## AoPS Community

## National Science Olympiad 2007

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## Day 1

1 Let $A B C$ be a triangle with $\angle A B C=\angle A C B=70^{\circ}$. Let point $D$ on side $B C$ such that $A D$ is the altitude, point $E$ on side $A B$ such that $\angle A C E=10^{\circ}$, and point $F$ is the intersection of $A D$ and $C E$. Prove that $C F=B C$.

2 For every positive integer $n, b(n)$ denote the number of positive divisors of $n$ and $p(n)$ denote the sum of all positive divisors of $n$. For example, $b(14)=4$ and $p(14)=24$. Let $k$ be a positive integer greater than 1.
(a) Prove that there are infinitely many positive integers $n$ which satisfy $b(n)=k^{2}-k+1$.
(b) Prove that there are finitely many positive integers $n$ which satisfy $p(n)=k^{2}-k+1$.

3 Let $a, b, c$ be positive real numbers which satisfy $5\left(a^{2}+b^{2}+c^{2}\right)<6(a b+b c+c a)$. Prove that these three inequalities hold: $a+b>c, b+c>a, c+a>b$.

4 A 10-digit arrangement $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9$ is called beautiful if (i) when read left to right, $0,1,2,3,4$ form an increasing sequence, and $5,6,7,8,9$ form a decreasing sequence, and (ii) 0 is not the leftmost digit. For example, 9807123654 is a beautiful arrangement. Determine the number of beautiful arrangements.

## Day 2

5 Let $r$, $s$ be two positive integers and $P$ a 'chessboard' with $r$ rows and $s$ columns. Let $M$ denote the maximum value of rooks placed on $P$ such that no two of them attack each other.
(a) Determine $M$.
(b) How many ways to place $M$ rooks on $P$ such that no two of them attack each other?
[Note: In chess, a rook moves and attacks in a straight line, horizontally or vertically.]
6 Find all triples $(x, y, z)$ of real numbers which satisfy the simultaneous equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x=y^{3}+y-8 \\
& y=z^{3}+z-8
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
z=x^{3}+x-8
$$

7 Points $A, B, C, D$ are on circle $S$, such that $A B$ is the diameter of $S$, but $C D$ is not the diameter. Given also that $C$ and $D$ are on different sides of $A B$. The tangents of $S$ at $C$ and $D$ intersect at $P$. Points $Q$ and $R$ are the intersections of line $A C$ with line $B D$ and line $A D$ with line $B C$, respectively.
(a) Prove that $P, Q$, and $R$ are collinear.
(b) Prove that $Q R$ is perpendicular to line $A B$.

8 Let $m$ and $n$ be two positive integers. If there are infinitely many integers $k$ such that $k^{2}+2 k n+m^{2}$ is a perfect square, prove that $m=n$.

