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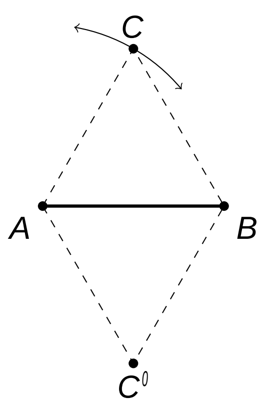


2. If we x $x = 0$, then $y = 0; 1; 2; \dots; 100$ so there are 101 choices for y. If we x $x = 1$, then there are 100 choices for y, and so on. So the total number of ways to pick x and y such that $x + y \quad 100$ is equal to $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 101 = 5151$.

3. It doesn't matter which prime you pick. If $p^2 + a^2 = b^2$ then

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 &= b^2 \quad a^2 \\ &= (b \quad a)(b + a). \end{aligned}$$

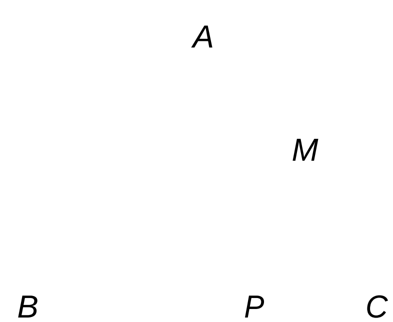
   Because p is prime, the only divisors of p^2 is $1; p$ and p^2. Since a and b are integers, by the above equation, $b \quad a = 1$ and $b + a = p^2$, so that $\frac{a+b}{p} = p$.

4. Label the 21 people at the party by $a_1; a_2; \dots; a_{21}$. Now a_1 knows at most four other people at the party, so by renumbering we can assume that a_1 does not know $a_6; a_7; \dots a_{21}$. By renumbering again, we can assume that a_6 knows at most four of $a_2; a_3; a_4; a_5; a_7; a_8; a_9; a_{10}$, therefore a_1 and a_6 do not know $a_{11}; a_{12}; \dots; a_{21}$. Similarly by renumbering, $a_1; a_6$ and a_{11} do not know $a_{16}; a_{17} \dots; a_{21}$, and $a_1; a_6; a_{11}$ and a_{16} do not know a_{21}. It follows that $a_1; a_6; a_{11}; a_{16}$ and a_{21} do not know each other mutually.

5. Set $g(x) = f(x) \quad 2019$, then $a_1; a_2; a_3; a_4; a_5$ are the roots of $g(x)$, therefore we can write $g(x) = c(x \quad a_1)(x \quad a_2)(x \quad a_3)(x \quad a_4)(x \quad a_5)h(x)$, where c is some constant and $h(x)$ a polynomial.

   Now the integral solutions to $f(x) = 2020$ are the integral solutions to $g(x) = 1$, but there is no integral solution to $g(x) = 1$, because in the expression $g(x) = c(x \quad a_1)(x \quad a_2)(x \quad a_3)(x \quad a_4)(x \quad a_5)h(x)$, each $(x \quad a_i)$, $i = 1; 2; 3; 4; 5$ are distinct integers for any integer x. Also, $h(x)$ and c are integers for any integer x otherwise $f(x)$ will have non-integer coe cients; multiplying 7 integers in which at least 5 of are distinct can not give 1.

6. Draw a line parallel to AP that intersects the line BC at the point Q, as shown in the diagram below.



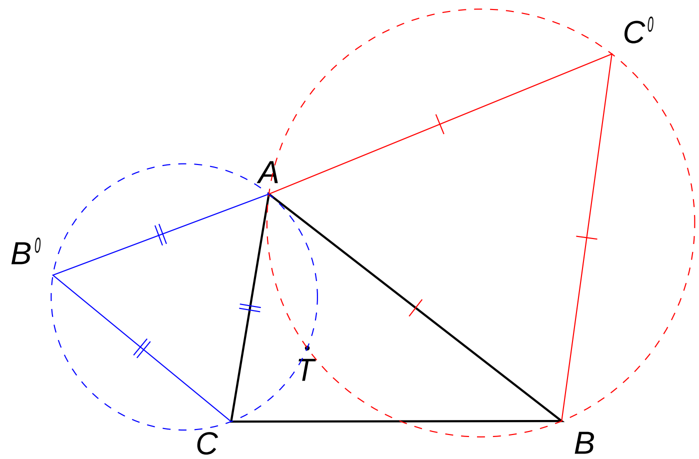
The triangles $\triangle ACP$ and $\triangle MCQ$ are similar, so we have $\frac{|AC|}{|PC|} = \frac{|MC|}{|QC|}$. But M is the midpoint of AC, which implies $|MC| = \frac{1}{2}|AC|$, so that

$$\frac{|AC|}{|PC|} = \frac{|MC|}{|QC|} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{|AC|}{|QC|}.$$

It follows that $2|QC| = |PC|$, which implies $2|PQ| = |PC|$, and therefore $\frac{|OM|}{|PC|} = \frac{1}{2}$.

Senior Questions

1. Pick any two sides of the triangle. In the diagram below, I have chosen AB and AC. Construct two equilateral triangles with these sides as a base. These are shown as $\triangle ABC'$ and $\triangle AB'C$ in the diagram. Find the two circumcircles of these triangles. (The method for both these steps is given in Q1 from the junior questions.)



One point of intersection of the two circles is the common vertex; the other is the point T, as can be shown using properties of cyclic quadrilaterals.

2. (a) $\frac{2\pi}{5}$; $\frac{4\pi}{5}$

(b) If z is a fifth root of unity then

$$z^5 = 1$$
$$z^5 - 1 = 0$$
$$(z - 1)(z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1) = 0$$

Since $z \neq 1$, $(z - 1) \neq 0$, thus we may divide both sides by $(z - 1)$ to obtain

$$z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0.$$

(c) If $x = z + \frac{1}{z}$, then $x = z + z^{-1}$.

$$z = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)$$
$$z^{-1} = \cos(-\theta) + i\sin(-\theta) \quad \text{(by De Moivre's theorem)}$$
$$= \cos(\theta) - i\sin(\theta)$$
$$\Rightarrow z + z^{-1} = 2\cos\theta$$

(d) As $z \neq 0$, we can divide (*) by z^2. Then

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 + z + 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} &= 0 \\ z^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{z^2} + z + \frac{1}{z} &= 1 \\ \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 + \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(e) Applying the quadratic formula to $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$, we have $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$. Since $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ is in the first quadrant, we take the positive solution, and thus $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$. Since $\frac{4\pi}{5}$ is in the second quadrant, we take the negative solution, and so $\cos \frac{4\pi}{5} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{4}$.