

**Germany Team Selection Test 2019**

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– VAIMO 1

- 1 Let  $\mathbb{Q}^+$  denote the set of all positive rational numbers. Determine all functions  $f : \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$  satisfying

$$f(x^2 f(y)^2) = f(x^2) f(y)$$

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{Q}^+$

- 2 Let  $ABC$  be a triangle with  $AB = AC$ , and let  $M$  be the midpoint of  $BC$ . Let  $P$  be a point such that  $PB < PC$  and  $PA$  is parallel to  $BC$ . Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be points on the lines  $PB$  and  $PC$ , respectively, so that  $B$  lies on the segment  $PX$ ,  $C$  lies on the segment  $PY$ , and  $\angle PXM = \angle PYM$ . Prove that the quadrilateral  $APXY$  is cyclic.

- 3 Let  $n$  be a given positive integer. Sisyphus performs a sequence of turns on a board consisting of  $n+1$  squares in a row, numbered 0 to  $n$  from left to right. Initially,  $n$  stones are put into square 0, and the other squares are empty. At every turn, Sisyphus chooses any nonempty square, say with  $k$  stones, takes one of these stones and moves it to the right by at most  $k$  squares (the stone should stay within the board). Sisyphus' aim is to move all  $n$  stones to square  $n$ . Prove that Sisyphus cannot reach the aim in less than

$$\left\lceil \frac{n}{1} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{3} \right\rceil + \cdots + \left\lceil \frac{n}{n} \right\rceil$$

turns. (As usual,  $\lceil x \rceil$  stands for the least integer not smaller than  $x$ .)

– VAIMO 2

- 1 Determine all pairs  $(n, k)$  of distinct positive integers such that there exists a positive integer  $s$  for which the number of divisors of  $sn$  and of  $sk$  are equal.

- 2 Does there exist a subset  $M$  of positive integers such that for all positive rational numbers  $r < 1$  there exists exactly one finite subset  $S$  of  $M$  like  $S$  such that sum of reciprocals of elements in  $S$  equals  $r$ .

- 3 A point  $T$  is chosen inside a triangle  $ABC$ . Let  $A_1, B_1$ , and  $C_1$  be the reflections of  $T$  in  $BC, CA$ , and  $AB$ , respectively. Let  $\Omega$  be the circumcircle of the triangle  $A_1B_1C_1$ . The lines  $A_1T, B_1T$ , and  $C_1T$  meet  $\Omega$  again at  $A_2, B_2$ , and  $C_2$ , respectively. Prove that the lines  $AA_2, BB_2$ , and  $CC_2$  are concurrent on  $\Omega$ .

*Proposed by Mongolia*