

Curriculum Inspirations

Inspiring students with rich content from the
MAA American Mathematics Competitions



Curriculum Burst 109: A Weird Calculator

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A certain calculator has only two keys $[+1]$ and $[\times 2]$. When you press one of the keys, the calculator automatically displays the result. For instance, if the calculator originally displayed “9” and you pressed $[+1]$, it would display “10.” If you then pressed $[\times 2]$, it would display “20.” Starting with the display “1,” what is the fewest number of keystrokes you would need to reach “200”?

QUICK STATS:

MAA AMC GRADE LEVEL

This question is appropriate for the middle-school grade levels.

MATHEMATICAL TOPICS

Number Sense

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

- 6.EE.1** Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.
- 6.EE.2b** Identify parts of an expression using mathematical terms (sum, term, product, factor, quotient, coefficient); view one or more parts of an expression as a single entity.
- 7.EE.1** Apply properties of operations as strategies to add, subtract, factor, and expand linear expressions with rational coefficients.

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE STANDARDS

- MP1** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MP2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP3** Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MP7** Look for and make use of structure.

PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGY

ESSAY 2: [DO SOMETHING](#)

SOURCE: This is question # 24 from the 2005 MAA AMC 8 Competition.

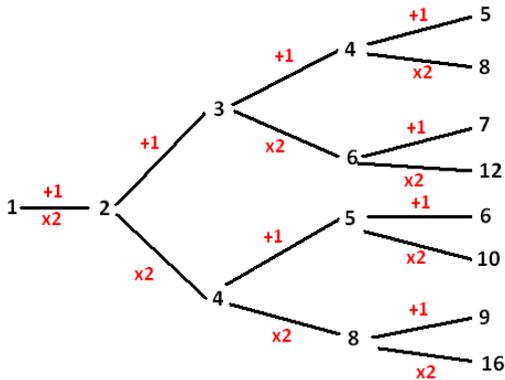


THE PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS:

The best, and most appropriate, first step is always ...

STEP 1: Read the question, have an emotional reaction to it, take a deep breath, and then reread the question.

You know, I am just going to try going through all the possibilities! I need to get a feel for it. How about a diagram like this?



Okay. This is getting pretty overwhelming pretty quickly! But I do see that the $[\times 2]$ operation gets to bigger numbers more quickly. So maybe we can do lots of $[\times 2]$ s and get to 200?

Well, we can try to get to 100 and then do $[\times 2]$. Actually to 50 and then do $[\times 2]$ and $[\times 2]$. Actually to 25 and then do three $[\times 2]$ s.

Hmm. To get 25 we have to do a $[+1]$ from 24. But thinking backwards this way is good and shows me how to get to 200 in nine moves:

1 $[\times 2]$ 2 $[+1]$ 3 $[\times 2]$ 6 $[\times 2]$ 12 $[\times 2]$ 24 $[+1]$ 25 $[\times 2]$ 50 $[\times 2]$ 100 $[\times 2]$ 200

Now the question is: Is this the best number? Could we get to 200 in just eight moves?

Hmm.

Well, 200 could come from 100 with $[\times 2]$, or it could come from 198 from $[+1]$ and $[+1]$. So we have two options to explore:

1. Can we reach 100 in seven moves?
2. Can we reach 198 in six moves?

Actually, the answer to the second question is no. Since $2^6 = 64$ and the $[\times 2]$ gets us to big numbers the quickest, we can't reach 198 in six moves.

Option 1? It splits into two possibilities:

3. Can we reach 50 in six moves?
4. Can we reach 98 in five moves?

Again, the second option is out because 2^5 is only 32.

Option 3 splits:

5. Can we reach 25 in five moves?
6. Can we reach 48 in four moves?

The second is out (as $2^4 = 16$ is not large enough.)

Option five becomes:

7. Can we reach 24 in four moves?

And the answer is no because, again, $2^4 = 16$ is not large enough. Phew!

It is impossible to reach 200 in eight moves, but it can be obtained in nine. The answer to the question is 9.

Extension 1: What is the minimum number of keystrokes needed to get to one million?

Extension 2: How many different numbers can you obtain if each button $[+1]$ and $[\times 2]$ is pressed once in some order? Each pressed twice? Each pressed five times?

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