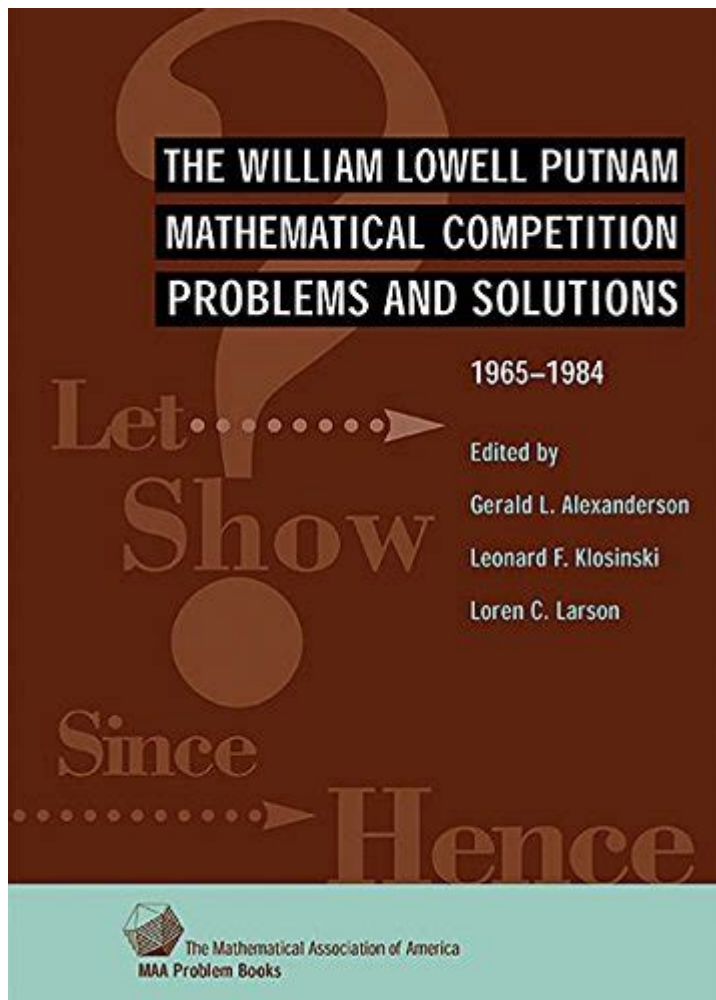


William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition Problems And Solutions



William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition problems and solutions are a cornerstone of mathematical competitions in the United States and Canada. Established in 1938, this prestigious competition is aimed at undergraduate students and has gained a reputation for its challenging problems that test not only knowledge but also creativity and problem-solving skills. In this article, we will explore the nature of the competition, examine some notable problems, and provide insights into the solutions, highlighting the strategies and methodologies used in tackling these mathematical challenges.

Overview of the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition

The William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition is organized annually by the Mathematical Association of America (MAA). The competition consists of two 3-hour sessions, held on the first Saturday of December, where participants face 12 problems in each session, totaling 6 hours of intensive mathematical reasoning.

Format and Scoring

- Each problem is scored out of 10 points, making the maximum possible score 120 points.
- Problems are designed to cover a wide range of mathematical topics, including but not limited to:
 - Algebra
 - Combinatorics
 - Geometry
 - Number Theory
 - Calculus
- The problems are known for their depth and often require innovative thinking rather than straightforward application of formulas.

Characteristics of Putnam Problems

Putnam problems are unique in several ways that contribute to their difficulty:

1. Creativity and Insight: Many problems require a deep understanding of mathematical concepts and the ability to see connections that are not immediately obvious.
2. Brevity and Clarity: Solutions must be concise and clearly articulated. Judges not only look for the correct answer but also for the logical progression of thoughts leading to that answer.
3. Diverse Topics: Participants must be well-rounded in various mathematical fields, as questions can come from any area of undergraduate mathematics.

Notable Putnam Problems and Solutions

To illustrate the nature of Putnam problems, we will look at a few notable examples from past competitions, along with their solutions.

Example Problem 1: 1985, Problem A3

Problem Statement: Let (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) be real numbers such that $(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = 0)$. Show that there exist real numbers (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) such that $(b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = 0)$ and $(b_i = a_i^2)$ for $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

Solution:

The problem asks for real numbers (b_i) that sum to zero while being squares of (a_i) . By the properties of squares, we realize that (b_i) will always be non-negative. Thus, if $(n > 1)$, we can choose one (a_i) to be negative and another to be positive, ensuring that their squares will not balance to zero. Hence, we conclude that such (b_i) exist when $(n \geq 2)$.

Example Problem 2: 2003, Problem B6

Problem Statement: Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree 2003 such that $f(x) = f(1-x)$ for all x . Find the maximum possible degree of $f(x)$ if $f(0) = 1$.

Solution:

Given that $f(x) = f(1-x)$, we deduce that f is symmetric about $x = \frac{1}{2}$. This implies that all odd degree terms must cancel out, leaving us with an even polynomial. The highest degree of f is thus limited to 2002, as any odd degree would violate the symmetry. Consequently, we conclude that the maximum degree is 2002.

Strategies for Solving Putnam Problems

To succeed in the Putnam competition, students should develop a range of strategies and techniques:

1. Understanding the Problem

- Read Carefully: Take your time to understand the problem statement fully. Misinterpretation can lead to incorrect approaches.
- Identify Key Ideas: Look for patterns or special cases that might simplify the problem.

2. Structured Approach to Solutions

- Work through Examples: Before diving into abstraction, consider specific cases which can lead to general insights.
- Break It Down: Divide the problem into smaller, manageable parts that can be tackled individually.

3. Collaboration and Discussion

- Form Study Groups: Discussing problems with peers can expose you to different perspectives and methodologies.
- Review Past Problems: Analyzing solutions to previous Putnam problems can provide insight into common techniques and approaches.

4. Practice and Time Management

- Mock Competitions: Simulate the pressure of the competition environment by timing yourself on past problems.
- Balanced Preparation: While it's crucial to practice problems, ensure you also dedicate

time to review theory and concepts.

Conclusion

The William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition presents a rigorous challenge for aspiring mathematicians and problem solvers. The problems and solutions reflect a depth of creativity and understanding that goes beyond rote learning. For participants, success in the Putnam competition involves not just mathematical knowledge but also strategic thinking, collaboration, and extensive practice.

As students continue to engage with the competition, they will not only hone their mathematical skills but also develop a profound appreciation for the beauty and intricacy of mathematics. Whether one is a seasoned competitor or a newcomer looking to challenge themselves, the Putnam competition offers an invaluable opportunity for growth and discovery in the world of mathematics.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition?

The William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition is an annual mathematics competition for undergraduate students in the United States and Canada. It is known for its challenging problems that test creativity, problem-solving skills, and mathematical knowledge.

How are the problems in the Putnam competition structured?

The Putnam competition consists of two 3-hour sessions, each containing 6 problems. The problems are designed to be difficult and require a deep understanding of mathematics, often involving creative approaches and advanced concepts.

Where can I find past Putnam competition problems and solutions?

Past Putnam competition problems and their solutions can be found on various mathematics websites, including the official Putnam competition website, university math department pages, and mathematical forums dedicated to problem-solving.

What topics are typically covered in the Putnam problems?

Putnam problems cover a wide range of topics including algebra, combinatorics, calculus, number theory, and geometry. The problems often require interdisciplinary knowledge

and innovative problem-solving techniques.

How can one prepare effectively for the Putnam competition?

Effective preparation for the Putnam competition includes studying past problems and solutions, participating in math clubs or study groups, taking advanced mathematics courses, and practicing problem-solving regularly to build intuition and familiarity with various topics.

What is the significance of the Putnam competition in the mathematical community?

The Putnam competition is highly regarded in the mathematical community as it identifies and nurtures mathematical talent among undergraduates. It also enhances problem-solving skills and promotes a culture of mathematical excellence, often leading to opportunities in academia and industry.

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