1. Let i be a root of the equation $x^2 + 1 = 0$ and let ω be a root of the equation $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$. Construct a polynomial

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \ldots + a_n x^n$$

where a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n are all integers such that $f(i + \omega) = 0$.

2. Let a be a fixed real number. Consider the equation

$$(x+2)^2(x+7)^2 + a = 0, \ x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where R is the set of real numbers. For what values of a, will the equation have exactly one double-root?

- 3. Let A and B be variable points on x-axis and y-axis respectively such that the line segment AB is in the first quadrant and of a fixed length 2d. Let C be the mid-point of AB and P be a point such that
 - (a) P and the origin are on the opposite sides of AB and,
 - (b) PC is a line segment of length d which is perpendicular to AB.

Find the locus of P.

4. Let a real-valued sequence $\{x_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ be such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n x_n = 0.$$

Find all possible real values of t such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n (\log n)^t = 0.$

- 5. Prove that the largest pentagon (in terms of area) that can be inscribed in a circle of radius 1 is regular (i.e., has equal sides).
- 6. Prove that the family of curves

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$$

satisfies

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(a^2 - b^2) = (x + y\frac{dy}{dx}) (x\frac{dy}{dx} - y).$$



- 7. Consider a right-angled triangle with integer-valued sides a < b < cwhere a, b, c are pairwise co-prime. Let d = c - b. Suppose d divides a. Then
 - (a) Prove that $d \leq 2$.
 - (b) Find all such triangles (i.e. all possible triplets a, b, c) with perimeter less than 100.
- 8. A finite sequence of numbers (a_1, \ldots, a_n) is said to be *alternating* if

 $a_1 > a_2, a_2 < a_3, a_3 > a_4, a_4 < a_5, \dots$ or $a_1 < a_2, a_2 > a_3, a_3 < a_4, a_4 > a_5, \dots$

How many alternating sequences of length 5, with *distinct* numbers a_1, \ldots, a_5 can be formed such that $a_i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, 20\}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 5$?

