

## **AoPS Community**

## **Canada National Olympiad 2020**

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c1094141 by SpecialBeing2017

- 1 There are  $n \ge 3$  distinct positive real numbers. Show that there are at most n 2 different integer power of three that can be written as the sum of three distinct elements from these n numbers.
- **2** *ABCD* is a fixed rhombus. Segment *PQ* is tangent to the inscribed circle of *ABCD*, where *P* is on side *AB*, *Q* is on side *AD*. Show that, when segment *PQ* is moving, the area of  $\Delta CPQ$  is a constant.
- **3** There are finite many coins in Davids purse. The values of these coins are pair wisely distinct positive integers. Is that possible to make such a purse, such that David has exactly 2020 different ways to select the coins in his purse and the sum of these selected coins is 2020?
- 4  $S = \{1, 4, 8, 9, 16, ...\}$  is the set of perfect integer power. ( $S = \{n^k | n, k \in Z, k \ge 2\}$ .) We arrange the elements in S into an increasing sequence  $\{a_i\}$ . Show that there are infinite many n, such that  $9999|a_{n+1} a_n$
- 5 Simple graph G has 19998 vertices. For any subgraph  $\overline{G}$  of G with 9999 vertices,  $\overline{G}$  has at least 9999 edges. Find the minimum number of edges in G

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