MATHEMATICS ENRICHMENT CLUB.

4. Since acute angled triangles exist, we know that there are convex polygons with at least three acute angles.

   If the interior angle of a polygon is acute, then the exterior angle must be obtuse. The sum of the exterior angles of a convex polygon is 360°. As the sum of four numbers greater than 90° is greater than 360°, a convex polygon must have less than four acute angles. Thus three is the largest number of acute angles that a convex polygon can have.

5. Let a and b be integers such that $a^3 = x + \sqrt{x^2+1}$ and $b^3 = x - \sqrt{x^2+1}$. Then $\sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{x^2+1}} = a + b = y$, where $y \in \mathbb{Z}$. Now

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3ab(a+b);$$

   but

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 + b^3 &= x + \sqrt{x^2+1} + x - \sqrt{x^2+1} = 2x \\ ab &= \sqrt[3]{(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})(x - \sqrt{x^2+1})} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{x^2 - (x^2+1)} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{-1} = -1. \end{aligned}$$

   Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} y^3 &= 2x - 3y \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{y^3 + 3y}{2}; \qquad y \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

   We can see that y^3 and $3y$ have the same parity, and so x is an integer.

6. (a) $\phi(12) = 4$ and $\phi(30) = 8$.

   (b) We can think of $\phi(n)$ as being the number of positive integers less than n which are not a multiple of a factor of n (except the factor 1). So if p is prime, its only factors are 1 and p. Thus $\phi(p) = p - 1$.

   For p^2, the factors are 1, p and p^2, so the multiples of the factors that aren't 1 are $p, 2p, 3p, \ldots, p^2$, of which there are p. So $\phi(p^2) = p^2 - p = p(p-1)$.

   For p^3, the factors are 1, p, p^2 and p^3. Multiples of the factors that aren't 1 are $p, 2p, 3p, \ldots, p^2$, $(p+1)p, \ldots, 2p^2, \ldots, p^3$. That is, a total of p^2 factors. So $\phi(p^3) = p^3 - p^2 = p^2(p-1)$.

   (c) Using the same method as above, the factors of pq are 1, p, q and pq. The multiples of the factors that aren't 1 are $p, 2p, \ldots, qp$ (q multiples) and $q, 2q, \ldots, pq$ (p multiples), but we don't want to count pq twice. So $\phi(pq) = pq - q - p + 1 = (p-1)(q-1)$.

Using the symmetry of the graph, we can estimate that the largest root is

$$x_{max} = \frac{11}{2} + \frac{}{2} \quad x_5 \qquad 17{:}763552537181550$$
$$f(x_{max}) = 3{:}55 \quad 10^{15}$$

3. Let ABC be a triangle, and let D, E and H be the midpoints of BC, AC and AB, respectively. Suppose that O is the point of intersection of BE and AD. Let F and G be the midpoints of OA and OB, respectively. Then, applying the mid-line theorem to $4AOB$, $FGkAB$, and $FG = \frac{1}{2}AB$. Similarly, by applying the mid-line theorem to $4ACB$, we can see that $ED = \frac{1}{2}AB$ and $EDkAB$. Thus $DEFG$ is a parallelogram, and O is the point of intersection of its two diagonals. Thus $OD = OF = AF$ and $OE = OG = GB$. Consequently, O is located $\frac{1}{3}$ the way along the medians AD and BE from their respective feet.

   By a similar argument, we can show that the point of intersection of the medians CH and AD lies $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of AD away from D. Thus the two points of intersection coincide, and the three medians are concurrent.