## AoPS Community

## Round 4

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c2384801
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## - Day 1

Problem 1 Find all pairs of natural numbers $(m, n)$ bigger than 1 for which $2^{m}+3^{n}$ is the square of whole number.
I. Tonov

Problem 2 Let $F$ be a polygon the boundary of which is a broken line with vertices in the knots (units) of a given in advance regular square network. If $k$ is the count of knots of the network situated over the boundary of $F$, and $\ell$ is the count of the knots of the network lying inside $F$, prove that if the surface of every square from the network is 1 , then the surface $S$ of $F$ is calculated with the formulae:

$$
S=\frac{k}{2}+\ell-1
$$

## V. Chukanov

Problem 3 Let $f(x)=a_{0} x^{3}+a_{1} x^{2}+a_{2} x+a_{3}$ be a polynomial with real coefficients $\left(a_{0} \neq 0\right)$ such that $|f(x)| \leq 1$ for every $x \in[-1,1]$. Prove that
(a) there exist a constant $c$ (one and the same for all polynomials with the given property), for which
(b) $\left|a_{0}\right| \leq 4$.

## V. Petkov

## - Day 2

Problem 4 In the plane are given a circle $k$ with radii $R$ and the points $A_{1}, A_{2}, \ldots, A_{n}$, lying on $k$ or outside $k$. Prove that there exist infinitely many points $X$ from the given circumference for which

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} X^{2} \geq 2 n R^{2}
$$

Does there exist a pair of points on different sides of some diameter, $X$ and $Y$ from $k$, such that

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} X^{2} \geq 2 n R^{2} \text { and } \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} Y^{2} \geq 2 n R^{2} ?
$$

H. Lesov

Problem 5 Let the subbishop (a bishop is the figure moving only by a diagonal) be a figure moving only by diagonal but only in the next cells (squares) of the chessboard. Find the maximal count of subbishops over a chessboard $n \times n$, no two of which are not attacking.

## V. Chukanov

Problem 6 Some of the faces of a convex polyhedron $M$ are painted in blue, others are painted in white and there are no two walls with a common edge. Prove that if the sum of surfaces of the blue walls is bigger than half surface of $M$ then it may be inscribed a sphere in the polyhedron given ( $M$ ).
(H. Lesov)

