

**Time limit:** 50 minutes.

**Instructions:** This test contains 10 short answer questions. All answers must be expressed in simplest form unless specified otherwise.

**No calculators.**

1. Compute

$$\frac{5 + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{7 + \sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}} + \cdots + \frac{63 + \sqrt{992}}{\sqrt{31} + \sqrt{32}}.$$

2. Find the sum of the solution(s)  $x$  to the equation

$$x = \sqrt{2022 + \sqrt{2022 + x}}. \quad (1)$$

3. Compute  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2022} + \frac{1}{2023} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2064}} \right\rfloor$ .

4. Let the roots of

$$x^{2022} - 7x^{2021} + 8x^2 + 4x + 2$$

be  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{2022}$ , the roots of

$$x^{2022} - 8x^{2021} + 27x^2 + 9x + 3$$

be  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{2022}$ , and the roots of

$$x^{2022} - 9x^{2021} + 64x^2 + 16x + 4$$

be  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{2022}$ . Compute the value of

$$\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2022} r_i s_j + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2022} s_i t_j + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2022} t_i r_j.$$

5.  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  are real numbers such that  $xyz = 10$ . What is the maximum possible value of  $x^3 y^3 z^3 - 3x^4 - 12y^2 - 12z^4$ ?

6. Compute

$$\cot \left( \sum_{n=1}^{23} \cot^{-1} \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n 2k \right) \right).$$

7. Let  $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2022\}$  and let  $f : M \times M \rightarrow M$  such that for any  $a, b \in M$ ,

$$f(a, f(b, a)) = b$$

and  $f(x, x) \neq x$  for each  $x \in M$ . How many possible functions  $f$  are there (mod 1000)?

8. For all positive integers  $m > 10^{2022}$ , determine the maximum number of real solutions  $x > 0$  of the equation  $mx = \lfloor x^{11/10} \rfloor$ .

9. Let  $P(x) = 8x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1$  for  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . It is known that  $P$  has a root  $x_0 = p + \sqrt{q} + \sqrt[3]{r}$ , where  $p, q, r \in \mathbb{Q}, q \geq 0$ ; however,  $P$  has no *rational* roots. Find the smallest possible value of  $a + b$ .

10. Let  $f^1(x) = x^3 - 3x$ . Let  $f^n(x) = f(f^{n-1}(x))$ . Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be the set of roots of  $\frac{f^{2022}(x)}{x}$ . If

$$\sum_{r \in \mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{a^b - c}{d}$$

for positive integers  $a, b, c, d$ , where  $b$  is as large as possible and  $c$  and  $d$  are relatively prime, find  $a + b + c + d$ .