



## **AoPS Community**

## EGMO Team Selection Test for Brazil 2021

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c2004967 by mathisreal

1	Let $x_0, x_1, x_2, \ldots$ be a infinite sequence of real numbers, such that the following three equalities are true: I- $x_{2k} = (4x_{2k-1} - x_{2k-2})^2$ , for $k \ge 1$ II- $x_{2k+1} =  \frac{x_{2k}}{4} - k^2 $ , for $k \ge 0$ III- $x_0 = 1$ a) Determine the value of $x_{2022}$ b) Prove that there are infinite many positive integers $k$ , such that $2021 x_{2k+1}$
2	Let $a, b, k$ be positive integers such that $gcd(a, b)^2 + lcm(a, b)^2 + a^2b^2 = 2020^k$ Prove that $k$ is an even number.
3	Let $ABC$ be an acute-angled triangle with $AC > AB$ , and $\Omega$ is your circumcircle. Let $P$ be the midpoint of the arc $BC$ of $\Omega$ (not containing $A$ ) and $Q$ be the midpoint of the arc $BC$ of $\Omega$ (containing the point $A$ ). Let $M$ be the foot of perpendicular of $Q$ on the line $AC$ . Prove that the circumcircle of $\triangle AMB$ cut the segment $AP$ in your midpoint.
4	The <i>duchess</i> is a chess piece such that the duchess attacks all the cells in two of the four diagonals which she is contained (the directions of the attack can vary to two different duchesses). Determine the greatest integer $n$ , such that we can put $n$ duchesses in a table $8 \times 8$ and none duchess attacks other duchess. Note: The attack diagonals can be "outside" the table; for instance, a duchess on the top-leftmost cell we can choose attack or not the main diagonal of the table $8 \times 8$ .
5	Let S be a set, such that for every positive integer n, we have $ S \cap T  = 1$ , where $T = \{n, 2n, 3n\}$ . Prove that if $2 \in S$ , then $13824 \notin S$ .
6	A plane geometric figure of $n$ sides with the vertices $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n$ ( $A_i$ is adjacent to $A_{i+1}$ for every $i$ integer where $1 \le i \le n-1$ and $A_n$ is adjacent to $A_1$ ) is called <i>brazilian</i> if: I - The segment $A_jA_{j+1}$ is equal to $(\sqrt{2})^{j-1}$ , for every $j$ with $1 \le j \le n-1$ . II- The angles $\angle A_kA_{k+1}A_{k+2} = 135^\circ$ , for every $k$ with $1 \le k \le n-2$ . <b>Note 1</b> : The figure can be convex or not convex, and your sides can be crossed. <b>Note 2</b> : The angles are in counterclockwise. a) Find the length of the segment $A_nA_1$ for a brazilian figure with $n = 5$ . b) Find the length of the segment $A_nA_1$ for a brazilian figure with $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ .
7	The incircle $\omega$ of a triangle ABC touches the sides BC AC AB in the points D E E respec-

7 The incircle  $\omega$  of a triangle *ABC* touches the sides *BC*, *AC*, *AB* in the points *D*, *E*, *F* respectively. Two different points *K* and *L* are chosen in  $\omega$  such that  $\angle CKE + \angle BKF = \angle CLE + \angle BKF = \angle BKF = \angle CLE + \angle BKF = \angle B$ 

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 $\angle BLF = 180^{\circ}$ . Prove that the line *KL* is in the same distance to the point *D*, *E*, and *F*.

**8** Let *n* be a positive integer, such that 125n + 22 is a power of 3. Prove that 125n + 29 has a prime factor greater than 100.

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