



The 84th William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition

2023

A1 For a positive integer n , let $f_n(x) = \cos(x) \cos(2x) \cos(3x) \cdots \cos(nx)$. Find the smallest n such that $|f_n''(0)| > 2023$.

A2 Let n be an even positive integer. Let p be a monic, real polynomial of degree $2n$; that is to say, $p(x) = x^{2n} + a_{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$ for some real coefficients a_0, \dots, a_{2n-1} . Suppose that $p(1/k) = k^2$ for all integers k such that $1 \leq |k| \leq n$. Find all other real numbers x for which $p(1/x) = x^2$.

A3 Determine the smallest positive real number r such that there exist differentiable functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

- (a) $f(0) > 0$,
- (b) $g(0) = 0$,
- (c) $|f'(x)| \leq |g(x)|$ for all x ,
- (d) $|g'(x)| \leq |f(x)|$ for all x , and
- (e) $f(r) = 0$.

A4 Let v_1, \dots, v_{12} be unit vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 from the origin to the vertices of a regular icosahedron. Show that for every vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist integers a_1, \dots, a_{12} such that $\|a_1v_1 + \cdots + a_{12}v_{12} - v\| < \varepsilon$.

A5 For a nonnegative integer k , let $f(k)$ be the number of ones in the base 3 representation of k . Find all complex numbers z such that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{3^{1010}-1} (-2)^{f(k)} (z+k)^{2023} = 0.$$

A6 Alice and Bob play a game in which they take turns choosing integers from 1 to n . Before any integers are chosen, Bob selects a goal of “odd” or “even”. On the first turn, Alice chooses one of the n integers. On the second turn, Bob chooses one of the remaining integers. They continue alternately choosing one of the integers that has not yet been chosen, until the n th turn, which is forced and ends the game. Bob wins if the parity of $\{k : \text{the number } k \text{ was chosen on the } k\text{th turn}\}$ matches his goal. For which values of n does Bob have a winning strategy?



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- B1** Consider an m -by- n grid of unit squares, indexed by (i, j) with $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. There are $(m - 1)(n - 1)$ coins, which are initially placed in the squares (i, j) with $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$ and $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$. If a coin occupies the square (i, j) with $i \leq m - 1$ and $j \leq n - 1$ and the squares $(i + 1, j)$, $(i, j + 1)$, and $(i + 1, j + 1)$ are unoccupied, then a legal move is to slide the coin from (i, j) to $(i + 1, j + 1)$. How many distinct configurations of coins can be reached starting from the initial configuration by a (possibly empty) sequence of legal moves?
- B2** For each positive integer n , let $k(n)$ be the number of ones in the binary representation of $2023 \cdot n$. What is the minimum value of $k(n)$?
- B3** A sequence y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k of real numbers is called *zigzag* if $k = 1$, or if $y_2 - y_1, y_3 - y_2, \dots, y_k - y_{k-1}$ are nonzero and alternate in sign. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be chosen independently from the uniform distribution on $[0, 1]$. Let $a(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ be the largest value of k for which there exists an increasing sequence of integers i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k such that $X_{i_1}, X_{i_2}, \dots, X_{i_k}$ is zigzag. Find the expected value of $a(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ for $n \geq 2$.
- B4** For a nonnegative integer n and a strictly increasing sequence of real numbers t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n , let $f(t)$ be the corresponding real-valued function defined for $t \geq t_0$ by the following properties:
- (a) $f(t)$ is continuous for $t \geq t_0$, and is twice differentiable for all $t > t_0$ other than t_1, \dots, t_n ;
 - (b) $f(t_0) = 1/2$;
 - (c) $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} f'(t) = 0$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$;
 - (d) For $0 \leq k \leq n - 1$, we have $f''(t) = k + 1$ when $t_k < t < t_{k+1}$, and $f''(t) = n + 1$ when $t > t_n$.
- Considering all choices of n and t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n such that $t_k \geq t_{k-1} + 1$ for $1 \leq k \leq n$, what is the least possible value of T for which $f(t_0 + T) = 2023$?
- B5** Determine which positive integers n have the following property: For all integers m that are relatively prime to n , there exists a permutation $\pi : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ such that $\pi(\pi(k)) \equiv mk \pmod{n}$ for all $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.
- B6** Let n be a positive integer. For i and j in $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, let $s(i, j)$ be the number of pairs (a, b) of nonnegative integers satisfying $ai + bj = n$. Let S be the n -by- n matrix whose (i, j) -entry is $s(i, j)$.

For example, when $n = 5$, we have $S = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Compute the determinant of S .