

**HMIC 2022**  
**March 31–April 6, 2022**

1. [6] Is

$$\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2022^{k!}} \right)$$

rational?

2. [6] Does there exist a regular pentagon whose vertices lie on the edges of a cube?
3. [8] For a nonnegative integer  $n$ , let  $s(n)$  be the sum of the digits of the binary representation of  $n$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{2^{2022}-1} \frac{(-1)^{s(n)}}{2022+n} > 0.$$

4. [10] Call a simple graph  $G$  *quasicolorable* if we can color each edge blue, red, green, or white such that
- for each vertex  $v$  of degree 3 in  $G$ , the three edges incident to  $v$  are either (1) red, green, and blue, or (2) all white,
  - not all edges are white.

A simple connected graph  $G$  has  $a$  vertices of degree 4,  $b$  vertices of degree 3, and no other vertices, where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive integers. Find the smallest real number  $c$  so that the following statement is true: “If  $a/b > c$ , then  $G$  must be quasicolorable.”

5. [12] Let  $p$  be a prime and let  $\mathbb{F}_p$  be the set of integers modulo  $p$ . Call a function  $f: \mathbb{F}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$  *quasiperiodic* if there exist  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_p$ , not both zero, so that  $f(x+a, y+b) = f(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{F}_p$ . Find the number of functions  $\mathbb{F}_p^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$  that can be written as the sum of some number of quasiperiodic functions.