

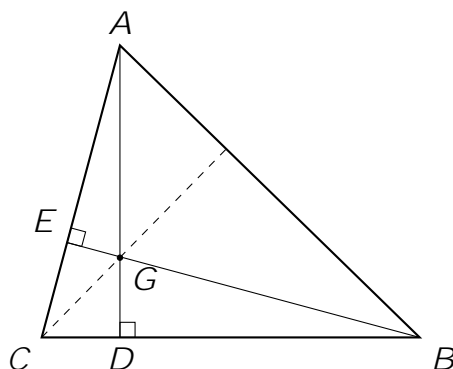
**MATHEMATICS ENRICHMENT CLUB.**  
**Problem Sheet 7, June 18, 2018**

1. Let  $P$  be a point outside a circle with diameter  $AB$  and let  $Q$  be a point inside it. Prove that  $\angle APB$  is acute and that  $\angle AQB$  is obtuse.
2. (a) Explain why, if  $a^2 + b^2$  has a fixed value,  $ab$  is greatest when  $a = b$ .  
 (b) Suppose that  $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ , find the minimum value of  $x^4 + y^4$ .
3. Calculate the angles of a triangle which is divided by one of its angle bisectors into two isosceles triangles. Find all solutions<sup>1</sup>.
4. Without using a calculator, explain why the quadratic equation

$$x^2 + 2343643x - 2382987 = 0$$

has no integer solutions.

5. Each of the six vertices of a regular hexagon are connected to every other vertex using either a red or a blue line. Show that, however this is done, the resulting diagram will always contain either a red or a blue triangle. Show that this is not always the case if we use the vertices of a pentagon.
6. Let  $ABC$  be a triangle. An *altitude* of a triangle is a perpendicular from one vertex to the opposite side. Let  $D$  and  $E$  be the feet of the altitudes from  $A$  to  $BC$  and from  $B$  to  $AC$ , respectively. Let  $G$  be the point of intersection of  $AD$  and  $BE$ . Show that  $CG$ , when extended, is the altitude from  $C$  to  $AB$ . (The point  $G$  is called the *orthocentre* of the triangle  $ABC$ .) *Hint: Use cyclic quadrilaterals.*



<sup>1</sup>Adapted from AP Kiselev *Kiselev's Geometry: Planimetry*, Tr. A Givental, 2006

## Senior Questions

1. Recall the Lambert  $W$  function from last week, which was defined as the inverse of  $f(x) = xe^x$ . That is to say, if  $y = xe^x$ , then  $x = W(y)$ . We can use  $W(x)$  to write the solution of certain equations in closed form. For example, suppose we wish to solve the equation  $x = e^{-x}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}x &= e^{-x} \\xe^x &= 1 \\x &= W(1) \approx 0.5671 \quad (\text{according to MatLab})\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Solve  $x^2 = e^{-x}$  in terms of  $W(x)$ . Hence find the approximate coordinates of point of intersection of the graphs of  $y = x^2$  and  $y = e^{-x}$ .
- (b) Solve  $x^x =$