Czech-Polish-Slovak Match 2021

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–	Day 1
1	Find all quadruples (a, b, c, d) of positive integers satisfying $\gcd(a, b, c, d) = 1$ and $$a \vert b+c,\ b \vert c+d,\ c \vert d+a,\ d \vert a+b.$$ *Vítězslav Kala (Czech Republic)*
2	In an acute triangle ABC, the incircle ω touches BC at D. Let I_a be the excenter of ABC opposite to A, and let M be the midpoint of DI_a. Prove that the circumcircle of triangle BMC is tangent to ω. *Patrik Bak (Slovakia)*
3	For any two convex polygons P_1 and P_2 with mutually distinct vertices, denote by $f(P_1, P_2)$ the total number of their vertices that lie on a side of the other polygon. For each positive integer $n \geq 4$, determine $$\max\{f(P_1, P_2) \mid P_1 \text{ and } P_2 \text{ are convex } n\text{-gons}\}.$$ (We say that a polygon is convex if all its internal angles are strictly less than 180°.) *Josef Tkadlec (Czech Republic)*
–	Day 2
4	Determine the number of 2021-tuples of positive integers such that the number 3 is an element of the tuple and consecutive elements of the tuple differ by at most 1. *Walther Janous (Austria)*
5	The sequence $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ satisfies $a_1 = 1$, and for all $n \geq 2$, it holds that $$a_n = \begin{cases} a_{n-1}+3 & \text{if } n-1 \in \{a_1, a_2, \ldots, , a_{n-1}\}; \\ a_{n-1}+2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$ Prove that for all positive integers n, we have $$a_n < n \cdot (1+\sqrt{2}).$$

Dominik Burek (Poland) (also known as **Burii** (`https://artofproblemsolving.com/community/user/100466`))

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6 Let ABC be an acute triangle and suppose points $A, A_b, B_a, B, B_c, C_b, C, C_a,$ and A_c lie on its perimeter in this order. Let $A_1 \neq A$ be the second intersection point of the circumcircles of triangles AA_bC_a and AA_cB_a. Analogously, $B_1 \neq B$ is the second intersection point of the circumcircles of triangles BB_cA_b and BB_aC_b, and $C_1 \neq C$ is the second intersection point of the circumcircles of triangles CC_aB_c and CC_bA_c. Suppose that the points $A_1, B_1,$ and C_1 are all distinct, lie inside the triangle ABC, and do not lie on a single line. Prove that lines $AA_1, BB_1, CC_1,$ and the circumcircle of triangle $A_1B_1C_1$ all pass through a common point.

Josef Tkadlec (Czech Republic), Patrik Bak (Slovakia)
