## CML 3 Sample

1. _ A positive number is called $n$-primable if it is divisible by $n$ and each of its digits is a one-digit prime number. How many 3 -primable positive integers are there that are less than 1000 ?
2. $\qquad$ What is the sum of all positive integers $q$ such that $\frac{n^{7}-n^{3}}{q}$ is an integer for every positive $\overline{\text { integer } n>2021}$ ?
3. $\qquad$ What is the sum of the numbers less than 200 that have exactly 9 divisors?
4. $\qquad$ The product of a set of positive integers is 144 . What is the least possible sum of this set of positive integers?
5. $\qquad$ $A, B, C$ and $D$ are distinct positive integers such that the product $A B=60$, the product $\overline{C D=60}$ and $A-B=C+D$. What is the value of $A$ ?
6. $\qquad$ In base $b, 441_{b}$ is equal to $n^{2}$ in base 10 , and $351_{b}$ is equal to $(n-2)^{2}$ in base 10 . What is the value of $b$, expressed in base 10 ?
7. $\qquad$ What is the greatest prime factor of $12!+14$ !? (Reminder: If $n$ is a positive integer, then $n$ ! stands for the product $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots \cdots(n-1) \cdot n$.)
8. $\qquad$ The base-10 numbers 217 and 45 are multiplied. The product is then written in base-6. What is the units digit of the base-6 representation?
9. $\qquad$ How many of the divisors of 8 ! are larger than 7 !?
10. $\qquad$ Jan is thinking of a positive integer. Her integer has exactly 16 positive divisors, two of which are 12 and 15 . What is Jan's number?
