

## **AoPS Community**

## 2015 Germany Team Selection Test

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c133020 by Tintarn, Kezer, hajimbrak

-	VAIMO 1
1	Find the least positive integer n, such that there is a polynomial
	$P(x) = a_{2n}x^{2n} + a_{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$
	with real coefficients that satisfies both of the following properties: - For $i = 0, 1,, 2n$ it is $2014 \le a_i \le 2015$ . - There is a real number $\xi$ with $P(\xi) = 0$ .
2	A positive integer $n$ is called <i>naughty</i> if it can be written in the form $n = a^b + b$ with integers $a, b \ge 2$ . Is there a sequence of 102 consecutive positive integers such that exactly 100 of those numbers are naughty?
3	Let $ABC$ be an acute triangle with $ AB  \neq  AC $ and the midpoints of segments $[AB]$ and $[AC]$ be $D$ resp. $E$ . The circumcircles of the triangles $BCD$ and $BCE$ intersect the circumcircle of triangle $ADE$ in $P$ resp. $Q$ with $P \neq D$ and $Q \neq E$ . Prove $ AP  =  AQ $ .
	[i](Notation: $ \cdot $ denotes the length of a segment and $[\cdot]$ denotes the line segment.)[/i]
-	VAIMO 2
1	Determine all pairs $(x, y)$ of positive integers such that
	$\sqrt[3]{7x^2 - 13xy + 7y^2} =  x - y  + 1.$
	Proposed by Titu Andreescu, USA
2	Let $ABC$ be an acute triangle with the circumcircle $k$ and incenter $I$ . The perpendicular through $I$ in $CI$ intersects segment $[BC]$ in $U$ and $k$ in $V$ . In particular $V$ and $A$ are on different sides of $BC$ . The parallel line through $U$ to $AI$ intersects $AV$ in $X$ . Prove: If $XI$ and $AI$ are perpendicular to each other, then $XI$ intersects segment $[AC]$ in its midpoint $M$ .

[i](Notation:  $[\cdot]$  denotes the line segment.)[/i]

## **AoPS Community**

## 2015 Germany Team Selection Test

**3** Construct a tetromino by attaching two  $2 \times 1$  dominoes along their longer sides such that the midpoint of the longer side of one domino is a corner of the other domino. This construction yields two kinds of tetrominoes with opposite orientations. Let us call them *S*- and *Z*-tetrominoes, respectively.

Assume that a lattice polygon P can be tiled with S-tetrominoes. Prove that no matter how we tile P using only S- and Z-tetrominoes, we always use an even number of Z-tetrominoes.

Proposed by Tamas Fleiner and Peter Pal Pach, Hungary

Act of Problem Solving is an ACS WASC Accredited School.