

## Solution to Problems ♠-10

**Problem A:** *How many solutions in nonnegative integers are there to the equation*

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 105 \quad ?$$

**Answer:**

Every solution to our equation (in nonnegative integers) corresponds to placing 3 dividers in a sequence of 105 stones, thus creating 4 bins.

$$x_1 \text{ stones} \mid x_2 \text{ stones} \mid x_3 \text{ stones} \mid x_4 \text{ stones}$$

And vice versa. (Note: if  $x_i = 0$  then two dividers  $\mid$  are adjacent.) Thus the problem asks in how many ways we may place 3 dividers between 105 objects. This amounts to choosing 3 spots out of  $105 + 3$  places, so it can be done in

$$\binom{105 + 3}{3} = \frac{108!}{3! \cdot 105!} = \frac{108 \cdot 107 \cdot 106}{6} = 204156$$

ways.

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**Problem B:** Find the absolute maximum value of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + |x|} + \frac{1}{1 + |x - 2|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**Answer:** We note that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-(x-2)} & \text{if } x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-(x-2)} & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 2, \\ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+(x-2)} & \text{if } x \geq 2, \end{cases}$$

and clearly the function  $f$  is continuous on its domain  $\mathbb{R}$  and differentiable on the intervals  $(-\infty, 0)$ ,  $(0, 2)$  and  $(2, \infty)$ . Moreover,

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} & \text{if } x < 0, \\ \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} & \text{if } 0 < x < 2, \\ \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} & \text{if } x > 2. \end{cases}$$

Plainly,

if  $x < 0$  then  $f'(x) > 0$ ,

if  $x > 2$  then  $f'(x) < 0$ .

Also, for  $x \in (0, 2)$  we have

$$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{1}{(3-x)^2} = \frac{8(x-1)}{(3-x)^2 \cdot (x+1)^2}.$$

Therefore,

if  $0 < x < 1$  then  $f'(x) < 0$ ,

if  $1 < x < 2$  then  $f'(x) > 0$ , and

$f'(1) = 0$ .

Consequently, by the First Derivative Test, the local maxima of the function  $f$  are at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2$ , where takes the value  $4/3$ . Therefore,  $4/3$  is the absolute maximum value of  $f$ .

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