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Middle European Mathematical Olympiad 2012 www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c3585

by syk0526

-	Individual Competition
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- September 8th
- 1 Let \mathbb{R}^+ denote the set of all positive real numbers. Find all functions $\mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

$$f(x+f(y)) = yf(xy+1)$$

holds for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

- **2** Let *N* be a positive integer. A set $S \subset \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ is called *allowed* if it does not contain three distinct elements a, b, c such that a divides b and b divides c. Determine the largest possible number of elements in an allowed set *S*.
- **3** In a given trapezium *ABCD* with *AB* parallel to *CD* and *AB* > *CD*, the line *BD* bisects the angle $\angle ADC$. The line through *C* parallel to *AD* meets the segments *BD* and *AB* in *E* and *F*, respectively. Let *O* be the circumcenter of the triangle *BEF*. Suppose that $\angle ACO = 60^{\circ}$. Prove the equality

$$CF = AF + FO$$

4 The sequence $\{a_n\}_{n>0}$ is defined by $a_0 = 2, a_1 = 4$ and

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n a_{n-1}}{2} + a_n + a_{n-1}$$

for all positive integers n. Determine all prime numbers p for which there exists a positive integer m such that p divides the number $a_m - 1$.

- Team Competition
- October 9th
- **1** Find all triplets (x, y, z) of real numbers such that

 $2x^{3} + 1 = 3zx$ $2y^{3} + 1 = 3xy$ $2z^{3} + 1 = 3yz$

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2 Let a, b and c be positive real numbers with abc = 1. Prove that

$$\sqrt{9 + 16a^2} + \sqrt{9 + 16b^2} + \sqrt{9 + 16c^2} \ge 3 + 4(a + b + c)$$

- **3** Let *n* be a positive integer. Consider words of length *n* composed of letters from the set $\{M, E, O\}$. Let *a* be the number of such words containing an even number (possibly 0) of blocks *ME* and an even number (possibly 0) blocks of *MO*. Similarly let *b* the number of such words containing an odd number of blocks *ME* and an odd number of blocks *MO*. Prove that a > b.
- **4** Let p > 2 be a prime number. For any permutation $\pi = (\pi(1), \pi(2), \dots, \pi(p))$ of the set $S = \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$, let $f(\pi)$ denote the number of multiples of p among the following p numbers:

 $\pi(1), \pi(1) + \pi(2), \cdots, \pi(1) + \pi(2) + \cdots + \pi(p)$

Determine the average value of $f(\pi)$ taken over all permutations π of *S*.

- **5** Let *K* be the midpoint of the side *AB* of a given triangle *ABC*. Let *L* and *M* be points on the sides *AC* and *BC*, respectively, such that $\angle CLK = \angle KMC$. Prove that the perpendiculars to the sides *AB*, *AC*, and *BC* passing through *K*, *L*, and *M*, respectively, are concurrent.
- 6 Let ABCD be a convex quadrilateral with no pair of parallel sides, such that $\angle ABC = \angle CDA$. Assume that the intersections of the pairs of neighbouring angle bisectors of ABCD form a convex quadrilateral EFGH. Let K be the intersection of the diagonals of EFGH. Prove that the lines AB and CD intersect on the circumcircle of the triangle BKD.
- **7** Find all triplets (x, y, z) of positive integers such that

 $x^{y} + y^{x} = z^{y}$ $x^{y} + 2012 = y^{z+1}$

8 For any positive integer n let d(n) denote the number of positive divisors of n. Do there exist positive integers a and b, such that d(a) = d(b) and $d(a^2) = d(b^2)$, but $d(a^3) \neq d(b^3)$?

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