IMO 2014

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Day 1 July 8th

1 Let $a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \ldots$ be an infinite sequence of positive integers. Prove that there exists a unique integer $n \geq 1$ such that

$$a_n < \frac{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \leq a_{n+1}.$$

Proposed by Gerhard Wöginger, Austria.

2 Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. Consider an $n \times n$ chessboard consisting of n^2 unit squares. A configuration of n rooks on this board is *peaceful* if every row and every column contains exactly one rook. Find the greatest positive integer k such that, for each peaceful configuration of n rooks, there is a $k \times k$ square which does not contain a rook on any of its k^2 unit squares.

3 Convex quadrilateral $ABCD$ has $\angle ABC = \angle CDA = 90^\circ$. Point H is the foot of the perpendicular from A to BD. Points S and T lie on sides AB and AD, respectively, such that H lies inside triangle SCT and

$$\angle CHS - \angle CSB = 90^\circ, \quad \angle THC - \angle DTC = 90^\circ.$$

Prove that line BD is tangent to the circumcircle of triangle TSH.

Day 2 July 9th

4 Let P and Q be on segment BC of an acute triangle ABC such that $\angle PAB = \angle BCA$ and $\angle CAQ = \angle ABC$. Let M and N be the points on AP and AQ, respectively, such that P is the midpoint of AM and Q is the midpoint of AN. Prove that the intersection of BM and CN is on the circumference of triangle ABC.

Proposed by Giorgi Arabidze, Georgia.

5 For each positive integer n, the Bank of Cape Town issues coins of denomination $\frac{1}{n}$. Given a finite collection of such coins (of not necessarily different denominations) with total value at most most $99 + \frac{1}{2}$, prove that it is possible to split this collection into 100 or fewer groups, such that each group has total value at most 1.

6 A set of lines in the plane is in *general position* if no two are parallel and no three pass through the same point. A set of lines in general position cuts the plane into regions, some of which have finite area; we call these its *finite regions*. Prove that for all sufficiently large n, in any set of n lines in general position it is possible to colour at least $\sqrt{n}$ lines blue in such a way that none of its finite regions has a completely blue boundary.

Note: Results with $\sqrt{n}$ replaced by $c\sqrt{n}$ will be awarded points depending on the value of the constant c.