IMO 2012

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c3839

by SpectralS, delegat, teps, mathmdmb, Tonci

Day 1 July 10th

---

1 Given triangle ABC the point J is the centre of the excircle opposite the vertex A. This excircle is tangent to the side BC at M, and to the lines AB and AC at K and L, respectively. The lines LM and BJ meet at F, and the lines KM and CJ meet at G. Let S be the point of intersection of the lines AF and BC, and let T be the point of intersection of the lines AG and BC. Prove that M is the midpoint of ST.

(The *excircle* of ABC opposite the vertex A is the circle that is tangent to the line segment BC, to the ray AB beyond B, and to the ray AC beyond C.)

Proposed by Evangelos Psychas, Greece

---

2 Let $n \geq 3$ be an integer, and let $a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n$ be positive real numbers such that $a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n = 1$. Prove that

$$(1 + a_2)^2 (1 + a_3)^3 \cdots (1 + a_n)^n > n^n.$$

Proposed by Angelo Di Pasquale, Australia

---

3 The *liar's guessing game* is a game played between two players A and B. The rules of the game depend on two positive integers k and n which are known to both players.

At the start of the game A chooses integers x and N with $1 \leq x \leq N$. Player A keeps x secret, and truthfully tells N to player B. Player B now tries to obtain information about x by asking player A questions as follows: each question consists of B specifying an arbitrary set S of positive integers (possibly one specified in some previous question), and asking A whether x belongs to S. Player B may ask as many questions as he wishes. After each question, player A must immediately answer it with *yes* or *no*, but is allowed to lie as many times as she wants; the only restriction is that, among any $k + 1$ consecutive answers, at least one answer must be truthful.

After B has asked as many questions as he wants, he must specify a set X of at most n positive integers. If x belongs to X, then B wins; otherwise, he loses. Prove that:

1. If $n \geq 2^k$, then B can guarantee a win.
2. For all sufficiently large k, there exists an integer $n \geq (1.99)^k$ such that B cannot guarantee a win.

Proposed by David Arthur, Canada

Day 2 July 11th

4 Find all functions $f:\mathbb{Z}\to\mathbb{Z}$ such that, for all integers a,b,c that satisfy $a+b+c=0$, the following equality holds:

$$f(a)^2+f(b)^2+f(c)^2=2f(a)f(b)+2f(b)f(c)+2f(c)f(a).$$

(Here $\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the set of integers.)

Proposed by Liam Baker, South Africa

5 Let ABC be a triangle with $\angle BCA=90^\circ$, and let D be the foot of the altitude from C. Let X be a point in the interior of the segment CD. Let K be the point on the segment AX such that $BK=BC$. Similarly, let L be the point on the segment BX such that $AL=AC$. Let M be the point of intersection of AL and BK.

Show that $MK=ML$.

Proposed by Josef Tkadlec, Czech Republic

6 Find all positive integers n for which there exist non-negative integers $a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n$ such that

$$\frac{1}{2^{a_1}}+\frac{1}{2^{a_2}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2^{a_n}}=\frac{1}{3^{a_1}}+\frac{2}{3^{a_2}}+\cdots+\frac{n}{3^{a_n}}=1.$$

Proposed by Dusan Djukic, Serbia