

# 2006 AIME II 

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Question 1
Not yet answered

Points out of 5

## Question 2

Not yet answered
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## Question 3

Not yet answered
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## Question 4

Not yet answered
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## Question 5

Not yet answered
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In convex hexagon $A B C D E F$, all six sides are congruent, $\angle A$ and $\angle D$ are right angles, and $\angle B, \angle C, \angle E$, and $\angle F$ are congruent. The area of the hexagonal region is $2116(\sqrt{2}+1)$. Find $A B$.

## Answer:

$\square$

The lengths of the sides of a triangle with positive area are $\log _{10} 12, \log _{10} 75$, and $\log _{10} n$, where $n$ is a positive integer. Find the number of possible values for $n$.

## Answer:

Let $P$ be the product of the first 100 positive odd integers. Find the largest integer $k$ such that $P$ is divisible by $3^{k}$.

## Answer:

Let $\left(a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \ldots, a_{12}\right)$ be a permutation of $(1,2,3, \ldots, 12)$ for which An example of such a permutation is $(6,5,4,3,2,1,7,8,9,10,11,12)$. Find the number of such permutations.

## Answer:

When rolling a certain unfair six-sided die with faces numbered $1,2,3,4,5$, and 6 , the probability of obtaining face $F$ is greater than $1 / 6$, the probability of obtaining the face opposite is less than $1 / 6$, the probability of obtaining any one of the other four faces is $1 / 6$, and the sum of the numbers on opposite faces is 7 . When two such dice are rolled, the probability of obtaining a sum of 7 is $47 / 288$. Given that the probability of obtaining face $F$ is $m / n$, where $m$ and $n$ are relatively prime positive integers, find $m+n$.

## Answer:

## Question 6

Not yet answered
Points out of 5

Square $A B C D$ has sides of length 1. Points $E$ and $F$ are on $\overline{B C}$ and $\overline{C D}$, respectively, so that $\triangle A E F$ is equilateral. A square with vertex $B$ has sides that are parallel to those of $A B C D$ and a vertex on $\overline{A E}$. The length of a side of this smaller square is $\frac{a-\sqrt{b}}{c}$, where $a, b$, and $c$ are positive integers and $b$ is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find $a+b+c$.

## Answer:

$\square$

Find the number of ordered pairs of positive integers $(a, b)$ such that $a+b=1000$ and neither $a$ nor $b$ has a zero digit.

## Answer:

There is an unlimited supply of congruent equilateral triangles made of colored paper. Each triangle is a solid color with the same color on both sides of the paper. A large equilateral triangle is constructed from four of these paper triangles. Two large triangles are considered distinguishable if it is not possible to place one on the other, using translations, rotations, and/or reflections, so that their corresponding small triangles are of the same color.


Given that there are six different colors of triangles from which to choose, how many distinguishable large equilateral triangles may be formed?

## Answer:

Circles $\mathcal{C}_{1}, \mathcal{C}_{2}$, and $\mathcal{C}_{3}$ have their centers at $(0,0),(12,0)$, and $(24,0)$, and have radii 1 , 2 , and 4 , respectively. Line $t_{1}$ is a common internal tangent to $\mathcal{C}_{1}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ and has a positive slope, and line $t_{2}$ is a common internal tangent to $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{3}$ and has a negative slope. Given that lines $t_{1}$ and $t_{2}$ intersect at $(x, y)$, and that $x=p-q \sqrt{r}$, where $p, q$, and $r$ are positive integers and $r$ is not divisible by the square of any prime, find $p+q+r$.

## Answer:

## Question 10

Not yet answered
Points out of 5

## Question 11

Not yet answered
Points out of 5
Seven teams play a soccer tournament in which each team plays every other team exactly once. No ties occur, each team has a $50 \%$ chance of winning each game it plays, and the outcomes of the games are independent. In each game, the winner is awarded a point and the loser gets 0 points. The total points are accumilated to decide the ranks of the teams. In the first game of the tournament, team $A$ beats team $B$. The probability that team $A$ finishes with more points than team $B$ is $m / n$, where $m$ and $n$ are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m+n$.

## Answer:

A sequence is defined as follows $a_{1}=a_{2}=a_{3}=1$, and, for all positive integers $n, a_{n+3}=a_{n+2}+a_{n+1}+a_{n}$. Given that $a_{28}=6090307, a_{29}=11201821$, and $a_{30}=20603361$, find the remainder when $\sum_{k=1}^{28} a_{k}$ is divided by 1000 .

## Answer:

Equilateral $\triangle A B C$ is inscribed in a circle of radius 2 . Extend $\overline{A B}$ through $B$ to point $D$ so that $A D=13$, and extend $\overline{A C}$ through $C$ to point $E$ so that $A E=11$. Through $D$, draw a line $l_{1}$ parallel to $\overline{A E}$, and through $E$, draw a line $l_{2}$ parallel to $\overline{A D}$. Let $F$ be the intersection of $l_{1}$ and $l_{2}$. Let $G$ be the point on the circle that is collinear with $A$ and $F$ and distinct from $A$. Given that the area of $\triangle C B G$ can be expressed in the form $\frac{p \sqrt{q}}{r}$, where $p, q$, and $r$ are positive integers, $p$ and $r$ are relatively prime, and $q$ is not divisible by the square of any prime, find $p+q+r$.

## Answer:

How many integers $N$ less than 1000 can be written as the sum of $j$ consecutive positive odd integers from exactly 5 values of $j \geq 1$ ?

## Answer:

Let $S_{n}$ be the sum of the reciprocals of the non-zero digits of the integers from 1 to $10^{n}$ inclusive. Find the smallest positive integer $n$ for which $S_{n}$ is an integer.

Answer: $\square$

Question 15
Not yet answered
Points out of 5
Given that $x, y$, and $z$ are real numbers that satisfy:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=\sqrt{y^{2}-\frac{1}{16}}+\sqrt{z^{2}-\frac{1}{16}} \\
& y=\sqrt{z^{2}-\frac{1}{25}}+\sqrt{x^{2}-\frac{1}{25}} \\
& z=\sqrt{x^{2}-\frac{1}{36}}+\sqrt{y^{2}-\frac{1}{36}}
\end{aligned}
$$

and that $x+y+z=\frac{m}{\sqrt{n}}$, where $m$ and $n$ are positive integers and $n$ is not divisible by the square of any prime, find $m+n$.

Answer:

