## CONNECTICUT ARML QUALIFICATION TEST

Thursday, March 6, 2025

- 1. There are 10 delegates at a conference: 6 from Party A and 4 from Party B. A committee of 6 delegates is to be formed such that, on the committee, the number of delegates from Party A is greater than the number of delegates from Party B. In how many ways can this be done? [Answer: 115]
- 2. Find the largest positive integer n such that 30! is divisible by  $2^n$ . [Answer: 26]
- 3. Let  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  be the solutions of the equation  $2x^3 + 3x^2 5x 4 = 0$ . Then  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = \frac{m}{n}$ , where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n. [Answer: 33]
- 4. Four circles of radius 4 are internally tangent to a circle of radius *r*, with each of the smaller circles externally tangent to two others. Then  $r = a + b\sqrt{c}$ , where *a*, *b*, and *c* are positive integers and *c* is not divisible by the square of any prime number. Find a + b + c. [Answer: 10]
- 5. Find the number of values of x with  $0 < x < 2\pi$  such that

$$(4^{\cos 2x})^{\sin 2x} = 2$$

[Answer: 4]

- 6. Let A, B, C, and D be positive integers (not necessarily distinct) such that  $A^2 + B^2 = 20$  and  $C^2 D^2 = 24$ . Find the greatest possible value for the sum A + B + C + D. [Answer: 18]
- 7. Let f be a function with the property that, for any real x,  $xf(x) + f(x + 2) = x^2$ . Find f(8). [Answer: 36]
- 8. In the complex plane, let z and w be numbers satisfying  $z^6 = 1$  and  $w^4 = -1$ . Given that 0, z, w, and z + w form a quadrilateral with nonzero area, the minimum possible area of the quadrilateral can be expressed as  $\frac{\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}}{c}$ , where a, b, and c are positive integers, and neither a nor b is divisible by the square of any prime number. Find a + b + c. [Answer: 12]

- 9. Point *D* lies inside triangle *ABC* so that AD = 8, BD = 5, and  $m \angle ADC = m \angle ADB = m \angle CDB = 120^\circ$ . Given that  $\angle ABC$  is a right angle, find the length *CD*. [Answer: 30]
- 10. Let *n* be a positive integer. When *n* dice are rolled, the nonzero probability of obtaining a sum of 2025 is the same as the probability of obtaining a sum of *S*. As the number *n* varies, what is the smallest possible value of *S*? [Answer: 341]
- 11. What is the only real number x > 1 that satisfies the equation below?

 $(\log_3 x)(\log_5 x)(\log_7 x) = (\log_3 x)(\log_5 x) + (\log_5 x)(\log_7 x) + (\log_3 x)(\log_7 x)$ 

[Answer: 105]

12. In the corners of a square *PQRS* with side length 6, four smaller squares are placed with side lengths 2, as shown in the diagram below. We will label the points *W*, *X*, *Y* and *Z* as shown in the diagram. A square *ABCD* is constructed in such a way that the points *W*, *X*, *Y*, and *Z* lie on sides  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{CD}$ , and  $\overline{DA}$ , respectively. Find the maximum possible value of  $(PD)^2$ .



[Answer: 36]

13. Given that x and y are real numbers and x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup> = 14x + 6y + 6, what is the largest possible value of 3x + 4y ?
[Answer: 73]

14. In the diagram below, AB = 4, BD = 3, AD = 5,  $m \angle DBC = 30^{\circ}$ , and  $\overline{ADC}$  is a straight line.  $DC = \frac{a\sqrt{b}+c}{d}$ , where *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* are positive integers, *b* is not divisible by the square of any prime number, and gcd(a, c, d) = 1. Find a + b + c + d.



[Answer: 51]

- 15. How many nonempty subsets of {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12} have the property that no two elements of the subset differ by more than 5 ? For example, count the subsets {3}, {2, 5, 7} and {5, 6, 7, 8, 9}, but not the subset {1, 3, 5, 7}. [Answer: 255]
- 16. Suppose that  $2\tan^{-1}(x) + \tan^{-1}(2x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Then  $x^2 = \frac{m}{n}$ , where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n. [Answer: 6]
- 17. The base-2 representation of the number N is

1011010101010101<u>ABC</u>110

where each of the digits A, B, C is a 0 or a 1. If N is divisible by 7, what are the last seven digits of the base-2 representation of N? (The answer is a seven-digit number consisting of 1s and 0s, only.) [Answer: 1010110]

- 18. In triangle *ABC*, AB = AC and we let  $\omega$  be the unique circle inscribed in the triangle. Suppose that the orthocenter of triangle *ABC* lies on  $\omega$ . Then  $\cos \angle BAC = \frac{m}{n}$ , where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n. [Answer: 10]
- 19. In the sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3, ...$ , let  $a_k = (k^2 + 1)k!$  and  $b_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k$ . Then

$$\frac{a_{100}}{b_{100}} = \frac{m}{n}$$

where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find n - m. [Answer: 99]

- 20. Five people take turns rolling a fair six-sided die numbered from 1 to 6, with each person rolling exactly once. The probability that each person's roll is greater than or equal to the previous person's roll is  $\frac{p}{q}$ , where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find p + q. [Answer: 223]
- 21. We will call an *n*-digit number *sweet* if its *n* digits are an arrangement of the set {1, 2, ..., *n*} and, for k = 1, 2, ... n, its first k digits form an integer that is divisible by k. For example, 321 is a sweet 3-digit integer because 1 divides 3, 2 divides 32 and 3 divides 321. How many sweet 6-digit numbers are there?
  [Answer: 2]
- 22. A farmer has 5 cows, 4 pigs, and 7 horses. The farmer will sort the animals into pairs in such a way that no animal is paired with an animal of the same species. Assuming that all the animals are distinguishable, in how many ways can this be done? [Answer: 100800]
- 23. The value of x that minimizes  $\sqrt{x^2 + 49} + \sqrt{(8 x)^2 + 25}$  is  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n. [Answer: 17]
- 24. The longer of the two side lengths of rectangle *AXCY* is 11, and rectangle *AXCY* shares diagonal  $\overline{AC}$  with square *ABCD*. Assume that *B* and *X* lie on the same side of  $\overline{AC}$  such that triangle *BXC* and square *ABCD* are non-overlapping. The maximum area of triangle *BXC* across all such configurations is  $\frac{m}{n}$ , where *m* and *n* are relatively prime positive integers. Find m + n. [Answer: 137]
- 25. For any positive integer *n*, let s(n) denote the sum of the digits of *n*. Find the largest positive integer *n* such that  $n = (s(n))^2 + 2s(n) 2$ . [Answer: 397]