## AoPS Community

## Mexico National Olympiad 2010

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## Day 1

1 Find all triplets of natural numbers $(a, b, c)$ that satisfy the equation $a b c=a+b+c+1$.
2 In each cell of an $n \times n$ board is a lightbulb. Initially, all of the lights are off. Each move consists of changing the state of all of the lights in a row or of all of the lights in a column (off lights are turned on and on lights are turned off).

Show that if after a certain number of moves, at least one light is on, then at this moment at least $n$ lights are on.
$3 \quad$ Let $\mathcal{C}_{1}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ be externally tangent at a point $A$. A line tangent to $\mathcal{C}_{1}$ at $B$ intersects $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ at $C$ and $D$; then the segment $A B$ is extended to intersect $\mathcal{C}_{2}$ at a point $E$. Let $F$ be the midpoint of CD that does not contain $E$, and let $H$ be the intersection of $B F$ with $\mathcal{C}_{2}$. Show that $C D, A F$, and EH are concurrent.

## Day 2

1 Let $n$ be a positive integer. In an $n \times 4$ table, each row is equal to


A change is taking three consecutive boxes in the same row with different digits in them and changing the digits in these boxes as follows:

$$
0 \rightarrow 1,1 \rightarrow 2,2 \rightarrow 0 .
$$

For example, a row \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 2 \& 0 \& 1 \& 0 <br>
\hline

 

\hline 2 \& 1 \& 2 \& 1 <br>
because 0,1 , and 0 are not distinct.
\end{tabular}

Changes can be applied as often as wanted, even to items already changed. Show that for $n<12$, it is not possible to perform a finite number of changes so that the sum of the elements in each column is equal.

2 Let $A B C$ be an acute triangle with $A B \neq A C, M$ be the median of $B C$, and $H$ be the orthocenter of $\triangle A B C$. The circumcircle of $B, H$, and $C$ intersects the median $A M$ at $N$. Show that $\angle A N H=90^{\circ}$.

3 Let $p, q$, and $r$ be distinct positive prime numbers. Show that if

$$
p q r \mid(p q)^{r}+(q r)^{p}+(r p)^{q}-1,
$$

then

$$
(p q r)^{3} \mid 3\left((p q)^{r}+(q r)^{p}+(r p)^{q}-1\right) .
$$

