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## **Problems 1361–1370**

**Q1361** Find a six digit number which can be split into three two digit squares and also into two three digit squares. (The first digit of a number cannot be zero.)

**Q1362** Sandy leans a ladder against a wall in order to clean the gutter running along the top of the wall. Sandy is worried that the foot of the ladder is going to slip away from the wall and therefore ties a tightly stretched string between the middle of the ladder and a nail which is located directly below the top of the ladder, at the point where the floor meets the wall. Assuming that the floor is perfectly horizontal and the wall is perfectly vertical, how much is this going to help?

**Q1363** Find the smallest possible value of  $x^2 + y^2$ , if x and y are real numbers for which  $y \ge 2 + 3x$  and  $y \le 7\sqrt{x}$ .

**Q1364** Find the total surface area, and the volume, of a regular tetrahedron inscribed in a sphere of radius  $r$ .

**Q1365** Show that 9999999999999999999999999999999991 is not prime.

**Q1366** Draw a rectangle *ABCD* with side lengths  $AB = CD = 4$  and  $AD = BC = 5$ . Let M be a point on BC with  $BM = 1$ , and N a point on CD with  $CN = 1$ . Use this diagram to prove that

$$
\frac{\pi}{4} = \arctan\frac{1}{4} + \arctan\frac{3}{5} .
$$

**Q1367** If n is a positive integer and p is a prime, we write  $\nu(p, n!)$  for the exact power of p which is a factor of n!: that is,  $p^{\nu}$  is a factor of n! but  $p^{\nu+1}$  is not. For example,  $\nu(3, 10!) = 4$  because  $3^4$  divides 10! but  $3^5$  does not. Prove that

$$
\nu(p,n!) = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^3} \right\rfloor + \cdots.
$$

**Q1368** If  $N = 2011!$ , how many hundredth powers are factors of N?

**Q1369** Prove that if

$$
a + \sqrt{b} = c + \sqrt{d} \ ,
$$

where  $a, b, c$  and  $d$  are rational numbers and  $\sqrt{b}$  and  $\sqrt{d}$  are irrational, then  $a = c$  and  $b = d$ .

**Q1370** Find the smallest positive integer a for which the surd

$$
\sqrt{a+20\sqrt{11}}
$$

can be simplified as  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$ , where x and y are positive integers.