

### **AoPS Community**

## 1991 Bulgaria National Olympiad

#### Round 4

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c2016274 by jasperE3

– Day 1

**Problem 1** Let M be a point on the altitude CD of an acute-angled triangle ABC, and K and L the orthogonal projections of M on AC and BC. Suppose that the incenter and circumcenter of the triangle lie on the segment KL.

(a) Prove that CD = R + r, where R and r are the circumradius and inradius, respectively. (b) Find the minimum value of the ratio CM : CD.

**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  $p \ge 5$ ,

(a)  $p^3$  divides  $\binom{2p}{p} - 2$ ; (b)  $p^3$  divides  $\binom{kp}{p} - k$  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,

$$f(x)f''(x) \le f'(x)^2.$$

**Problem 5** On a unit circle with center O, AB is an arc with the central angle  $\alpha < 90^{\circ}$ . Point H is the foot of the perpendicular from A to OB, T is a point on arc AB, and l is the tangent to the circle at T. The line l and the angle AHB form a triangle  $\Delta$ .

(a) Prove that the area of  $\Delta$  is minimal when *T* is the midpoint of arc *AB*.

(b) Prove that if  $S_{\alpha}$  is the minimal area of  $\Delta$  then the function  $\frac{S_{\alpha}}{\alpha}$  has a limit when  $\alpha \to 0$  and find this limit.

**Problem 6** White and black checkers are put on the squares of an  $n \times n$  chessboard ( $n \ge 2$ ) 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

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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.

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