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### SYNOPSIS

193 Skoliad: No. 86    *Robert Bilinski*

- 4<sup>e</sup> Concours Annuel CNU Régional de Mathématique du Secondaire 2003 (4<sup>th</sup> Annual CNU Regional High School Mathematics Contest 2003)
- Solutions to the 1993–1994 Newfoundland and Labrador Teachers Association Senior Mathematics League Game 4

203 Mathematical Mayhem

203 Mayhem Problems: M194–M200

**M194.** *Proposé par Équipe de Mayhem.*

On suppose que  $n-1$  et  $n+1$  sont des premiers jumeaux, où  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  et  $n \geq 3$ . Montrer que  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  peuvent être arrangés dans une liste de telle sorte que la somme de deux éléments consécutifs quelconques est un nombre premier. (Par exemple, si  $n = 6$ , un tel arrangement est  $6, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3$ .)

**M195.** *Proposé par J. Walter Lynch, Athens, GA, USA.*

On divise un fil de longueur 1 en trois morceaux qu'on déforme pour en faire un carré, un cercle et un triangle équilatéral ayant les trois la même aire. Trouver la longueur de chacun des morceaux de fil.

**M196.** *Proposé par Équipe de Mayhem.*

On cherche à former des comités à partir d'un groupe de personnes. Montrer que le nombre de comités possibles comportant un nombre impair de membres est exactement le même que le nombre de comités possibles comportant un nombre pair de membres.

**M197.** *Proposé par Neven Jurič, Zagreb, Croatie.*

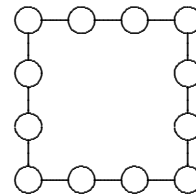
Douze bateaux, occupant chacun trois cases horizontales ou verticales dans une grille  $10 \times 10$ , sont désignés par les lettres de  $A$  à  $L$  comme indiqué dans la figure. Chaque bateau contient un certain nombre de passagers. Les nombres qui figurent à droite

de la dernière colonne et en-dessous de la dernière ligne indiquent le total des passagers de tous les bateaux touchés par la ligne ou la colonne correspondante. Par exemple, les deux bateaux *B* et *L* de la dernière colonne contiennent en tout 9 passagers. Quel est le nombre de passagers de chacun des douze bateaux, sachant que deux d'entre eux n'en contiennent aucun et que les dix restants en ont 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 et 10?

A	A	A						B	
				C	C	C		B	
	E	D	D	D				B	17
	E							J	
	E				I			J	15
					I			J	
F	F	F			I	K			19
		G				K		L	
		G	H	H	H	K		L	
		G						L	6
	8	21		6				9	

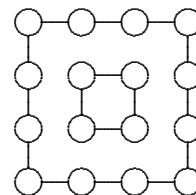
**M198.** *Proposé par Équipe de Mayhem.*

On doit placer chacun des entiers de 1 à 12 dans un des cercles de la figure de telle sorte que, sur chaque côté de la figure, la somme des entiers soit 25. Trouver la somme des quatre entiers placés dans les coins.



**M199.** *Proposé par Équipe de Mayhem.*

Ce problème est une modification du problème précédent. Ici, on demande d'utiliser chacun des entiers de 1 à 16 de telle sorte que les quatre entiers des coins extérieurs aient la même somme que les quatre entiers formant la figure intérieure. Quelle est la somme maximale qu'on puisse obtenir, si c'est possible ?



**M200.** *Proposé par Équipe de Mayhem.*

Dans un carré d'aire unitaire on dessine deux droites perpendiculaires passant par son centre, le divisant ainsi en 4 morceaux. Quelle est l'aire maximale possible pour l'un quelconque d'entre eux ? Justifiez votre réponse.

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**M194.** Proposed by Edward T.H. Wang, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON.

Suppose  $n - 1$  and  $n + 1$  are twin primes where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $n \geq 3$ . Show that  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  can be arranged in a row so that the sum of any two consecutive numbers is prime. (For example, when  $n = 6$ , one such arrangement is  $6, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3$ .)

**M195.** Proposed by J. Walter Lynch, Athens, GA, USA.

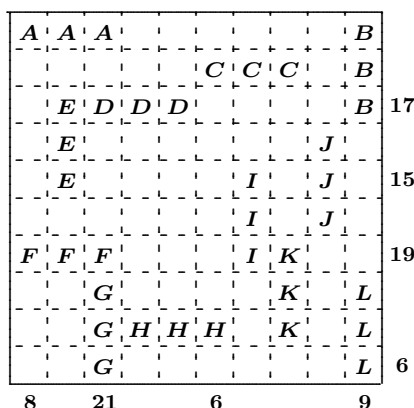
A wire of unit length is divided into three pieces, which are used to construct a square, a circle, and an equilateral triangle such that each of them has the same area. Find the length of each of the three pieces of wire.

**M196.** Proposed by the Mayhem Staff.

Committees are to be formed from a group of people. Show that the number of possible committees that can be formed with an odd number of members is exactly the same as the number of possible committees that can be formed with an even number of members.

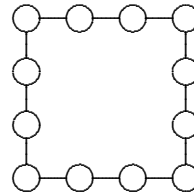
**M197.** Proposed by Neven Jurić, Zagreb, Croatia.

There are twelve ships situated on a  $10 \times 10$  grid. The ships are denoted by the letters  $A$  through  $L$ , and each ship consists of three cells of the grid in either a horizontal or a vertical line, as shown in the diagram. Each ship contains a certain number of passengers. There are also some numbers in the last row and the last column of the diagram. These numbers represent the total number of passengers on all the ships intersected by that row or column. For example, the two ships  $B$  and  $L$  in the last (right-most) column together contain 9 passengers. How many passengers does each of the twelve ships contain, if there are no passengers on two of the ships and the remaining ten ships contain 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 passengers?



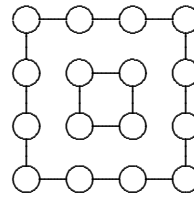
**M198.** *Proposed by the Mayhem Staff.*

Each of the integers from 1 to 12 is to be placed in one of the circles in the figure so that the sum of the integers along each side of the figure is 25. Determine the sum of the four integers placed in the corners.



**M199.** *Proposed by the Mayhem Staff.*

This is a modification of the previous problem. In this case, the requirement is to use all the integers from 1 to 16 once each so that the integers along each of the four outer edges of the large figure and the four integers that make up the inner figure have identical sums. What is the largest sum, if any, that can be obtained?



**M200.** *Proposed by the Mayhem Staff.*

Two perpendicular lines are drawn through the centre of a square with area 1 square unit, cutting the square into 4 pieces. What is the largest possible area for any of the pieces? Justify your answer.

206 Problem of the Month *Ian VanderBurgh*

208 Pólya's Paragon: Fun With Numbers (Part 4)

211 Misère Games  
by *Arthur Holshouser and Harold Reiter*

The theory of last-player-winning counter-pickup games is well known. The corresponding *misère* games in which the last player loses are less well understood. In this note, the authors define a special class of combinatorial games and find the winning strategies for all composite games with these special games as components.

Enjoy!

215 The Olympiad Corner: No. 246 *R.E. Woodrow*

Featuring the Singapore Mathematical Olympiad 2002 (Open Section); XVIII Italian Mathematical Olympiad, Cesanatico 2002; a comment on a problem from the XV Gara Nazionale di Matematica 1999; and readers' solutions to some of the problems from

- the 2000 Hungarian Mathematical Olympiad;
- the 2000 Iranian Mathematical Olympiad;
- those proposed and shortlisted for the 2000 International Olympiad in Korea.

231 Book Review *John Grant McLoughlin*

231 *Mathematical Miniatures*

by Svetoslav Savchev and Titu Andreescu

Reviewed by Stan Wagon

232 Divisibility Relations between Fibonacci and Lucas Numbers

by *Peter Hilton and Jean Pedersen*

In this paper the authors concentrate on divisibility relations entirely within the domain of Fibonacci numbers  $F_m$  and Lucas number  $L_n$ . Thus, we have four questions to study: for what values of  $m$  and  $n$  is  $F_m$  a divisor of  $F_n$ ,  $L_m$  a divisor of  $L_n$ ,  $F_m$  a divisor of  $L_n$ , and  $L_n$  a divisor of  $F_m$ .

Enjoy!

237 Problems: 3039–3050

This month's "free sample" is:

**3040.** *Proposé par Dorin Mărghidanu, Colegiul Național "A.I. Cuza", Corabia, Roumanie.*

Montrer que pour trois nombres naturels  $a, b, c$  arbitraires mais distincts et plus grands que 1, on a

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(3 + \frac{1}{c}\right) \leq \frac{91}{8}.$$

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**3040.** *Proposed by Dorin Mărghidanu, Colegiul Național "A.I. Cuza", Corabia, Romania.*

Prove that for any three distinct natural numbers  $a, b, c$  greater than 1, we have

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{b}\right) \left(3 + \frac{1}{c}\right) \leq \frac{91}{8}.$$

242 Solutions: 2608, 2939–2950