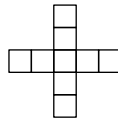


September 14, 2014  
8:00 PM – 8:40 PM ET

**Problem 1.** Let  $ABC$  be a triangle with  $AB = 13$ ,  $BC = 14$ , and  $CA = 15$ . Let  $D$  be the point inside triangle  $ABC$  with the property that  $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{CD}$  and  $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$ . Then the length  $AD$  can be expressed in the form  $m - \sqrt{n}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are positive integers. Find  $100m + n$ .

**Problem 2.** In the figure below, how many ways are there to select two squares which do not share an edge?



**Problem 3.** Let  $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 2014\}$ . Suppose that

$$\sum_{T \subseteq S} i^{|T|} = p + qi$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are integers,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , and the summation runs over all  $2^{2014}$  subsets of  $S$ . Find the remainder when  $|p| + |q|$  is divided by 1000. (Here  $|X|$  denotes the number of elements in a set  $X$ .)

**Problem 4.** Points  $A, B, C$ , and  $D$  lie on a circle such that chords  $\overline{AC}$  and  $\overline{BD}$  intersect at a point  $E$  inside the circle. Suppose that  $\angle ADE = \angle CBE = 75^\circ$ ,  $BE = 4$ , and  $DE = 8$ . The value of  $AB^2$  can be written in the form  $a + b\sqrt{c}$  for positive integers  $a, b$ , and  $c$  such that  $c$  is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find  $a + b + c$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $r, s, t$  be the roots of the polynomial  $x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 7$ . Then

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{(r+2)^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{(t+2)^2}\right) = \frac{m}{n}$$

for relatively prime positive integers  $m$  and  $n$ . Compute  $100m + n$ .

**Problem 6.** For all positive integers  $k$ , define  $f(k) = k^2 + k + 1$ . Compute the largest positive integer  $n$  such that

$$2015f(1^2)f(2^2) \cdots f(n^2) \geq (f(1)f(2) \cdots f(n))^2.$$

**Problem 7.** Find the sum of the prime factors of 67208001, given that 23 is one.

**Problem 8.** For positive integers  $a, b$ , and  $c$ , define

$$f(a, b, c) = \frac{abc}{\gcd(a, b, c) \cdot \text{lcm}(a, b, c)}.$$

We say that a positive integer  $n$  is  $f@$  if there exist pairwise distinct positive integers  $x, y, z \leq 60$  that satisfy  $f(x, y, z) = n$ . How many  $f@$  integers are there?

Time limit: 40 minutes  
Maximum score is 56 points