

**Rioplatense Mathematical Olympiad, Level 3 2004**[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4148](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4148)

by Shu

**Day 1**

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- 1 Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$xP\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + yP\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = x + y$$

for all nonzero real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ .

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- 2 Find the smallest integer  $n$  such that each subset of  $\{1, 2, \dots, 2004\}$  with  $n$  elements has two distinct elements  $a$  and  $b$  for which  $a^2 - b^2$  is a multiple of 2004.
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- 3 In a convex hexagon  $ABCDEF$ , triangles  $ACE$  and  $BDF$  have the same circumradius  $R$ . If triangle  $ACE$  has inradius  $r$ , prove that

$$\text{Area}(ABCDEF) \leq \frac{R}{r} \cdot \text{Area}(ACE).$$

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**Day 2**

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- 1 How many integers  $n > 1$  are there such that  $n$  divides  $x^{13} - x$  for every positive integer  $x$ ?
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- 2 A collection of cardboard circles, each with a diameter of at most 1, lie on a  $5 \times 8$  table without overlapping or overhanging the edge of the table. A cardboard circle of diameter 2 is added to the collection. Prove that this new collection of cardboard circles can be placed on a  $7 \times 7$  table without overlapping or overhanging the edge.
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- 3 Consider a partition of  $\{1, 2, \dots, 900\}$  into 30 subsets  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{30}$  each with 30 elements. In each  $S_k$ , we paint the fifth largest number blue. Is it possible that, for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 30$ , the sum of the elements of  $S_k$  exceeds the sum of the blue numbers?
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