

# Lectures on Challenging Mathematics

## Math Challenges 5

### Counting

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Internal Use

## 1.10 Counting practice (part 3)

1. For a permutation  $p = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_9)$  of  $(1, 2, \dots, 9)$ , let  $n(p)$  denote the maximum of the three products  $a_1a_2a_3, a_4a_5a_6, a_7a_8a_9$ , and let  $m$  denote the minimum value of  $n(p)$  for all possible permutations  $p$ . Determine the number of permutations  $p$  with  $n(p) = m$ .
2. There are ten girls and four boys in Mr. Fat's combinatorics class. In how many ways can these students sit around a circular table such that no boys are next to each other?
3. Suppose that  $E = 7^7$ ,  $M = 7$ , and  $C = 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$ . Four letters E, M, C, C are arranged randomly in the following blanks.

$$\_ \times \_ \times \_ \times \_$$

Then one of the multiplication signs is chosen at random and changed to an equals sign. What is the probability that the resulting equation is true?

4. Draw 42 points  $P_1, \dots, P_{42}$  equally spaced around the circumference of a circle. How many (unordered) triples  $\{P_i, P_j, P_k\}$  are there so that triangle  $P_iP_jP_k$  is obtuse?
5. Let set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ , and let set  $T$  be the set of all subsets of  $S$  (including the empty set and  $S$  itself). Let  $t_1, t_2, t_3$  be elements of  $T$ , not necessarily distinct. The ordered triple  $(t_1, t_2, t_3)$  is called *satisfactory* if either
  - (a) both  $t_1 \subseteq t_3$  and  $t_2 \subseteq t_3$ , or
  - (b) both  $t_3 \subseteq t_1$  and  $t_3 \subseteq t_2$ .

Compute the number of satisfactory ordered triples  $(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ .