



SECOND NATIONAL STUDENT OLYMPIAD

IN COMPUTER MATHEMATICS „ACADEMICIAN STEFAN DODUNEKOV“

THE UNIVERSITY OF RUSE, „ANGEL KUNCHEV“, 17-19 OCTOBER 2013

PROBLEMS FOR GROUP A

1. Calculate the value of the expression $\sqrt[3]{88,2}\sqrt[4]{333-\sqrt[5]{2+4,5}}$.
2. Find the natural numbers a and b , if their sum is 5432, and their least common multiple is 223020.
3. Factor the polynomial $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + x^2 - 8x - 2$ into irreducible polynomials with real coefficients.
4. Calculate z^{60} , if $z = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$.
5. Find a solution of the Diophantine equation $4x + 19y = 5$ in the interval $(-15, 5)$.
6. Find three different integers a , b and c , such that the roots of the equation $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are a , b and c .
7. The vectors $a_i = \left(\frac{1}{i}, \frac{1}{i+1}, \dots, \frac{1}{i+n-1}\right)$ are been constructed for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. If $a_i \cdot a_{i+1}$ is the dot product of a_i and a_{i+1} , calculate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i \cdot a_{i+1})^{-1} \right]$.
8. Find the 2×2 matrices A with integer elements and a trace -1 , such that $A^2 + A^T = E$.
9. Solve the equation $A \cdot X \cdot A = B$, if $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
10. Solve the system
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 7 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 - x_5 = 6 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 20 \end{cases}$$
11. Calculate the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 4 & 10 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 7 & 17 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ depending on the values of the parameter a .
12. Let $f_1 = f_2 = 1$, $f_{n+1} = f_n + f_{n-1}$ be Fibonacci numbers, and $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Prove that $Q^{2013} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{2014} & f_{2013} \\ f_{2013} & f_{2012} \end{pmatrix}$.
13. Prove that if k is a natural number, then $\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2^k} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2^k - 1}{2^k + 1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.
14. Find real numbers a , b and c such that the angles between the tangents to the graph of the function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ at the points with abscises -2 and 2 with the x -axis of respectively 45° and 60° , and the greatest value of $f(x)$ over the interval $[-2, 2]$ is twice as big as its smallest value over the same interval.
15. From all straight lines passing through the point $M(1, 4)$, find the one that cuts from the hyperbola $xy = 3$ figure with smallest area.
16. Find the length of the curve defined by the graph of the function $f(x) = \sqrt{x-x^2} + \arcsin \sqrt{x}$.
17. Find the second derivative of the function $f(x) = x^x$.

18. Find the intervals over which the function $f(x) = (x+2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ is continuous, find the local extremes of the function and sketch its graph over the interval $[-10, 5]$.
19. Find the global extremes of the function $f(x) = \int_0^x (1-t^2)^5 dt$ over the interval $[0; 2]$.
20. Calculate $\int_0^4 xf(x) dx$, if the real function $y = f(x)$ satisfies the equation $y^3 + 3y = x$.
21. Find the local extremes of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}x - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - x$.
22. Let $a < b < c < d$. Prove that $\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \int_a^b 1 dx & \int_a^b x dx & \int_a^b x^2 dx \\ \int_a^c 1 dx & \int_a^c x dx & \int_a^c x^2 dx \\ \int_a^d 1 dx & \int_a^d x dx & \int_a^d x^2 dx \end{array} \right| > 0$.
23. Calculate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x + 2)^3} dx$, with accuracy of eight decimal points.
24. Calculate the sum $\frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{2}{3.4} + \frac{3}{4.5} - \dots + \frac{2011}{2012.2013}$ with accuracy of six decimal points.
25. Let $S(k, n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k$. Prove that $\sum_{t=0}^n \frac{S(2, 3t+1)}{S(1, 3t+1)}$ is always a perfect square.
26. Calculate the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right)$.
27. Check if the equality $\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$, holds for $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 6}$.
28. Solve the differential equation $y''(x) = 2y(x) + 1$ with initial conditions $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 0$.
29. Find the smallest prime number $p > 11$, which written in decimal system contains only ones.
30. In which number system the following equality holds $14414 + 3403 = 23322$?

Each problem is worth 2 points.

All numerical calculations must be performed with the expected computing mathematical accuracy for the corresponding computer algebra system.