

The problems from the 28th Macedonian Mathematical Olympiad
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by steppewolf, clair23

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Problem 1 Let $(a_n)_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ be a sequence defined recursively as follows: $a_1 = 1$ and

$$a_{n+1} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n ka_k$$

For every $n > 1$, prove that $\sqrt[n]{a_n} < \frac{n+1}{2}$.

Problem 2 In the City of Islands there are 2021 islands connected by bridges. For any given pair of islands A and B , one can go from island A to island B using the bridges. Moreover, for any four islands A_1, A_2, A_3 and A_4 : if there is a bridge from A_i to A_{i+1} for each $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, then there is a bridge between A_j and A_k for some $j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with $|j - k| = 2$. Show that there is at least one island which is connected to any other island by a bridge.

Problem 3 Let $ABCD$ be a trapezoid with $AD \parallel BC$ and $\angle BCD < \angle ABC < 90^\circ$. Let E be the intersection point of the diagonals AC and BD . The circumcircle ω of $\triangle BEC$ intersects the segment CD at X . The lines AX and BC intersect at Y , while the lines BX and AD intersect at Z . Prove that the line EZ is tangent to ω iff the line BE is tangent to the circumcircle of $\triangle BXY$.

Problem 4 For a fixed positive integer $n \geq 3$ we are given a $n \times n$ board with all unit squares initially white. We define a *floating plus* as a 5-tuple (M, L, R, A, B) of unit squares such that L is in the same row and left of M , R is in the same row and right of M , A is in the same column and above M and B is in the same column and below M . It is possible for M to form a floating plus with unit squares that are not next to it. Find the largest positive integer k (depending on n) such that we can color some k squares black in such a way that there is no black colored floating plus.

Proposed by Nikola Velov

Problem 5 Let $(x_n)_{n=1}^{+\infty}$ be a sequence defined recursively with $x_{n+1} = x_n(x_n - 2)$ and $x_1 = \frac{7}{2}$. Let $x_{2021} = \frac{a}{b}$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ are coprime. Show that if p is a prime divisor of a , then either $3|p - 1$ or $p = 3$.

Proposed by Nikola Velov