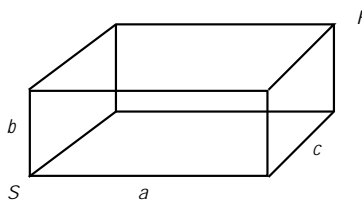


**MATHEMATICS ENRICHMENT CLUB.**  
**Problem Sheet 6, June 5, 2016**

1. A spider,  $S$  is in one corner of a cuboid room, with dimensions  $a \times b \times c$ , and a fly,  $F$  is in the opposite corner; see figure below. Find the shortest distance from  $S$  to  $F$  (Note that spiders can't fly).



2. Working from left to right in a number, if the next digit is greater in value than the preceding digit, we say that the digits are strictly increasing; For example, 123, 247 and 367 are all 3-digit numbers with this property.  
Given a number has strictly increasing digits, what is the probability that it contains 5-digits?
3. How many ways are there to place one white king and one black king on an empty chessboard, such that they cannot attack each other?
4. Prove that  $6^n + 8^n$  is divisible by 7 if and only if  $n$  is odd.
5.  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram;  $X$  is the point on the diagonal  $BD$ . A line through  $X$  parallel to  $AB$  intersects  $AD$  at the point  $P$ ; a line through  $X$  parallel to  $BC$  intersects  $AB$  at  $Q$ . Show that the area of the quadrilateral  $APCQ$  is half the area of  $ABCD$ .
6. Let  $x$  be a real number. Denote by  $[x]$  the largest integer less than or equal to  $x$ ; For example,  $[3.7] = 3$ . Find all positive real numbers  $x; y$  satisfying the equation

$$[x][y] = x + y:$$

## Senior Questions

1. In a chess tournament, every participant played with each other exactly once, receiving 1 point for a win, 1/2 for a draw and 0 for a loss. Is it possible that for every player  $P$ , the sum of points of the players who were beaten by  $P$  is greater than the sum of the points of the players who beat  $P$ ?
2. At the end of the school year it became clear that for any arbitrarily chosen group of no less than 5 students, 80% of the marks "A" received by this group were given to no more than 20% of the students in the group. Prove that at least 3/4 of all "A" marks were given to the same student.
3. Given the Fibonacci sequence  $1; 1; 2; 3; 5; 8; 13; \dots$  defined by the second order recurrence relation,  $F_{n+2} = F_n + F_{n+1}$