

**2020 China National Olympiad**
[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c1018560](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c1018560)

by Henry\_2001, WypHxr, mofumofu

**Day 1** Nov. 25th, 2019

- 
- 1** Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{41} \in \mathbb{R}$ , such that  $a_{41} = a_1$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^{40} a_i = 0$ , and for any  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 40$ ,  $|a_i - a_{i+1}| \leq 1$ . Determine the greatest possible value of (1)  $a_{10} + a_{20} + a_{30} + a_{40}$ ; (2)  $a_{10} \cdot a_{20} + a_{30} \cdot a_{40}$ .
- 
- 2** In triangle  $ABC$ ,  $AB > AC$ . The bisector of  $\angle BAC$  meets  $BC$  at  $D$ .  $P$  is on line  $DA$ , such that  $A$  lies between  $P$  and  $D$ .  $PQ$  is tangent to  $\odot(ABD)$  at  $Q$ .  $PR$  is tangent to  $\odot(ACD)$  at  $R$ .  $CQ$  meets  $BR$  at  $K$ . The line parallel to  $BC$  and passing through  $K$  meets  $QD$ ,  $AD$ ,  $RD$  at  $E$ ,  $L$ ,  $F$ , respectively. Prove that  $EL = KF$ .
- 
- 3** Let  $S$  be a set,  $|S| = 35$ . A set  $F$  of mappings from  $S$  to itself is called to be satisfying property  $P(k)$ , if for any  $x, y \in S$ , there exist  $f_1, \dots, f_k \in F$  (not necessarily different), such that  $f_k(f_{k-1}(\dots(f_1(x)))) = f_k(f_{k-1}(\dots(f_1(y))))$ . Find the least positive integer  $m$ , such that if  $F$  satisfies property  $P(2019)$ , then it also satisfies property  $P(m)$ .
- 

**Day 2** Nov. 26th, 2019

- 
- 4** Find the largest positive constant  $C$  such that the following is satisfied: Given  $n$  arcs (containing their endpoints)  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$  on the circumference of a circle, where among all sets of three arcs  $(A_i, A_j, A_k)$  ( $1 \leq i < j < k \leq n$ ), at least half of them has  $A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k$  nonempty, then there exists  $l > Cn$ , such that we can choose  $l$  arcs among  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ , whose intersection is nonempty.
- 
- 5** Given any positive integer  $c$ , denote  $p(c)$  as the largest prime factor of  $c$ . A sequence  $\{a_n\}$  of positive integers satisfies  $a_1 > 1$  and  $a_{n+1} = a_n + p(a_n)$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Prove that there must exist at least one perfect square in sequence  $\{a_n\}$ .
- 
- 6** Does there exist positive reals  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{19}$ , such that the polynomial  $P(x) = x^{20} + a_{19}x^{19} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$  does not have any real roots, yet all polynomials formed from swapping any two coefficients  $a_i, a_j$  has at least one real root?
-