Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## Round 4

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c2016274
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- Day 1

Problem 1 Let $M$ be a point on the altitude $C D$ of an acute-angled triangle $A B C$, and $K$ and $L$ the orthogonal projections of $M$ on $A C$ and $B C$. Suppose that the incenter and circumcenter of the triangle lie on the segment $K L$.
(a) Prove that $C D=R+r$, where $R$ and $r$ are the circumradius and inradius, respectively.
(b) Find the minimum value of the ratio $C M: C D$.

Problem 2 Let $K$ be a cube with edge $n$, where $n>2$ is an even integer. Cube $K$ is divided into $n^{3}$ unit cubes. We call any set of $n^{2}$ unit cubes lying on the same horizontal or vertical level a layer. We dispose of $\frac{n^{3}}{4}$ colors, in each of which we paint exactly 4 unit cubes. Prove that we can always select $n$ unit cubes of distinct colors, no two of which lie on the same layer.

Problem 3 Prove that for every prime number $p \geq 5$,
(a) $p^{3}$ divides $\binom{2 p}{p}-2$;
(b) $p^{3}$ divides $\binom{k p}{p}-k$ for every natural number $k$.

## - Day 2

Problem 4 Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial of degree $n$ with real coefficients, having $n$ (not necessarily distinct) real roots. Prove that for all real $x$,

$$
f(x) f^{\prime \prime}(x) \leq f^{\prime}(x)^{2}
$$

Problem 5 On a unit circle with center $O, A B$ is an arc with the central angle $\alpha<90^{\circ}$. Point $H$ is the foot of the perpendicular from $A$ to $O B, T$ is a point on $\operatorname{arc} A B$, and $l$ is the tangent to the circle at $T$. The line $l$ and the angle $A H B$ form a triangle $\Delta$.
(a) Prove that the area of $\Delta$ is minimal when $T$ is the midpoint of arc $A B$.
(b) Prove that if $S_{\alpha}$ is the minimal area of $\Delta$ then the function $\frac{S_{\alpha}}{\alpha}$ has a limit when $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ and find this limit.

Problem 6 White and black checkers are put on the squares of an $n \times n$ chessboard ( $n \geq 2$ ) according to the following rule. Initially, a black checker is put on an arbitrary square. In every consequent step, a white checker is put on a free square, whereby all checkers on the squares neighboring
by side are replaced by checkers of the opposite colors. This process is continued until there is a checker on every square. Prove that in the final configuration there is at least one black checker.

