

**Second Round Olympiad 2013**

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– (A)

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**1**  $AB$  is a chord of circle  $\omega$ ,  $P$  is a point on minor arc  $AB$ ,  $E, F$  are on segment  $AB$  such that  $AE = EF = FB$ .  $PE, PF$  meets  $\omega$  at  $C, D$  respectively. Prove that  $EF \cdot CD = AC \cdot BD$ .

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**2** Let  $u, v$  be positive integers. Define sequence  $\{a_n\}$  as follows:  $a_1 = u + v$ , and for integers  $m \geq 1$ ,

$$\begin{cases} a_{2m} = a_m + u, \\ a_{2m+1} = a_m + v, \end{cases}$$

Let  $S_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots$ ). Prove that there are infinitely many perfect squares in the sequence  $\{S_n\}$ .

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**3**  $n$  students take a test with  $m$  questions, where  $m, n \geq 2$  are integers. The score given to every question is as such: for a certain question, if  $x$  students fails to answer it correctly, then those who answer it correctly scores  $x$  points, while those who answer it wrongly scores 0. The score of a student is the sum of his scores for the  $m$  questions. Arrange the scores in descending order  $p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \dots \geq p_n$ . Find the maximum value of  $p_1 + p_n$ .

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**4** Let  $n, k$  be integers greater than 1,  $n < 2^k$ . Prove that there exist  $2k$  integers none of which are divisible by  $n$ , such that no matter how they are separated into two groups there exist some numbers all from the same group whose sum is divisible by  $n$ .

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– (B)

**1** For any positive integer  $n$ , Prove that there is not exist three odd integer  $x, y, z$  satisfying the equation  $(x + y)^n + (y + z)^n = (x + z)^n$ .

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– (C)

**1** Let  $n$  be a positive odd integer,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  be any permutation of the positive integers  $1, 2, \dots, n$ . Prove that  $(a_1 - 1)(a_2^2 - 2)(a_3^3 - 3) \dots (a_n^n - n)$  is an even number.

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**3** The integers  $n > 1$  is given. The positive integer  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  satisfying condition:  
(1)  $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$ ;

(2)  $\frac{a_1^2+a_2^2}{2}, \frac{a_2^2+a_3^2}{2}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}^2+a_n^2}{2}$  are all perfect squares .  
Prove that  $a_n \geq 2n^2 - 1$ .

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