



2025 AIME II

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Question 1

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Six points A, B, C, D, E , and F lie in a straight line in that order. Suppose that G is a point not on the line and that $AC = 26$, $BD = 22$, $CE = 31$, $DF = 33$, $AF = 73$, $CG = 40$, and $DG = 30$. Find the area of $\triangle BGE$.

Answer:

Question 2

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Find the sum of all positive integers n such that $n + 2$ divides the product $3(n + 3)(n^2 + 9)$.

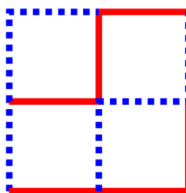
Answer:

Question 3

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Four unit squares form a 2×2 grid. Each of the 12 unit line segments forming the sides of the squares is colored either red or blue in such a way that each unit square has 2 red sides and 2 blue sides. One example is shown below (red is solid, blue is dashed). Find the number of such colorings.



Answer:

Question 4

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

The product

$$\prod_{k=4}^{63} \frac{\log_k(5^{k^2-1})}{\log_{k+1}(5^{k^2-4})} = \frac{\log_4(5^{15})}{\log_5(5^{12})} \cdot \frac{\log_5(5^{24})}{\log_6(5^{21})} \cdot \frac{\log_6(5^{35})}{\log_7(5^{32})} \cdots \frac{\log_{63}(5^{3968})}{\log_{64}(5^{3965})}$$

is equal to $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

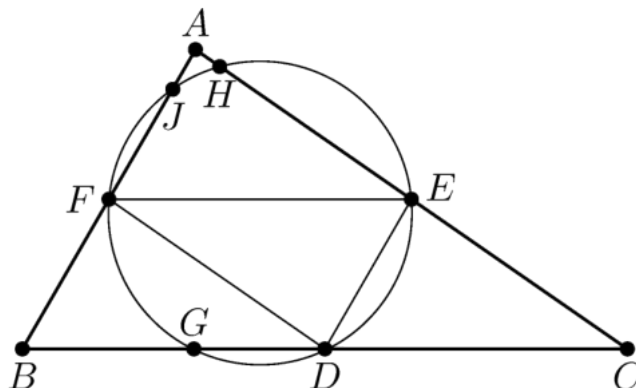
Answer:

Question 5

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Suppose $\triangle ABC$ has angles $\angle BAC = 84^\circ$, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, and $\angle ACB = 36^\circ$. Let D , E , and F be the midpoints of sides $\overline{BC}$, $\overline{AC}$, and $\overline{AB}$, respectively. The circumcircle of $\triangle DEF$ intersects $\overline{BD}$, $\overline{AE}$, and $\overline{AF}$ at points G , H , and J , respectively. The points G , D , E , H , J , and F divide the circumcircle of $\triangle DEF$ into six minor arcs, as shown. Find $\widehat{DE} + 2 \cdot \widehat{HJ} + 3 \cdot \widehat{FG}$, where the arcs are measured in degrees.



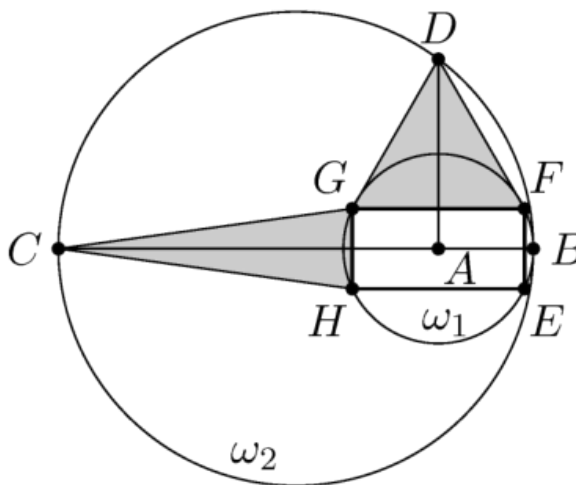
Answer:

Question 6

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Circle ω_1 with radius 6 centered at point A is internally tangent at point B to circle ω_2 with radius 15. Points C and D lie on ω_2 such that $\overline{BC}$ is a diameter of ω_2 and $\overline{BC} \perp \overline{AD}$. The rectangle $EFGH$ is inscribed in ω_1 such that $\overline{EF} \perp \overline{BC}$, C is closer to $\overline{GH}$ than to $\overline{EF}$, and D is closer to $\overline{FG}$ than to $\overline{EH}$, as shown. Triangles $\triangle DGF$ and $\triangle CHG$ have equal areas. The area of rectangle $EFGH$ is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.



Answer:

Question 7

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Let A be the set of positive integer divisors of 2025. Let B be a randomly selected subset of A . The probability that B is a nonempty set with the property that the least common multiple of its element is 2025 is $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.

Answer: **Question 8**

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

From an unlimited supply of 1-cent coins, 10-cent coins, and 25-cent coins, Silas wants to find a collection of coins that has a total value of N cents, where N is a positive integer. He uses the so-called *greedy algorithm*, successively choosing the coin of greatest value that does not cause the value of his collection to exceed N . For example, to get 42 cents, Silas will choose a 25-cent coin, then a 10-cent coin, then 7 1-cent coins. However, this collection of 9 coins uses more coins than necessary to get a total of 42 cents; indeed, choosing 4 10-cent coins and 2 1-cent coins achieves the same total value with only 6 coins.

In general, the greedy algorithm *succeeds* for a given N if no other collection of 1-cent, 10-cent, and 25-cent coins gives a total value of N cents using strictly fewer coins than the collection given by the greedy algorithm. Find the number of values of N between 1 and 1000 inclusive for which the greedy algorithm succeeds.

Answer: **Question 9**

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

There are n values of x in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$ where $f(x) = \sin(7\pi \cdot \sin(5x)) = 0$. For t of these n values of x , the graph of $y = f(x)$ is tangent to the x -axis. Find $n + t$.

Answer: **Question 10**

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Sixteen chairs are arranged in a row. Eight people each select a chair in which to sit so that no person sits next to two other people. Let N be the number of subsets of 16 chairs that could be selected. Find the remainder when N is divided by 1000.

Answer: **Question 11**

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Let S be the set of vertices of a regular 24-gon. Find the number of ways to draw 12 segments of equal lengths so that each vertex in S is an endpoint of exactly one of the 12 segments.

Answer:

Question 12

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Let $A_1A_2 \dots A_{11}$ be an 11-sided non-convex simple polygon with the following properties.

- For every integer $2 \leq i \leq 10$, the area of $\triangle A_iA_1A_{i+1}$ is equal to 1.
- For every integer $2 \leq i \leq 10$, $\cos(\angle A_iA_1A_{i+1}) = \frac{12}{13}$.
- The perimeter of the 11-gon $A_1A_2 \dots A_{11}$ is 20.

Then $A_1A_2 + A_1A_{11} = \frac{m\sqrt{n-p}}{q}$, where m , n , p , and q are positive integers, n is not divisible by the square of any prime, and no prime divides all of m , p , and q . Find $m + n + p + q$.

Answer:

Question 13

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Let $x_1, x_2, \dots$ be a sequence of rational numbers defined by $x_1 = \frac{25}{11}$ and

$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(x_k + \frac{1}{x_k} - 1 \right).$$

Then x_{2025} can be expressed as $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find the remainder when $m + n$ is divided by 1000.

Answer:

Question 14

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

Let $\triangle ABC$ be a right triangle with $\angle A = 90^\circ$ and $BC = 38$. There exist points K and L inside the triangle such

$$AK = AL = BK = CL = KL = 14.$$

The area of the quadrilateral $BKLC$ can be expressed as $n\sqrt{3}$ for some positive integer n . Find n .

Answer:

Question 15

Not yet answered

Points out of 1

There exist exactly three positive real numbers k such that the function

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-18)(x-72)(x-98)(x-k)}{x}$$

defined over the positive real numbers achieves its minimum value at exactly two positive real numbers x . Find the sum of these three values of k .

Answer: