Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## Hungary-Israel Binational 2008

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c3519
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## Day 1

1 Find the largest value of n , such that there exists a polygon with n sides, 2 adjacent sides of length 1 , and all his diagonals have an integer length.

2 For every natural number $t, f(t)$ is the probability that if a fair coin is tossed $t$ times, the number of times we get heads is 2008 more than the number of tails. What is the value of $t$ for which $f(t)$ attains its maximum? (if there is more than one, describe all of them)
$3 \quad$ A rectangle $D$ is partitioned in several ( $\geq 2)$ rectangles with sides parallel to those of $D$. Given that any line parallel to one of the sides of $D$, and having common points with the interior of $D$, also has common interior points with the interior of at least one rectangle of the partition; prove that there is at least one rectangle of the partition having no common points with $D$ 's boundary.
Author: Kei Irie, Japan

## Day 2

1 Prove that: $\sum_{i=1}^{n^{2}}\left\lfloor\frac{i}{3}\right\rfloor=\frac{n^{2}\left(n^{2}-1\right)}{6}$
For all $n \in N$.
2 The sequence $a_{n}$ is defined as follows: $a_{0}=1, a_{1}=1, a_{n+1}=\frac{1+a_{n}^{2}}{a_{n-1}}$.
Prove that all the terms of the sequence are integers.
$3 \quad \mathrm{P}$ and Q are 2 points in the area bounded by 2 rays, e and f , coming out from a point 0 . Describe how to construct, with a ruler and a compass only, an isosceles triangle $A B C$, such that his base $A B$ is on the ray $e$, the point $C$ is on the ray $f, P$ is on $A C$, and $Q$ on $B C$.

