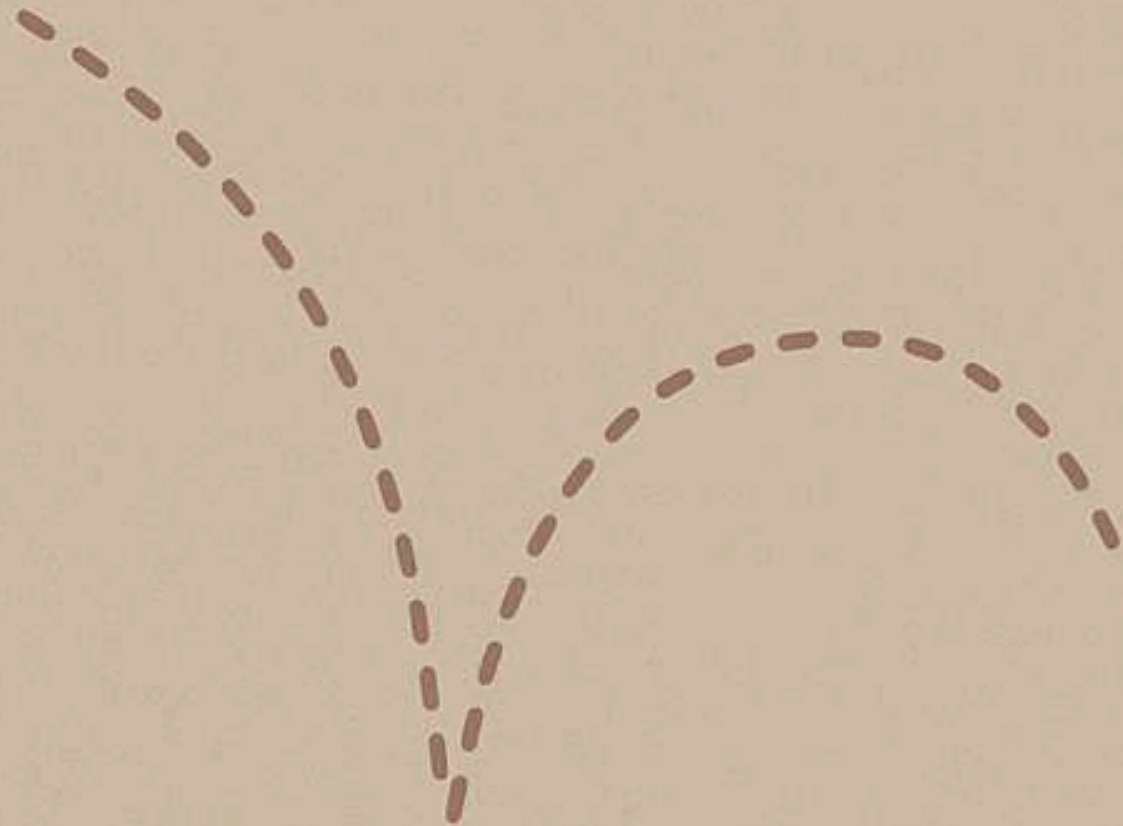




# BOUNCE AND POUNCE



# RULES

**Pounce:** All teams except the one to which the Question is directed can “pounce” on it (submit their answer on paper) within 120 seconds of its release. Scoring is +30 on a correct answer and -15 on a wrong answer.

**Bounce:** After pounce is closed, bounce starts. Team ‘i’ answers directly within an additional time of 30 seconds; they get +20 if they're correct and 0 otherwise. If they get it wrong, it goes to the next team. Teams that pounce don't get to answer on a bounce. This goes on until the question is answered or it comes back to team ‘i’ again. The round proceeds in cyclic order thereafter.





# ROUND 1

## QUESTION 1

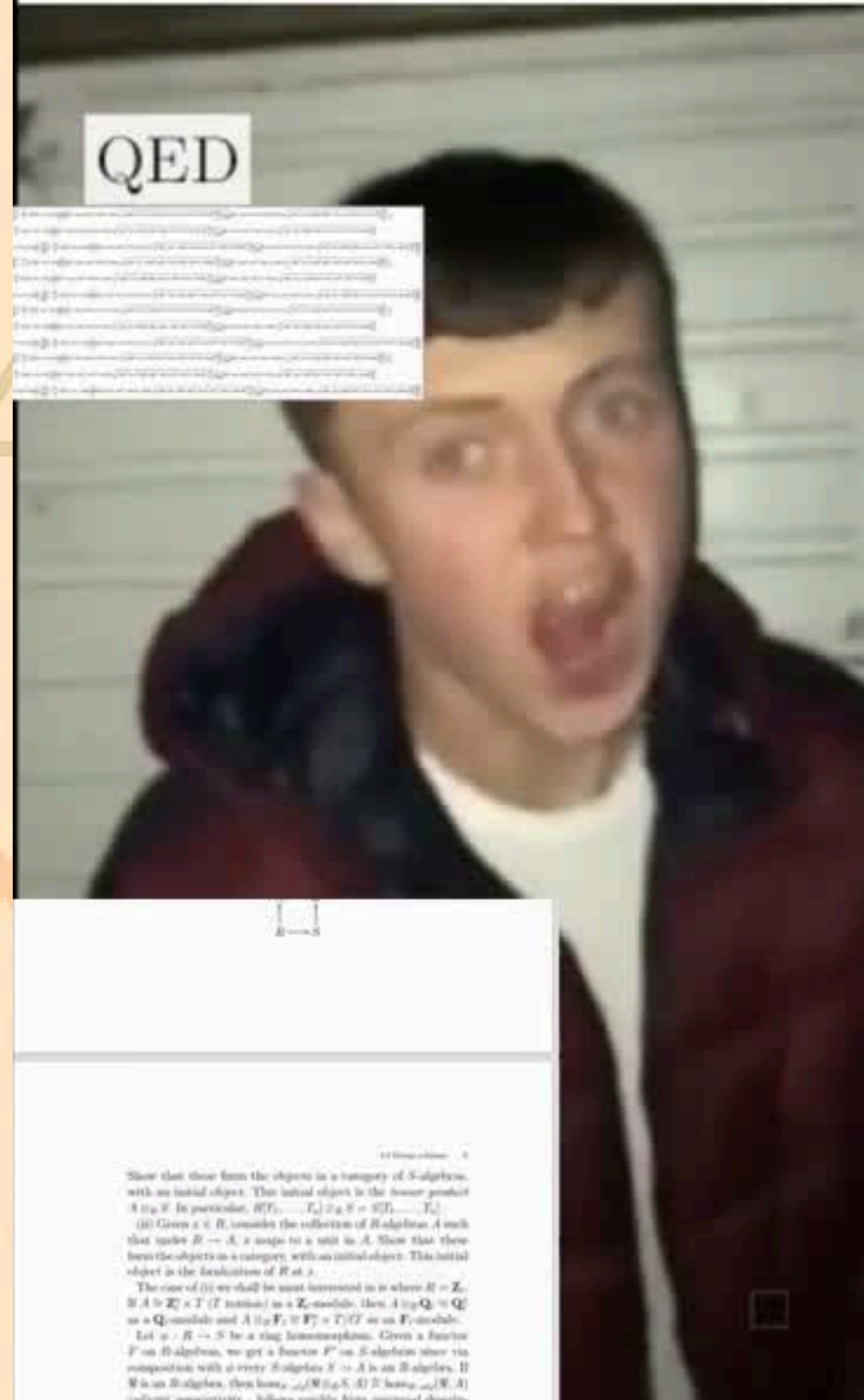
Given a permutation of length  $n$  has more than 1 fixed point, let  $A_n$  be the expected number of fixed points, Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$$



# SAFETY SLIDE

average proof fan



average "seems to work" enjoyer



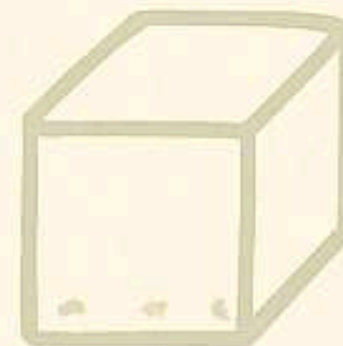
$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$



**ANSWER**

$$\frac{e - 1}{e - 2}$$



# safety slide



## QUESTION 2

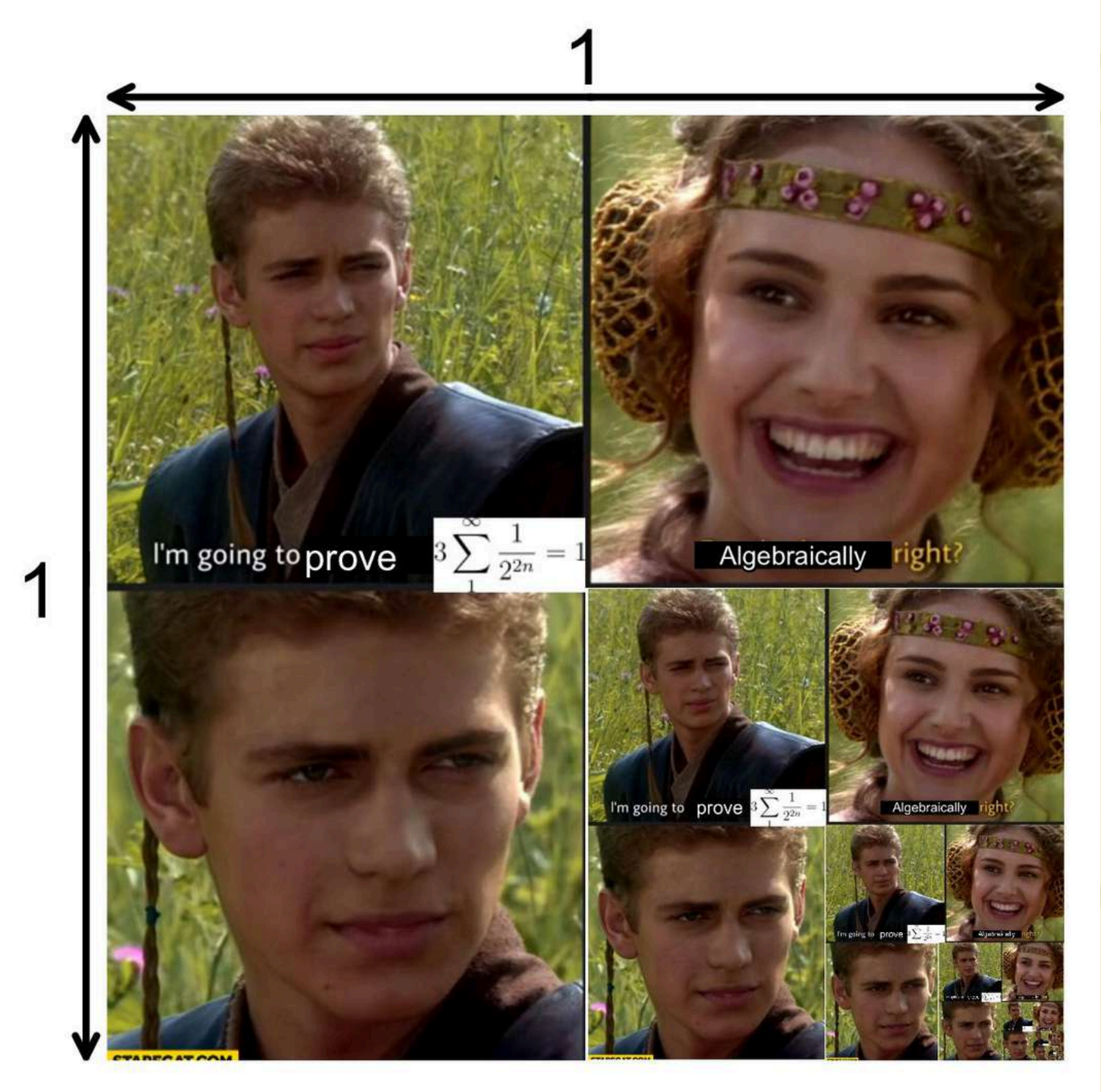
There is a new scoring system for numbers via iterated exponentiation denoted by  $\Theta_n$  where for an  $n$  digit number  $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$  ( $A_1, \dots, A_n$  are digits of the number in base 10), the score is calculated as

$$\Theta_n(A_1 \dots A_n) = A_1^{A_2 \dots A_n}$$

Let  $S$  be the set of 9 digit numbers  $A_1 \dots A_9$  with distinct digits that maximize the value of  $\Theta_9(A_1 \dots A_9)$ . Find the sum of elements of  $S$ .



# SAFETY SLIDE



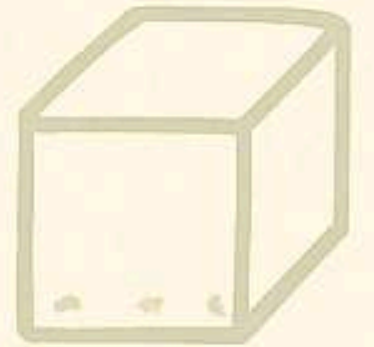


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**234567891**





# safety slide

### QUESTION 3

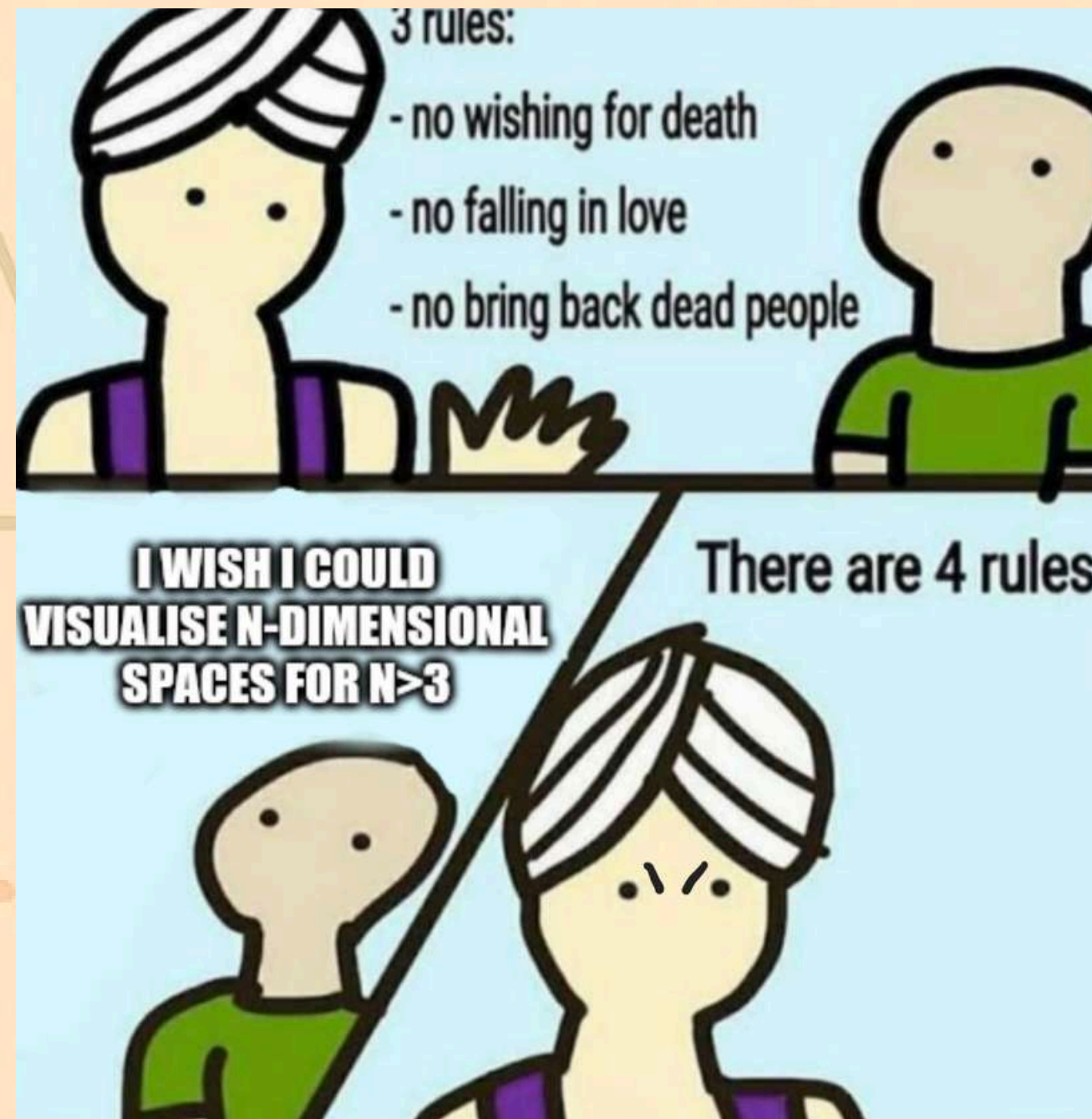
**A function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfies for all pairs of reals  $x, y$**

$$xf(x + f(y)) = (y - x)f(f(x))$$

**If  $f(5) = 0$ , find the value of  $f(11)$**



# SAFETY SLIDE



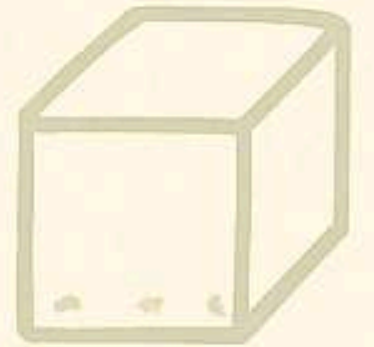


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

—6





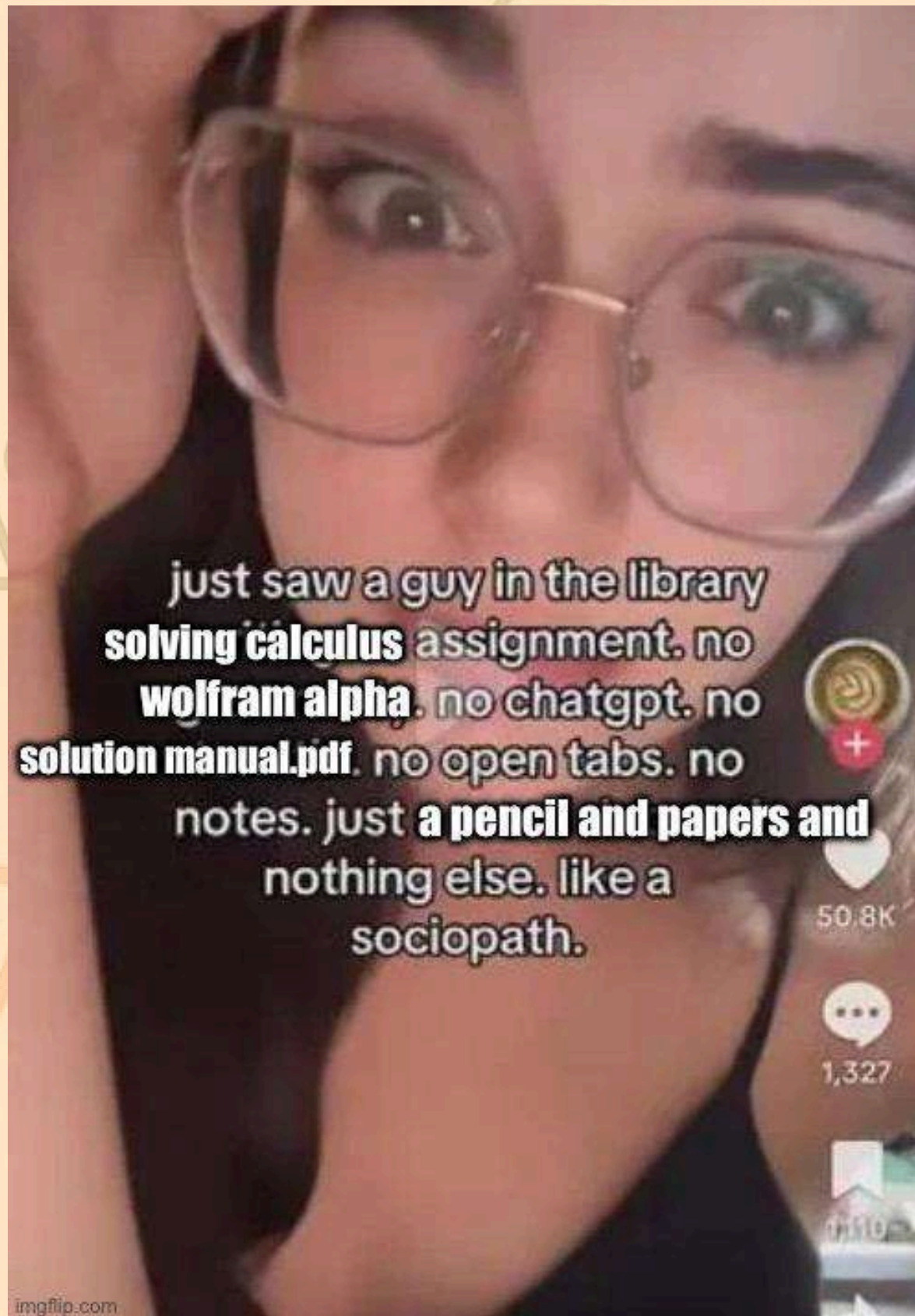
# safety slide

## QUESTION 4

An autobiographical number is one where the first digit describes how many 0's it has, the second digit describes how many 1's it has, and so on, so that the  $(n+1)$ 'th digit describes how many  $n$ 's it has. For example 1210 is an autobiographical number because it has 1 zero, 2 ones, 1 two and 0 threes. Find a ten digit autobiographical number.



# SAFETY SLIDE





**ANSWER**  
**6210001000**



# safety slide

## QUESTION 5

$f$  is a continuous real valued function defined on all reals such that

$$f(2x + 3) = f(x + 1) + f(x + 2) - 2x^2 - 6x - 4$$

**Given that  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = 0$ , Find the value of  $f(3)$**



# SAFETY SLIDE



Mathematicians  
doing  
linear algebra



Data scientists  
doing  
linear algebra

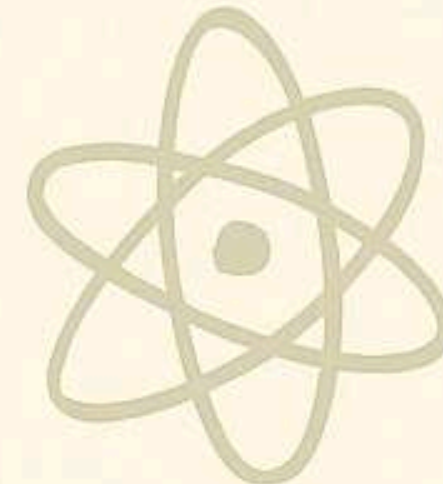
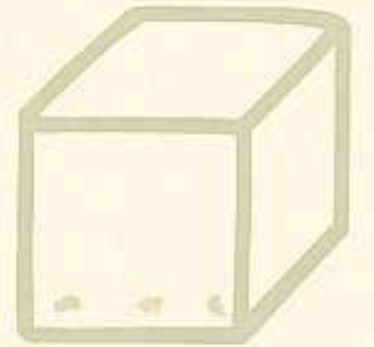
$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

$$=$$

**ANSWER**

**69**





# safety slide

## QUESTION 6

Let  $k$  be the largest integer that cannot be expressed as  $am + bn$ ,  $a, b \geq 0$  where

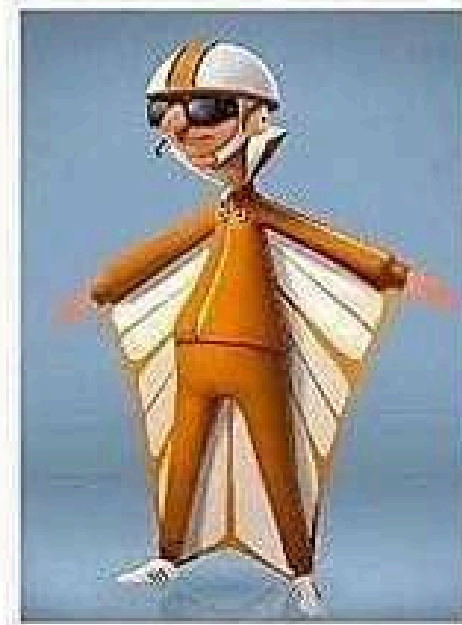
$$m = 2^{2024} + 1, n = 2^{2025} + 1$$

Find  $\lceil \log_2(k + 1) \rceil$



# SAFETY SLIDE

## Algebra starter pack





**ANSWER**

**4049**



# safety slide





**ROUND 2**



## QUESTION 7

Let  $a, b, c$  be integers that satisfy  $ab + bc + ca = 1$  and the value of  $|a| + |b| + |c|$  is the closest possible value to 2025. Find the difference between

$$(1 + a^2)(1 + b^2)(1 + c^2)$$

and the nearest perfect square that is less than or equal to it.

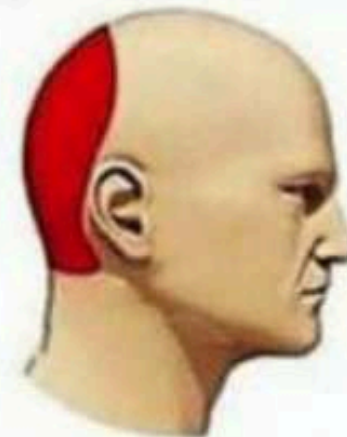
# SAFETY SLIDE

## Types of Headaches

**Migraine**



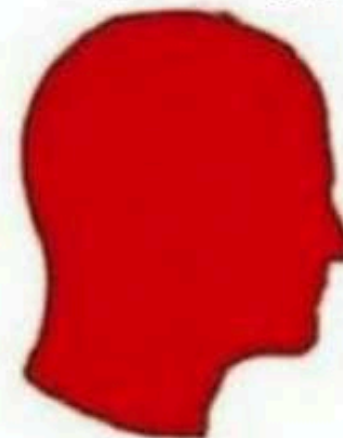
**Hypertension**



**Stress**



**algebraic  
topology**





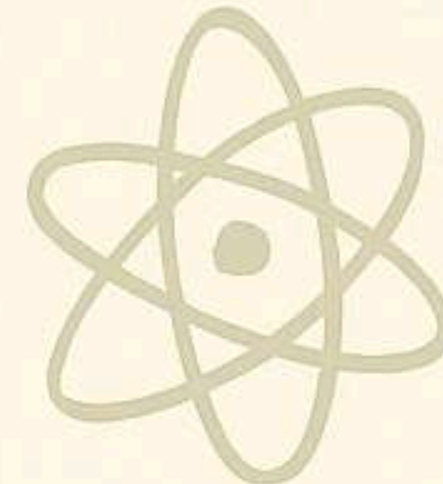
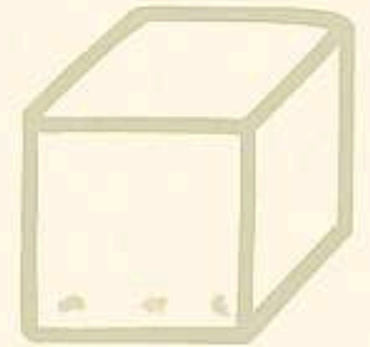
$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**0**

$(1 + a^2)(1 + b^2)(1 + c^2)$  **must be a perfect square**





# safety slide

## QUESTION 8

Find the limit of

$$S_n = \log_e \left( \sqrt[n^2]{1^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdots n^n} \right) - \log_e (\sqrt{n})$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

# SAFETY SLIDE

Someone: So what do you do at your job? Multiply big numbers?

Mathematicians:



Math ain't about numbers!



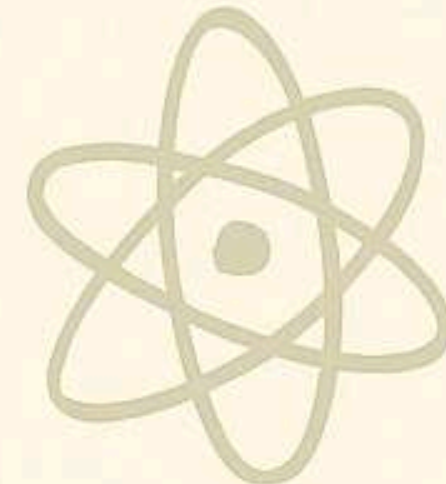
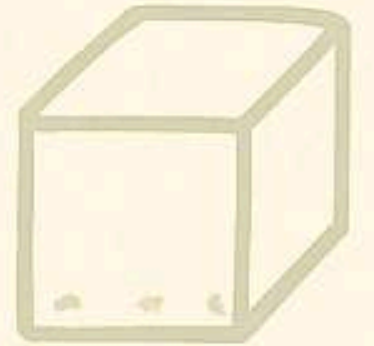


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

$$-\frac{1}{4}$$



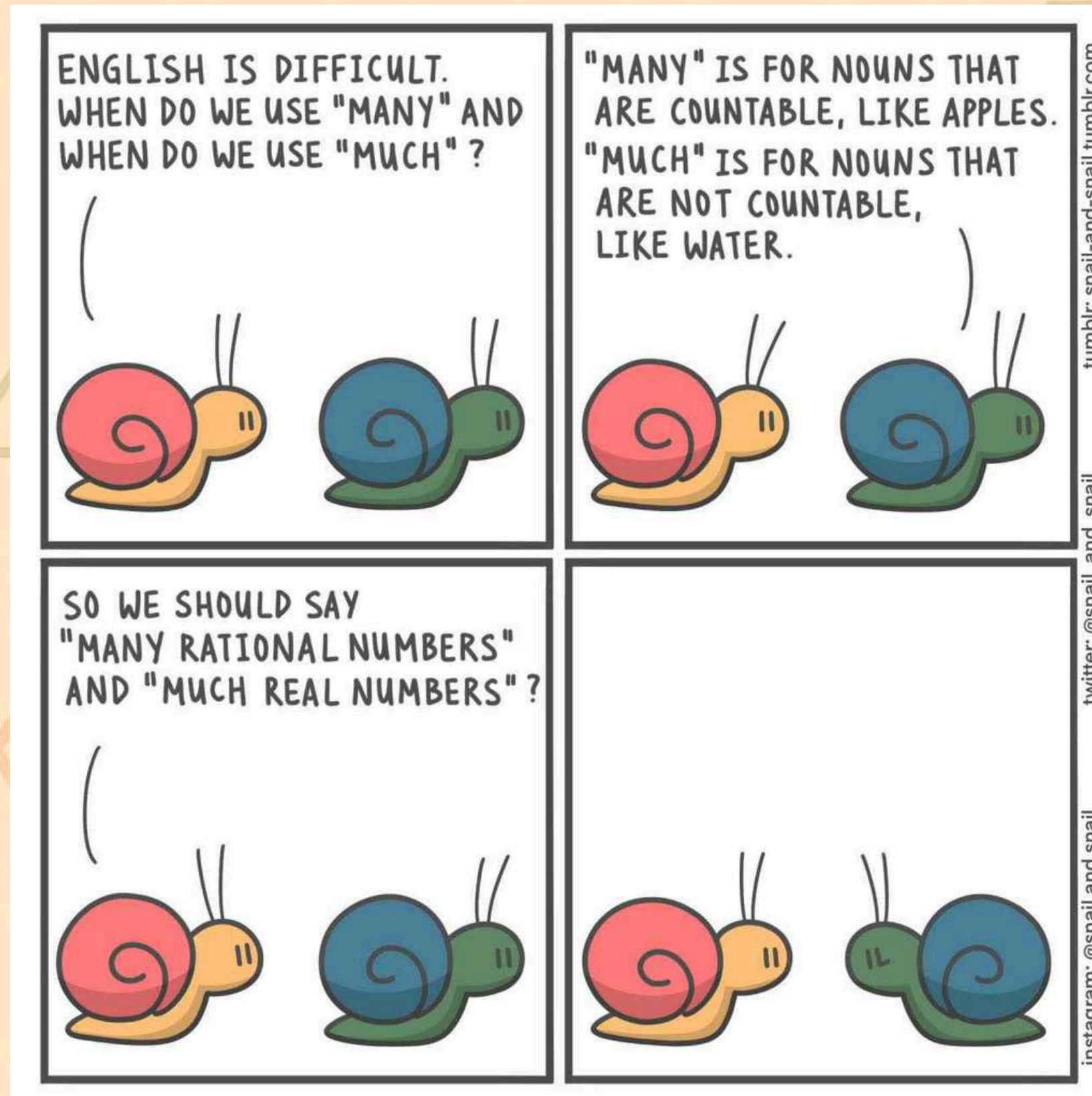
# safety slide

## QUESTION 9

**Determine all integers  $n$  for which the number 1111 in base  $n$  is a perfect square.**



# SAFETY SLIDE



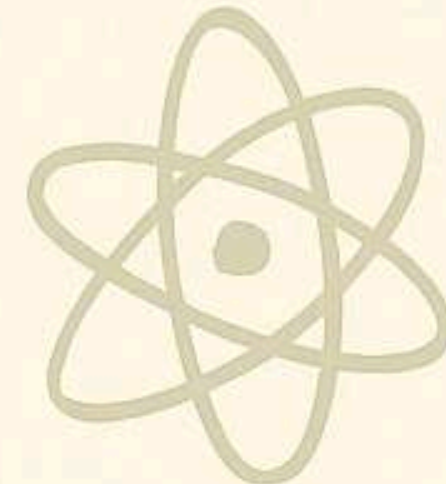
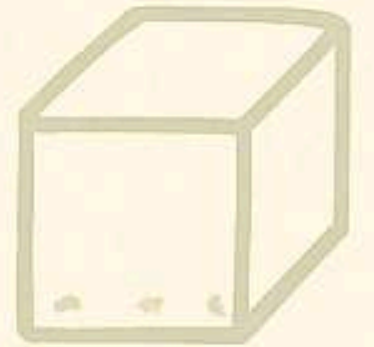


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**3**



# safety slide

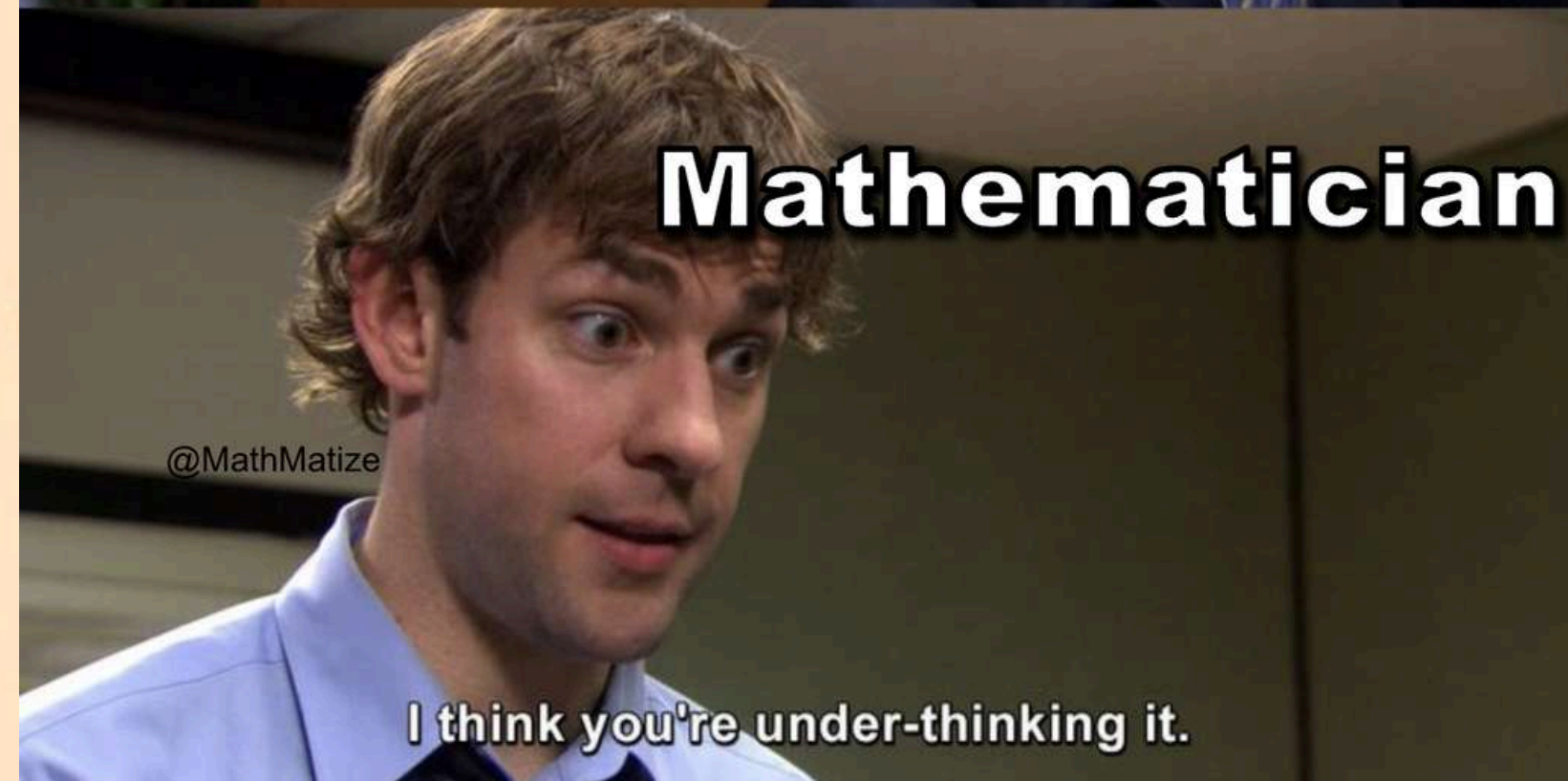
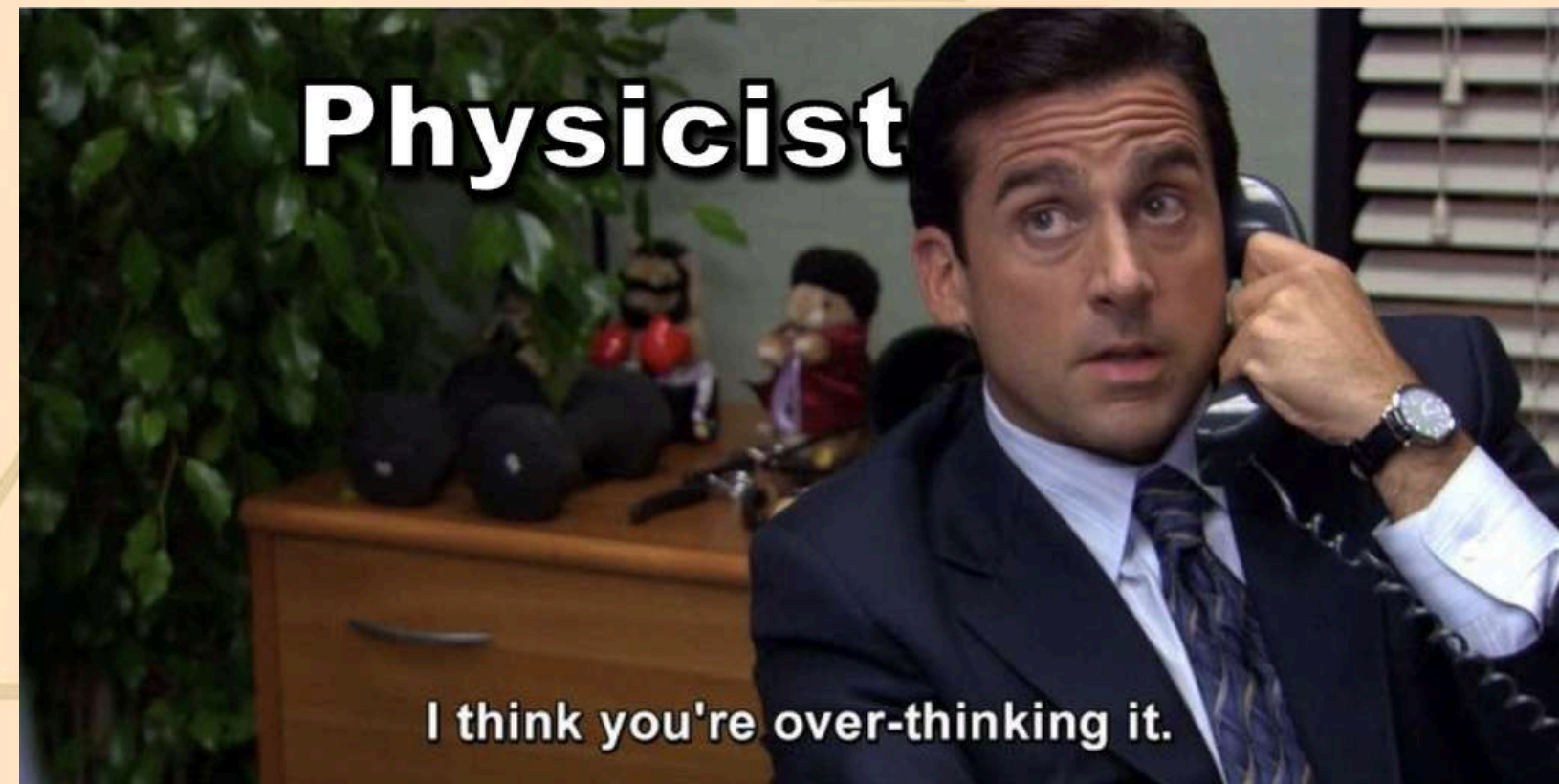


## QUESTION 10

Alice and Bob play a game on a 5x5 grid, where they take turns to choose some box, and remove all boxes in its row or column that are not already removed, with Alice going first. Initially they are told that they will get 1 point per box removed, and they played optimally according to that. Bob wins in the case of a tie.

However, then Christopher notices that this game is very biased towards Alice, so decides to change the scoring system, such that Bob wins. Now Alice and Bob get  $a, b, c, d, e$  points per box they had removed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th round respectively. If all  $a, b, \dots, e$  are positive integers in arithmetic progression, what is the maximum value of  $e/a$

# SAFETY SLIDE





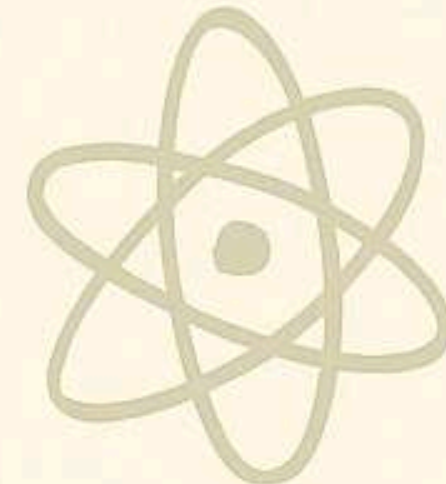
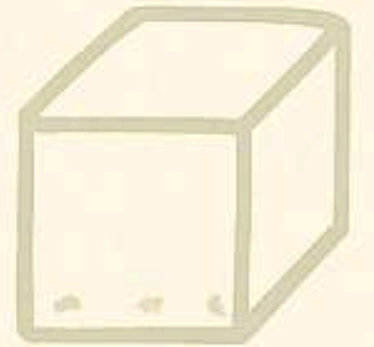


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**11**





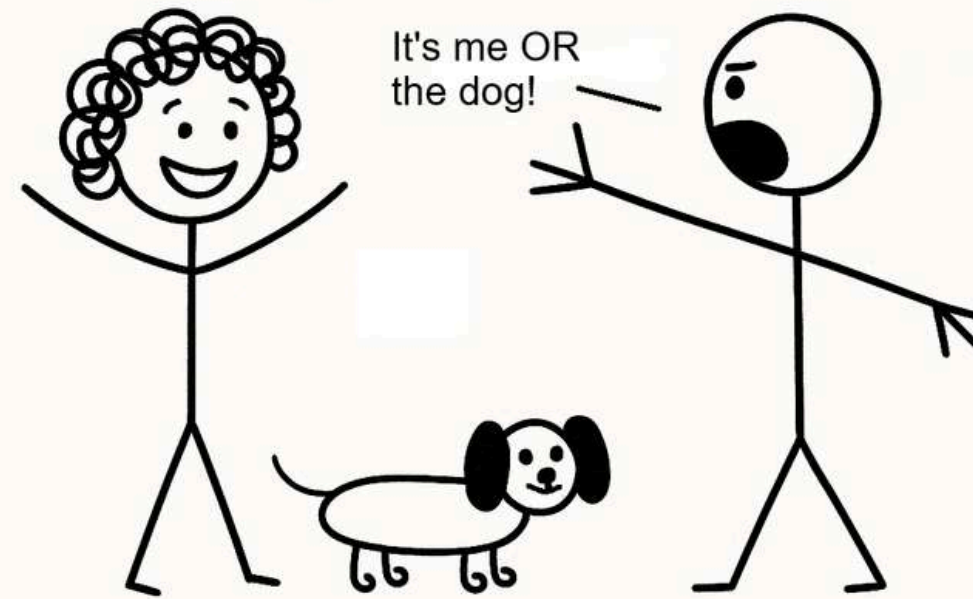
# safety slide

## QUESTION 11

**Consider the lens-shaped region bounded by the two parabolas in the  $XY$  plane  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 4 - x^2$ . What is the maximum number of sides for a regular polygon whose vertices all lie on the perimeter of this lens?**

# SAFETY SLIDE

## Logically Incorrect Ultimatum



## Logically Correct Ultimatum





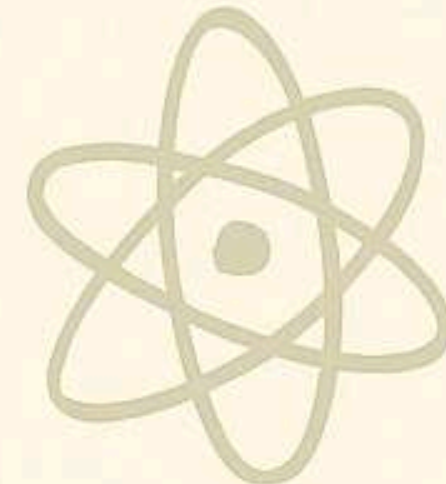
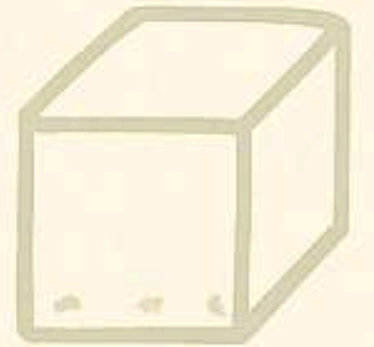


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**8**



# safety slide

## QUESTION 12

**Let  $f$  be a continuous function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying  $f(x) + f(y) \geq |x - y| \ \forall x, y \in [0, 1]$**

**Find the minimum of  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  over all such functions**



# SAFETY SLIDE

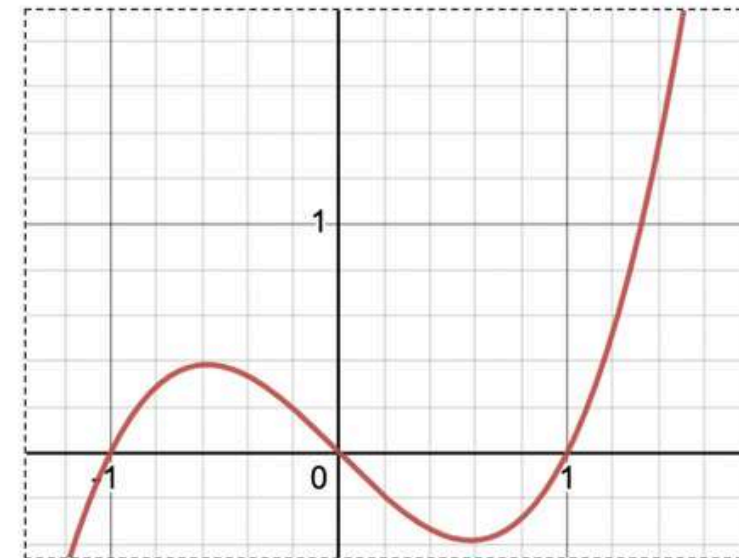


Real Analysis Student



Precalculus Student

YOU NEED THAT FOR  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  
 $c \in A$ , THE FUNCTION IS  
CONTINUOUS AT  $c$  IF AND ONLY  
IF  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \ni |x - c| < \delta$  and  
 $x \in A$  implies  $|f(x) - f(c)| < \varepsilon$ !!!  
OTHERWISE IT'S NOT  
SUFFICIENTLY RIGOROUS!!!!



If I can draw it without picking  
my pen up, it's continuous.

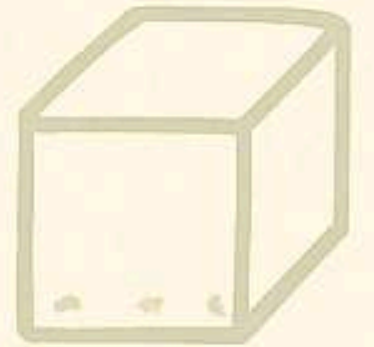


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

$$\frac{1}{4}$$



# safety slide



# AUDIENCE QUESTIONS

# QUESTION

**If you take any 4 digit number, rearrange its digits to form the maximum and the minimum possible numbers and take their difference, and keep repeating this process, you will reach a constant within a finite number of iterations. what is the value of this constant? What is it called, and what is the upper bound on the number of iterations it takes to reach this constant**





## ANSWER

**6174, Kaprekar constant  
it takes at most 7 iterations to reach**



## QUESTION

**A monic polynomial  $P(x)$  is such that for all natural numbers  $y$  there is a natural number  $x$  such that**

$$P(x) = 2^y$$

**Find all possible degrees of the polynomial**



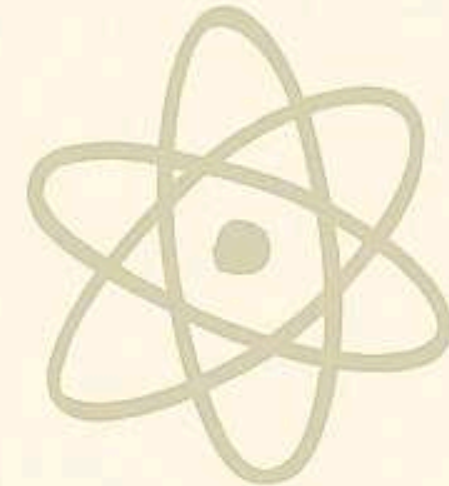
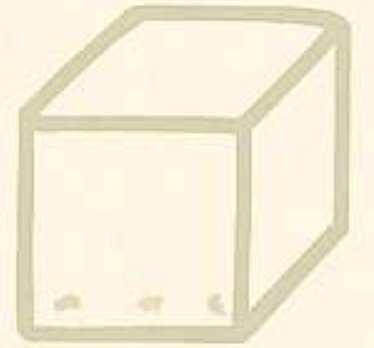
$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

$$=$$

**ANSWER**

**1**



## QUESTION

**Let  $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 0}$  be a sequence of reals such that**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_i}{i} = e$$

**Find the value of**

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$



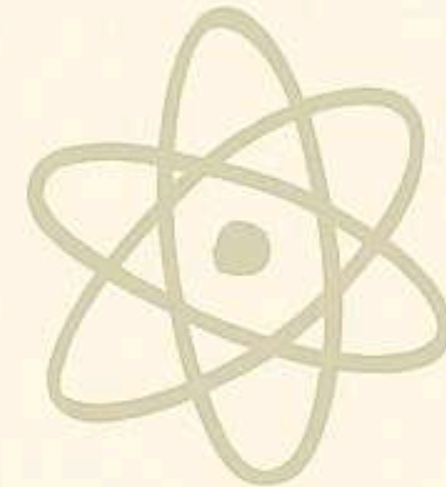
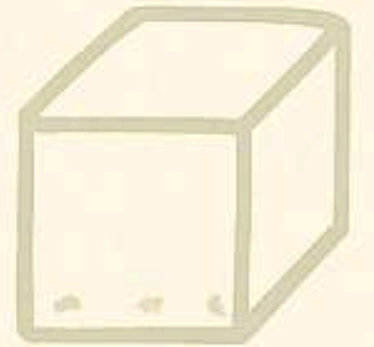


$$a^2 + b = c^2$$

$$\sum x$$

**ANSWER**

**0**



**THE END**