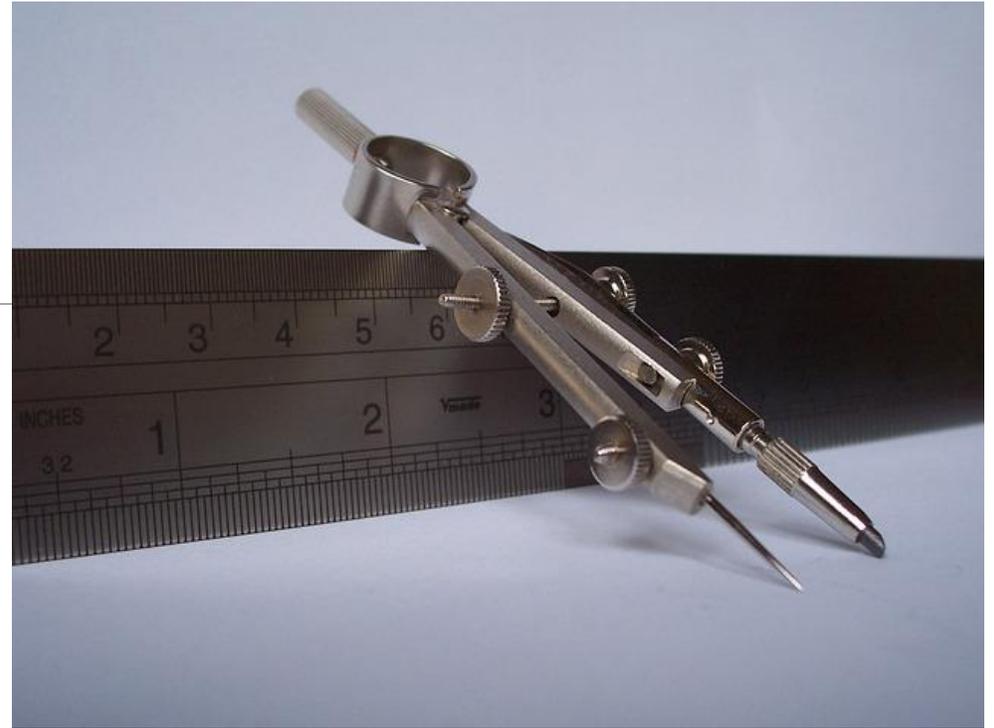
# Calculate $77^3$



# Tools ...

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- allowed in math contests
  - straightedge  
(ruler with no marks –  
try to find photo of such tool)
  - compass
- around us in everyday life



# How confident you feel without ...

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- ❖ mobile phone
- ❖ online maps and navigator
- ❖ e-mail
- ❖ Internet

Q. What is the **solution** of Math contest problem?

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A. Depends on contest format.

# Classical «long form» solution

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- contains proofs and reasoning,
- all necessary steps shown

IMO 2015

**Problem 5.** Let  $\mathbb{R}$  be the set of real numbers. Determine all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying the equation

$$f(x + f(x + y)) + f(xy) = x + f(x + y) + yf(x)$$

for all real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ .

- ✓ Needs human resources to check correctness of solution

# «Short form» solution – just correct answer

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- usually as one from the few given choices

12. In the figure, each square has sides of length 1. What is the area of the shaded region?

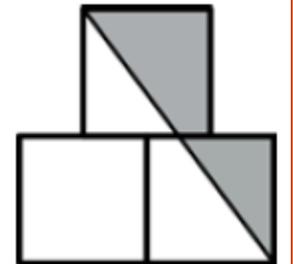
(A)  $\frac{3}{4}$

(B)  $\frac{7}{8}$

(C) 1

(D)  $1\frac{1}{4}$

(E)  $1\frac{1}{2}$



Canadian Math Kangaroo Contest

- ✓ Easy to check and grade
- ✓ Lucky guessing possible

# What will happen if tools and resources (T&R) like ...

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- Calculators
- Computers
- Internet

... would be allowed at mathematical contests?

# Frame of my experiment, also checklist for contest where T&R are planned

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- No help from outside
- Only free R&T
- R&T must be useful to speed up finding of answer
- No possibility to use attribution of previously published task
- Tasks must be non-trivial and non-routine
- There must exist verifiable correct answer

What is the units digit of the number  $2015^2 + 2015^0 + 2015^1 + 2015^5$ ?

(A) 1

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

(E) 9

Canadian Math Kangaroo Contest, 2015, Parents' contest



$2015^2+2015^0+2015^1+2015^5$



Examples Random

Input:

$2015^2 + 2015^0 + 2015^1 + 2015^5$

Result:

33 218 135 511 071 616

$$\sqrt{(2015 + 2015) + (2015 - 2015) + (2015 \cdot 2015) + (2015:2015)}$$

(A)  $\sqrt{2015}$       (B) 2015      (C) 2016      (D) 2017      (E) 4030

Canadian Math Kangaroo Contest, 2015, Parents' contest



`sqrt((2015+2015)+(2015-2015)+(2015*2015)+(2015/2015))`



[Examples](#) [Random](#)

Input:

$$\sqrt{(2015 + 2015) + (2015 - 2015) + 2015 \times 2015 + \frac{2015}{2015}}$$

Exact result:

2016

[Step-by-step solution](#)

Task: «Calculate volume of dodecahedron with length of edge 1.»

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1. Are you going to try this without additional tools?
2. Do you know appropriate tool to calculate this?
3. Can you use such tool?



volume of dodecadron



Tīmeklis

Attēli

Video

Maps

Vēl ▾

Meklēšanas rīki

Aptuveni 151 000 rezultāti (0,47 sekundes)

Tiek rādīti rezultāti vaicājumam **volume of dodecahedron**

Labāk meklēt [volume of dodecadron](#)

### What's the Volume of a Dodecahedron?

[www.shlomifish.org](http://www.shlomifish.org) › [Puzzles](#) › [Math-Ventures](#) ▾ [Tulkot šo lapu](#)

Calculates the volume of a Dodecahedron, a Platonic solid with 12 identical sides that are themselves perfect pentagons.

### Dodecahedron -- from Wolfram MathWorld

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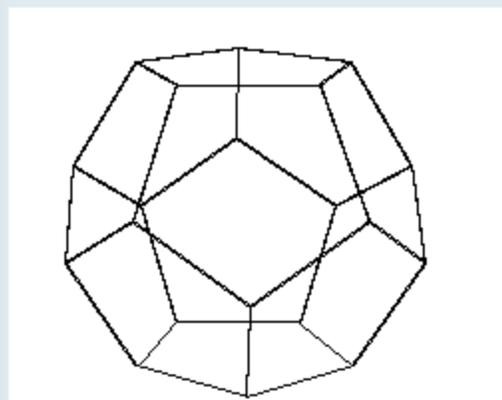
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## What's the Volume of a Dodecahedron?



The picture above shows a dodecahedron. It's a solid body which has 12 perfect pentagons of the same size as its sides. I wondered what is the volume of such a body.

What is the volume of a dodecahedron with an edge-length of  $a$ ?

The solution can be found some space below:

Puzzles Section Menu



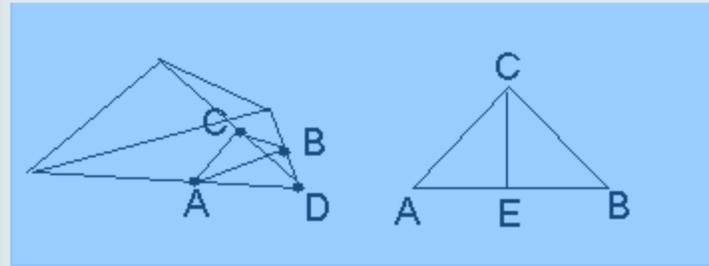
Show

## Solution:

Since a dodecahedron is a perfect solid with 12 identical sides at the same distance from its centre, we can divide it into twelve identical pyramids. The corner of each pyramid is found at the dodecahedron's centre, and the base is one of the sides.

The volume of a pyramid is the area of the base multiplied by its height divided by 3. We can calculate the height by the angle between the base and one of the surface sides. Since two pyramids are adjacent at every edge of the dodecahedron, we can find it by taking the angle between two adjacent sides of the dodecahedron and dividing it by 2.

To find that, let's take a corner of the dodecahedron, and form a triangle at the points which are at a certain distance along the edges. We get the following picture:



From point C, which is found somewhere along the edge, let's lower two perpendiculars to the edge, down to the edges of the base triangle. We get the triangle CAB. Now since the surface sides of this pyramid are isosceles triangles, and the angle of a perfect pentagon is equal to:

$$\frac{180^\circ \cdot 3}{5} = 108^\circ$$

The volume of the pyramid is the area of its base multiplied by its height (OD) divided by 3 and so it is equal to:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{4} \cdot \tan 54^\circ \cdot a^2 \cdot \\ & * \frac{1}{2} \cdot \tan 54^\circ \cdot \tan \left[ \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2 \sin 36^\circ} \right) \right] \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \\ & * \frac{5}{24} \cdot \tan^2 54^\circ \cdot \tan \left[ \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2 \sin 36^\circ} \right) \right] \cdot a^3 \end{aligned}$$

Since there are 12 such pyramids in a dodecahedron, its volume is equal to this volume multiplied by 12. Thus, we get that the volume of a dodecahedron is:

$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \tan^2 54^\circ \cdot \tan \left[ \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2 \sin 36^\circ} \right) \right] \cdot a^3 = 7.66 * a^3.$$

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## Dodecahedron



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Mathematica Notebook



EXPLORE THIS TOPIC IN  
The MathWorld Classroom

The **area** of a single **face** is the **area** of a **pentagon** of unit edge length

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{25 + 10\sqrt{5}},$$

so the surface area is 12 times this value, namely

$$S = 3 \sqrt{25 + 10\sqrt{5}}.$$

The **volume** of the dodecahedron can be computed by summing the volume of the 12 constituent **pentagonal pyramids**,

$$V = 12 \left( \frac{1}{3} A r \right) = \frac{1}{4} (15 + 7\sqrt{5}).$$

Apollonius showed that for an **icosahedron** and a dodecahedron with the same **inradius**,

$$\frac{V_{\text{icosahedron}}}{V_{\text{dodecahedron}}} = \frac{A_{\text{icosahedron}}}{A_{\text{dodecahedron}}},$$

where  $V$  is the volume and  $A$  the **surface area**, with the actual ratio being

# Where is the problem?

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$$x [x [x [x]]] = 2002$$

$x \cdot \text{floor}(x \cdot \text{floor}(x \cdot \text{floor}(x))) = 2002$



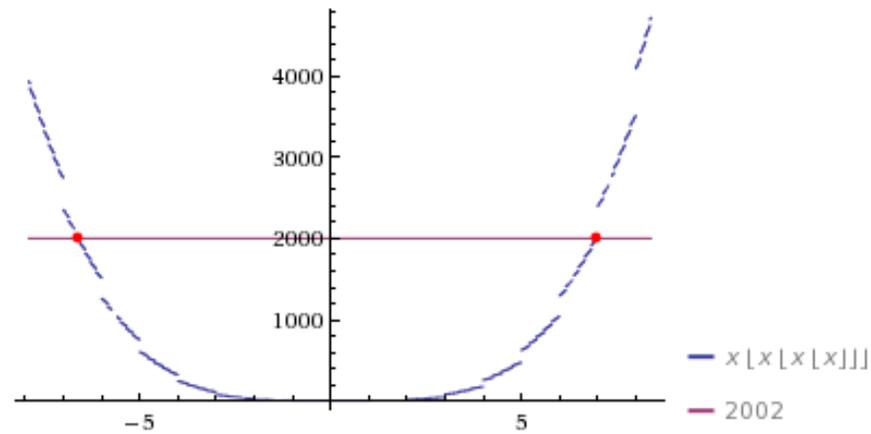
[Examples](#) [Random](#)

Input:

$$x \lfloor x \lfloor x \lfloor x \rfloor \rfloor = 2002$$

$\lfloor x \rfloor$  is the floor function

Plot:



Numerical solution:

$$x = 7.$$

[Download page](#)

POWERED BY THE WOLFRAM LANGUAGE

$7 * \text{floor}(7 * \text{floor}(7 * \text{floor}(7)))$



[Examples](#) [Random](#)

Input:

$7 \lfloor 7 \lfloor 7 \lfloor 7 \rfloor \rfloor \rfloor$

$\lfloor x \rfloor$  is the floor function

Result:

2401  **$\neq 2002$**

Things are not so bad, because...

---

solve  $p^3 - q^5 = (p+q)^2$  over integers



Examples Random

Input interpretation:

solve  $p^3 - q^5 = (p+q)^2$  over the integers

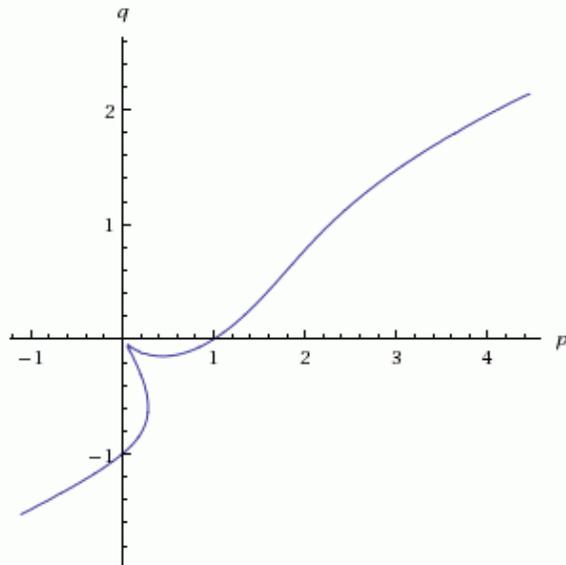
Results:

$q = -1 \wedge p = 0$

$q = 0 \wedge p = 1$

$e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge \dots$  is the logical AND function »

Implicit plot:



Enable interactivity

solve  $p^3 - q^5 = (p+q)^2$  over integers



Examples Random

Input interpretation:

solve  $p^3 - q^5 = (p+q)^2$  over the integers

Results:

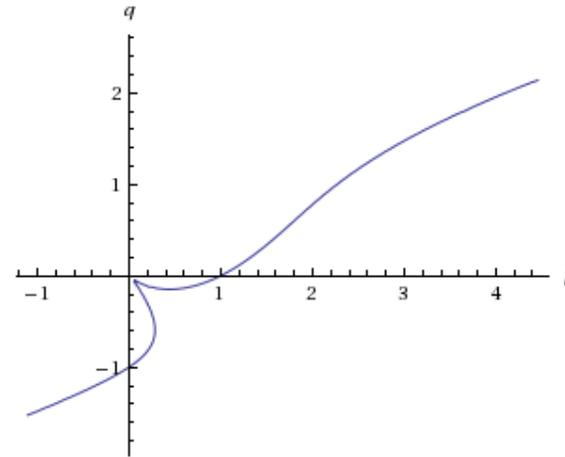
$p = 0$  and  $q = -1$

$p = 0$  and  $q = 0$

$p = 1$  and  $q = 0$

$p = 7$  and  $q = 3$

Implicit plot



Enable interactivity

# Conclusions

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- T&R may be allowed but contests will look quite different
- Several types of tasks will not survive
- Without T&R some tasks may be too difficult to solve, i.e. expertise in T&R becomes requirement
- Instead of «just finding» additional time must be spent for checking and rechecking of obtained results

Thank you!

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Questions?