



Rallye Mathématiques 2014/2015 du Cantal  
 Corrections  
 First round CM1/CM2/6ème December 2014

**Problème n°1: Fruit candy**

**12 Points**

Let's start with the latest information: "The product of the three numbers is 36"  
 Students can try to find all the products of three numbers equal to 36:

$2 \times 2 \times 9, 3 \times 3 \times 4, 2 \times 3 \times 6, 1 \times 1 \times 36$

"The number of candy orange is the same as that of violet sweets", so we can eliminate the hypothesis  $2 \times 3 \times 6$

"There is an odd number of candies in the package" so can we eliminate the assumption  $3 \times 3 \times 4$  because  $4 + 3 + 3 = 10$  and 10 is even and hypothesis  $1 \times 1 \times 36$  for  $36 + 1 + 1 = 38$  and 38 is even

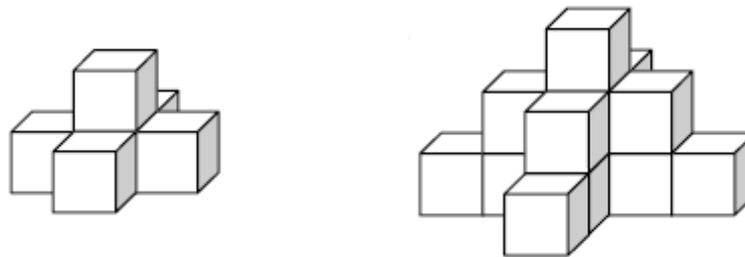
So the only valid assumption  $2 \times 2 \times 9$

"The candy raspberry are the most numerous" So he has **9 candy raspberry, 2 violet sweets and 2 candy orange.**



**Problème n°2: Building kit**

**14 points**



Note that each floor has 4 cubes more than the previous. The total number of cubes used is the sum:

$1+ 5+ 9+ 13+ 17+ 21+ 25+ 29+ 33+ 37.$

We can also see that there are 4 piles of 1 cube, 4 x 2 cubes, ..., 4 x 9 cubes, and a stack of 10 cubes. The calculation can then be performed as follows:

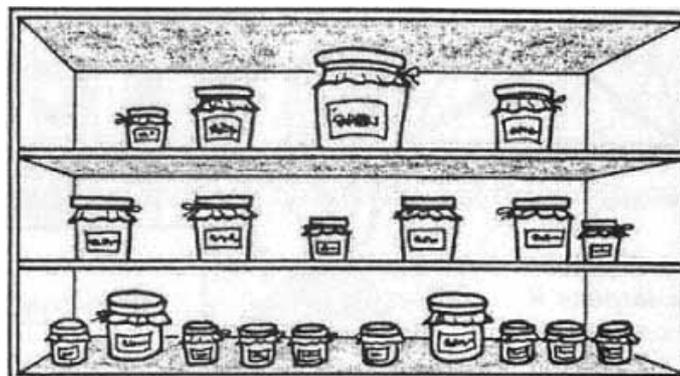
$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 45. \quad 4 \times 45 = 180. \quad 180 + 10 = 190.$

So you need 190 cubes to build this stack of 10 floors.

**Answer: It will take 190 cubes to build the 10 floors pile**

**Problème n°3: Lakka Jam** (Framboise arctique fréquente en Finlande)

**16 points**



Find the weight of a small pot a medium pot and a large pot

For an adult, the data of the problem can be expressed in the form of a system of three linear equations with three unknowns, whose resolution is not difficult.

But a more basic reasoning, accessible to students, can be performed after calculating that jam mass on each shelf is 2400 grams (8400: 3)

- Comparing the top shelf and the bottom (where there are two medium pots on each of the shelves), we deduce that a large pot equivalents to 7 small pots.

- Similarly, comparing the two bottom shelves, we deduce that two medium pots equivalents to 6 small pots, that is to say an medium pot equivalents 3 small pots.

Ultimately, we can say that the weight on each shelf equivalent to 14 small pots

therefore the weight of a small pot is **200 g** (2400: 14)

The weight of an medium pot is triple that of a small pot: **600g**

The weight of a big pot is 7 times that of a small pot: **1400g.**

**Problème n°4: Weird !**

**15 points**

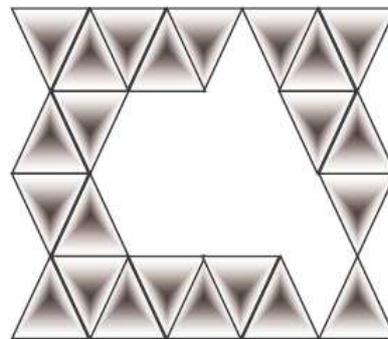
**Students will seek the number which is in both the tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, it is 60. The response is therefore  $60 + 1 = 61$**



**Réponse : 61  $(2 \times 30) + 1 ; (3 \times 20) + 1 ; (4 \times 15) + 1 ; (5 \times 12) + 1 ; (6 \times 10) + 1$**

**Problème n°5 : Stop gap**

**10 Points**



**The answer is 13.**

**Problème n°6 : The travellers**

**20 points**

	Catalonia	Belgium	Finland	France
Babette	x	o	o	o
Helina	o	x	o	o
Carne	o	o	x	o
Maureen	o	o	o	x

	Car	Boat	Bus	Plane
Babette	o	o	x	o
Helina	o	x	o	o
Carne	o	o	o	x
Maureen	x	o	o	o