

The Forty-Eighth Annual William Lowell Putnam Competition

Saturday, December 5, 1987

A-1 Curves A, B, C and D are defined in the plane as follows:

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) : x^2 - y^2 = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right\},$$

$$B = \left\{ (x, y) : 2xy + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = 3 \right\},$$

$$C = \left\{ (x, y) : x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3y = 1 \right\},$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) : 3x^2y - 3x - y^3 = 0 \right\}.$$

Prove that $A \cap B = C \cap D$.

A-2 The sequence of digits

123456789101112131415161718192021...

is obtained by writing the positive integers in order. If the 10^n -th digit in this sequence occurs in the part of the sequence in which the m -digit numbers are placed, define $f(n)$ to be m . For example, $f(2) = 2$ because the 100th digit enters the sequence in the placement of the two-digit integer 55. Find, with proof, $f(1987)$.

A-3 For all real x , the real-valued function $y = f(x)$ satisfies

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 2e^x.$$

- (a) If $f(x) > 0$ for all real x , must $f'(x) > 0$ for all real x ? Explain.
- (b) If $f'(x) > 0$ for all real x , must $f(x) > 0$ for all real x ? Explain.

A-4 Let P be a polynomial, with real coefficients, in three variables and F be a function of two variables such that

$$P(ux, uy, uz) = u^2 F(y-x, z-x) \quad \text{for all real } x, y, z, u,$$

and such that $P(1, 0, 0) = 4$, $P(0, 1, 0) = 5$, and $P(0, 0, 1) = 6$. Also let A, B, C be complex numbers with $P(A, B, C) = 0$ and $|B - A| = 10$. Find $|C - A|$.

A-5 Let

$$\vec{G}(x, y) = \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + 4y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + 4y^2}, 0 \right).$$

Prove or disprove that there is a vector-valued function

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (M(x, y, z), N(x, y, z), P(x, y, z))$$

with the following properties:

- (i) M, N, P have continuous partial derivatives for all $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$;
- (ii) $\text{Curl } \vec{F} = \vec{0}$ for all $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$;
- (iii) $\vec{F}(x, y, 0) = \vec{G}(x, y)$.

A-6 For each positive integer n , let $a(n)$ be the number of zeroes in the base 3 representation of n . For which positive real numbers x does the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{a(n)}}{n^3}$$

converge?

B-1 Evaluate

$$\int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} dx}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}}.$$

B-2 Let r, s and t be integers with $0 \leq r, 0 \leq s$ and $r + s \leq t$. Prove that

$$\binom{s}{r} + \binom{s}{r+1} + \dots + \binom{s}{r+s} = \frac{t+1}{(t+1-s) \binom{t-s}{r}}.$$

B-3 Let F be a field in which $1 + 1 \neq 0$. Show that the set of solutions to the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ with x and y in F is given by $(x, y) = (1, 0)$ and

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{r^2 - 1}{r^2 + 1}, \frac{2r}{r^2 + 1} \right)$$

where r runs through the elements of F such that $r^2 \neq -1$.

B-4 Let $(x_1, y_1) = (0.8, 0.6)$ and let $x_{n+1} = x_n \cos y_n - y_n \sin y_n$ and $y_{n+1} = x_n \sin y_n + y_n \cos y_n$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. For each of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$, prove that the limit exists and find it or prove that the limit does not exist.

B-5 Let O_n be the n -dimensional vector $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$. Let M be a $2n \times n$ matrix of complex numbers such that whenever $(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{2n})M = O_n$, with complex z_i , not all zero, then at least one of the z_i is not real. Prove that for arbitrary real numbers r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{2n} , there are complex numbers w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n such that

$$\text{re} \left[M \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

(Note: if C is a matrix of complex numbers, $\text{re}(C)$ is the matrix whose entries are the real parts of the entries of C .)

B-6 Let F be the field of p^2 elements, where p is an odd prime. Suppose S is a set of $(p^2 - 1)/2$ distinct nonzero elements of F with the property that for each $a \neq 0$ in F , exactly one of a and $-a$ is in S . Let N be the number of elements in the intersection $S \cap \{2a : a \in S\}$. Prove that N is even.