Coffee Hour Problems of the Week

Otterbein College

Spring 2008

Week 1. Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

Can you write 2008 in the form $a^2 - b^2$, where a and b are positive integers? If so, find *all* such a and b; if not, explain why not.

Week 2. From the 2008 Iowa Mathematics Competition.

Write 2008 as a sum of consecutive positive integers.

Week 3. *Proposed by Tom James.* (*Quoted from* http://members.cox.net/fathauerart/FractalCrystalArt.html.)

A fractal "is constructed by starting with a [unit] cube and placing a halfscale cube on the center of each face. The second-generation cubes have the same orientation as the first-generation cube. Third-generation cubes again scaled by half are placed on each unoccupied face of a second-generation cube. This process is continued *ad infinitum* to form a 'fractal crystal'."

Find the volume of the fractal crystal.

Week 4. Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

Show that

$$\int_0^1 \left[\ln(1/x) \right]^n dx = n!$$

for every nonnegative integer n.

Week 5(a). Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

Find all real numbers x such that

 $\arccos x = \arctan x.$

Week 5(b). Proposed by Dave Deever.

Prove that

```
\arctan 1 + \arctan 2 + \arctan 3 = \pi.
```

Week 6. From the Iowa Mathematics Competition.

Chicken McNuggets from McDonald's can be ordered in buckets of 6, 9, or 20. If you need 2008 McNuggets, for example, you could order 98 buckets of 20, 4 buckets of 9, and 2 buckets of 6. Find, with proof, the largest number of McNuggets you *couldn't* order.

Week 7. Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

A not-so-bright student was asked to solve the following equation (for x) on a MATH 115 exam:

$$\log x - \log 2008 = \log A - \log(x - 516).$$

To solve this equation, he canceled every "log" and solved the resulting equation for x. Amazingly, he got the correct answer! Find A.

Week 8. Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

The equation $\sin x = Ax$, where A > 0, has exactly nine solutions. Approximate A to five decimal places.

Week 9. Proposed by Matthew McMullen.

If f(x) and g(x) are differentiable at a and f(a) = g(a), then the **angle between** f and g at x = a is defined to be the acute, or possibly right, angle between their tangent lines at x = a.

Find, to the nearest tenth of a degree, the angle between $y = x^2$ and $y = \sqrt{x}$ at x = 1.

Week 10 and beyond. Question by Matthew McMullen.

Let S be the set of all functions, f, that are continuously differentiable and nonnegative on [0, 1] and that satisfy $\int_0^1 [f(x)]^2 dx = 1$. Find, with proof,

$$\min_{f \in S} \int_0^1 f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \, dx.$$