

**MATHEMATICS ENRICHMENT CLUB.**  
**Solution Sheet 16, September 17, 2018**

1. It requires two people to shake hands. According to the guests' claims, we see that there have been exactly  $5 \cdot 11 = 55$  instances of people taking part in one half of a handshake. As this is not an even number, it cannot be twice the total number of handshakes. Thus someone is lying.
2. In the  $3 \cdot 3$

4. This is basically a proof by exhaustion of cases. A two-digit narcissistic number with digits  $ab$  must satisfy

$$a^2 + b^2 = 10a + b;$$

or

$$b^2 - b + (a^2 - 10a) = 0;$$

We can consider this as a quadratic in  $b$ , with discriminant

$$= 1 - 4(a^2 - 10a) = 101 - 4(a - 5)^2.$$

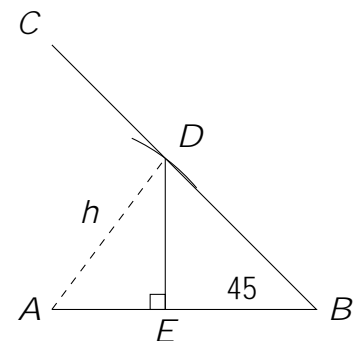
If  $a$  is an integer between 1 and 9, we obtain the following values for  $\Delta$ :

$a$	$\Delta$
1	37
2	65
3	85
4	97
5	101
6	97
7	85
8	65
9	37

As none of these values is a perfect square,  $b$  is an irrational number in all cases. So there are no 2-digit narcissistic numbers.

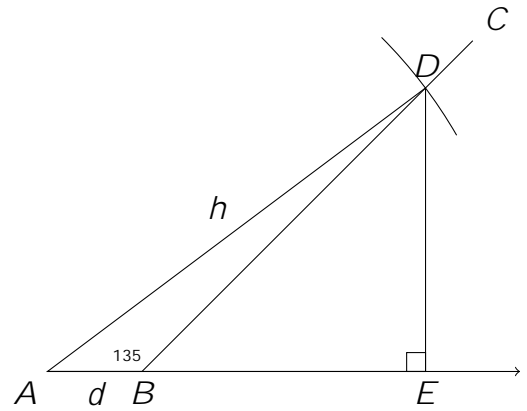
5. (a) Suppose that we are given the length of the hypotenuse  $h$  and the sum of the two short sides,  $s$ .

- (i) Construct a line  $AB$  equal to  $s$ .
- (ii) Construct a ray,  $BC$ , at an angle of  $45^\circ$  to  $AB$  at  $B$ .
- (iii) Using the compasses, draw an arc with radius  $h$  centered at  $A$ . Let  $D$  be the point where this arc intersects  $BC$ . (NB: two possible positions for  $D$ .)
- (iv) Drop a perpendicular from  $D$  to  $AB$ . Let the foot of this perpendicular be  $E$ . Then  $\triangle ADE$  is the desired triangle.



(b) Suppose that we are given the length of the hypotenuse  $h$  and the difference of the two short sides,  $d$ .

- (i) Construct a line segment  $AB$  with length  $d$ .
- (ii) Construct a ray,  $BC$ , at an angle of  $135^\circ$  to  $AB$  at  $B$ .
- (iii) Using the compasses, find a point  $D$  on  $BC$  that is a distance of  $h$  from  $A$ .
- (iv) Extend  $AB$  and drop a perpendicular from  $D$



Using the remainder theorem, we can easily confirm that  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  is a solution to this polynomial. Then using polynomial long division, we can show that

$$8x^3$$