

**Saudi Arabia Team Selection Test for Balkan Math Olympiad 2015**

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by parmenides51

– Day I

- 1** Prove that for any integer  $n \geq 2$ , there exists a unique finite sequence  $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n$  of real numbers which satisfies  $x_0 = x_n = 0$  and  $x_{i+1} - 8x_i^3 - 4x_i + 3x_{i-1} + 1 = 0$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ . Prove moreover that  $|x_i| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ .

Nguy n Duy Thi Sn

- 2** Given 2015 subsets  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{2015}$  of the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$  such that  $|A_i| \geq 2$  for every  $i \geq 1$  and  $|A_i \cap A_j| \geq 1$  for every  $1 \leq i < j \leq 2015$ . Prove that  $k = 3$  is the smallest number of colors such that we can always color the elements of the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, 1000\}$  by  $k$  colors with the property that the subset  $A_i$  has at least two elements of different colors for every  $i \geq 1$ .

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- 3** Let  $ABC$  be a triangle,  $\Gamma$  its circumcircle,  $I$  its incenter, and  $\omega$  a tangent circle to the line  $AI$  at  $I$  and to the side  $BC$ . Prove that the circles  $\Gamma$  and  $\omega$  are tangent.

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- 4** Let  $n \geq 2$  be an integer and  $p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_n$  prime numbers. Prove that there exists an integer  $k$  relatively prime with  $p_1 p_2 \dots p_n$  and such that  $\gcd(k + p_1 p_2 \dots p_i, p_1 p_2 \dots p_n) = 1$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ .

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– Day II

- 1** Find all strictly increasing functions  $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that for any  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  there exists a  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $f(k) = f(m) - f(n)$ .

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- 2** Find the number of 6-tuples  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6)$  of distinct positive integers satisfying the following two conditions:

(a)  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 30$

- (b) We can write  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$  on sides of a hexagon such that after a finite number of time choosing a vertex of the hexagon and adding 1 to the two numbers written on two sides adjacent to the vertex, we obtain a hexagon with equal numbers on its sides.

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- 3** Let  $ABC$  be a triangle,  $H_a, H_b$  and  $H_c$  the feet of its altitudes from  $A, B$  and  $C$ , respectively,  $T_a, T_b, T_c$  its touchpoints of the incircle with the sides  $BC, CA$  and  $AB$ , respectively. The circumcircles of triangles  $AH_bH_c$  and  $AT_bT_c$  intersect again at  $A'$ . The circumcircles of triangles  $BH_cH_a$  and  $BT_cT_a$  intersect again at  $B'$ . The circumcircles of triangles  $CH_aH_b$  and  $CT_aT_b$  intersect again at  $C'$ . Prove that the points  $A', B', C'$  are collinear.

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- 4** Prove that there exist infinitely many non prime positive integers  $n$  such that  $7^{n-1} - 3^{n-1}$  is divisible by  $n$ .

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