

**Belarusian National Olympiad 2009**

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by proximo

– Day 1

– Let  $AB$  be a chord on parabola  $y = x^2$  and  $AB \parallel Ox$ . For each point  $C$  on parabola different from  $A$  and  $B$  we are taking point  $C_1$  lying on the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  such that  $CC_1 \parallel Oy$ . Find a locus of points  $C_1$ .

– In the trapezoid  $ABCD$ , ( $BC \parallel AD$ )  $\angle BCD = 72^\circ$ ,  $AD = BD = CD$ . Let point  $K$  be a point on  $BD$  such that  $AK = AD$ .  $M$  is a midpoint of  $CD$ .  $N$  is an intersection point of  $AM$  and  $BD$ . Prove that  $BK = ND$ .

– Find all pairs  $(m, n)$  of natural numbers such that

$$m! + n! = m^n$$

– Two players are playing the game. On each turn player writes a pair of non-negative integer numbers  $(a, b)$ , satisfying the condition that for each written earlier pair  $(c, d)$   $a < c$  or  $b < d$ . The player who writes the pair  $(0, 0)$  loses. Who of the players wins if he is playing correctly.

– Day 2

– In acute triangle  $\triangle ABC$   $\angle C = 60^\circ$ . Let  $B_1$  and  $A_1$  be the points on sides  $AC$  and  $BC$  respectively. Circumcircles of  $\triangle BCB_1$  and  $\triangle ACA_1$  intersect at the points  $C$  and  $D$ . Prove that  $D$  is a point on side  $AB$  if and only if  $\frac{CB_1}{CB} + \frac{CA_1}{CA} = 1$

– Let  $P(x), Q(x)$  be non-constant polynomials with integer coefficients. It is known that polynomial  $P(x)Q(x) - 2009$  has at least 25 distinct integer roots. Prove that the degree of each polynomial  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  is greater than 2.

– The sum of the twenty distinct integer numbers equals 210.  
a) Show that the sum of their squares is not less than 2870  
b) Find these numbers if the sum of their squares equals 2870

– Let  $P$  be a non-empty set of natural numbers, which is with any pair of elements contains also their sum. The amount of elements of  $P$ , that cannot be represented as  $n + x$ , where  $x \in P$  is called the *index* of element  $n$  (if this amount is a finite number, otherwise the index is counted as infinite).

- a) Prove that the index of the sum of two elements equals the sum of the indices of these elements
  - b) Prove that the index of each element from the set  $P$  is finite.
  - c) Prove that the index of element  $n \in P$  is not greater than  $n$
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