

**Turkey EGMO TST 2016**
[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c275863](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c275863)

by gavrilos, crazyfehmy

**Day 1** February 11th

**1** Prove that

$$x^4y + y^4z + z^4x + xyz(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) \geq (x + y + z)(3xyz - 1)$$

 for all positive real numbers  $x, y, z$ .

**2** In a simple graph, there are two disjoint set of vertices  $A$  and  $B$  where  $A$  has  $k$  and  $B$  has 2016 vertices. Four numbers are written to each vertex using the colors red, green, blue and black. There is no any edge at the beginning. For each vertex in  $A$ , we first choose a color and then draw all edges from this vertex to the vertices in  $B$  having a larger number with the chosen color. It is known that for each vertex in  $B$ , the set of vertices in  $A$  connected to this vertex are different. Find the minimal possible value of  $k$ .

**3** Let  $X$  be a variable point on the side  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$ . Let  $B'$  and  $C'$  be points on the rays  $[XB$  and  $[XC$ , respectively, satisfying  $B'X = BC = C'X$ . The line passing through  $X$  and parallel to  $AB'$  cuts the line  $AC$  at  $Y$  and the line passing through  $X$  and parallel to  $AC'$  cuts the line  $AB$  at  $Z$ . Prove that all lines  $YZ$  pass through a fixed point as  $X$  varies on the line segment  $BC$ .

**Day 2** February 12th

**4** In a convex pentagon, let the perpendicular line from a vertex to the opposite side be called an altitude. Prove that if four of the altitudes are concurrent at a point then the fifth altitude also passes through this point.

**5** A sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots$  consisting of 1's and 0's satisfies for all  $k > 2016$  that

$$a_k = 0 \iff a_{k-1} + a_{k-2} + \dots + a_{k-2016} > 23.$$

 Prove that there exist positive integers  $N$  and  $T$  such that  $a_k = a_{k+T}$  for all  $k > N$ .

**6** Prove that for every square-free integer  $n > 1$ , there exists a prime number  $p$  and an integer  $m$  satisfying

$$p \mid n \quad \text{and} \quad n \mid p^2 + p \cdot m^p.$$