

International Zhautykov Olympiad 2014

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c3744

by KamalDoni, wws, mikolez

Day 1

-
- 1** Points M, N, K lie on the sides BC, CA, AB of a triangle ABC , respectively, and are different from its vertices. The triangle MNK is called *beautiful* if $\angle BAC = \angle KMN$ and $\angle ABC = \angle KNM$. If in the triangle ABC there are two beautiful triangles with a common vertex, prove that the triangle ABC is right-angled.

Proposed by Nairi M. Sedrakyan, Armenia

-
- 2** Does there exist a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the following conditions:
 (i) for each real y there is a real x such that $f(x) = y$, and
 (ii) $f(f(x)) = (x - 1)f(x) + 2$ for all real x ?

Proposed by Igor I. Voronovich, Belarus

-
- 3** Given are 100 different positive integers. We call a pair of numbers *good* if the ratio of these numbers is either 2 or 3. What is the maximum number of good pairs that these 100 numbers can form? (A number can be used in several pairs.)

Proposed by Alexander S. Golovanov, Russia

Day 2

-
- 1** Does there exist a polynomial $P(x)$ with integral coefficients such that $P(1 + \sqrt{3}) = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ and $P(3 + \sqrt{5}) = 3 + \sqrt{5}$?

Proposed by Alexander S. Golovanov, Russia

-
- 2** Let $U = \{1, 2, \dots, 2014\}$. For positive integers a, b, c we denote by $f(a, b, c)$ the number of ordered 6-tuples of sets $(X_1, X_2, X_3, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)$ satisfying the following conditions:

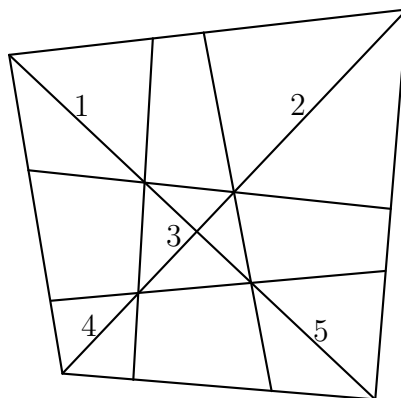
- (i) $Y_1 \subseteq X_1 \subseteq U$ and $|X_1| = a$;
- (ii) $Y_2 \subseteq X_2 \subseteq U \setminus Y_1$ and $|X_2| = b$;
- (iii) $Y_3 \subseteq X_3 \subseteq U \setminus (Y_1 \cup Y_2)$ and $|X_3| = c$.

Prove that $f(a, b, c)$ does not change when a, b, c are rearranged.

Proposed by Damir A. Yeliussizov, Kazakhstan

-
- 3** Four segments divide a convex quadrilateral into nine quadrilaterals. The points of intersections of these segments lie on the diagonals of the quadrilateral (see figure). It is known that

the quadrilaterals 1, 2, 3, 4 admit inscribed circles. Prove that the quadrilateral 5 also has an inscribed circle.



Proposed by Nairi M. Sedrakyan, Armenia
