



## Number Theory A

1. Find the sum of all prime numbers  $p$  such that  $p$  divides

$$(p^2 + p + 20)^{p^2+p+2} + 4(p^2 + p + 22)^{p^2-p+4}.$$

2. Compute the sum of all positive integers whose positive divisors sum to 186.
3. Given  $k \geq 1$ , let  $p_k$  denote the  $k$ -th smallest prime number. If  $N$  is the number of ordered 4-tuples  $(a, b, c, d)$  of positive integers satisfying  $abcd = \prod_{k=1}^{2023} p_k$  with  $a < b$  and  $c < d$ , find  $N \pmod{1000}$ .
4. Find the number of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  of integers with  $0 \leq x < 2023$  and  $0 \leq y < 2023$  such that  $y^3 \equiv x^2 \pmod{2023}$ .
5. A positive integer  $\ell \geq 2$  is called *sweet* if there exists a positive integer  $n \geq 10$  such that when the leftmost nonzero decimal digit of  $n$  is deleted, the resulting number  $m$  satisfies  $n = m\ell$ . Let  $S$  denote the set of all sweet numbers  $\ell$ . If the sum  $\sum_{\ell \in S} \frac{1}{\ell-1}$  can be written as  $\frac{A}{B}$  for relatively prime positive integers  $A, B$ , find  $A + B$ .
6. Given a positive integer  $\ell$ , define the sequence  $\{a_n^{(\ell)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  such that  $a_n^{(\ell)} = \lfloor n + \sqrt[\ell]{n} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$  for all positive integers  $n$ . Let  $S$  denote the set of positive integers that appear in all three of the sequences  $\{a_n^{(2)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{a_n^{(3)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ , and  $\{a_n^{(4)}\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ . Find the sum of the elements of  $S$  that lie in the interval  $[1, 100]$ .
7. For a positive integer  $n$ , let  $f(n)$  be the number of integers  $m$  satisfying  $0 \leq m \leq n - 1$  such that there exists an integer solution to the congruence  $x^2 \equiv m \pmod{n}$ . It is given that as  $k$  goes to  $\infty$ , the value of  $f(225^k)/225^k$  converges to some rational number  $p/q$ , where  $p, q$  are relatively prime positive integers. Find  $p + q$ .
8. For  $n \geq 2$ , let  $\omega(n)$  denote the number of distinct prime factors of  $n$ . We set  $\omega(1) = 0$ . Compute the absolute value of

$$\sum_{n=1}^{160} (-1)^{\omega(n)} \left\lfloor \frac{160}{n} \right\rfloor.$$

Name:

Team:

Write answers in table below:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8