Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## Final Round - Korea 2005

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c3541
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## Day 1

1 Find all natural numbers that can be expressed in a unique way as a sum of ve or less perfect squares.

2 Let $\left(a_{n}\right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of positive real numbers and let $\alpha_{n}$ be the arithmetic mean of $a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}$. Prove that for all positive integers $N$,

$$
\sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_{n}^{2} \leq 4 \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_{n}^{2}
$$

3 In a trapezoid $A B C D$ with $A D \| B C, O_{1}, O_{2}, O_{3}, O_{4}$ denote the circles with diameters $A B, B C, C D, D A$, respectively. Show that there exists a circle with center inside the trapezoid which is tangent to all the four circles $O_{1}, \ldots, O_{4}$ if and only if $A B C D$ is a parallelogram.

## Day 2

4 In the following, the point of intersection of two lines $g$ and $h$ will be abbreviated as $g \cap h$.
Suppose $A B C$ is a triangle in which $\angle A=90^{\circ}$ and $\angle B>\angle C$. Let $O$ be the circumcircle of the triangle $A B C$. Let $l_{A}$ and $l_{B}$ be the tangents to the circle $O$ at $A$ and $B$, respectively.

Let $B C \cap l_{A}=S$ and $A C \cap l_{B}=D$. Furthermore, let $A B \cap D S=E$, and let $C E \cap l_{A}=T$. Denote by $P$ the foot of the perpendicular from $E$ on $l_{A}$. Denote by $Q$ the point of intersection of the line $C P$ with the circle $O$ (different from $C$ ). Denote by $R$ be the point of intersection of the line $Q T$ with the circle $O$ (different from $Q$ ). Finally, define $U=B R \cap l_{A}$. Prove that

$$
\frac{S U \cdot S P}{T U \cdot T P}=\frac{S A^{2}}{T A^{2}} .
$$

$5 \quad$ Find all positive integers $m$ and $n$ such that both $3^{m}+1$ and $3^{n}+1$ are divisible by $m n$.
$6 \quad$ A set $P$ consists of 2005 distinct prime numbers. Let $A$ be the set of all possible products of 1002 elements of $P$, and $B$ be the set of all products of 1003 elements of $P$. Find a one-to-one correspondance $f$ from $A$ to $B$ with the property that $a$ divides $f(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

