



AoPS Community

Olympic Revenge 2012

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4267 by rsa365, hvaz, andrembcosta

1 Let *a* and *b* real numbers. Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ a continuous function. We say that f is "smp" if $[a, b] = [c_0, c_1] \cup [c_1, c_2] \dots \cup [c_{n-1}, c_n]$ satisfying $c_0 < c_1 \dots < c_n$ and for each $i \in \{0, 1, 2 \dots n - 1\}$: $c_i < x < c_{i+1} \Rightarrow f(c_i) < f(x) < f(c_{i+1})$ or $c_i > x > c_{i+1} \Rightarrow f(c_i) > f(x) > f(c_{i+1})$

Prove that if $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous such that for each $v \in \mathbb{R}$ there are only finitely many x satisfying f(x) = v, then f is "smp".

2 We define $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \Delta(y_1, y_2, ..., y_n) = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_{2-i}, \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_{3-i}, ..., \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_{n+1-i})$, where the indices are taken modulo n.

Besides this, if v is a vector, we define $v^k = v$, if k = 1, or $v^k = v\Delta v^{k-1}$, otherwise.

Prove that, if $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^k = (0, 0, ..., 0)$, for some natural number *k*, then $x_1 = x_2 = ... = x_n = 0$.

- **3** Let *G* be a finite graph. Prove that one can partition *G* into two graphs $A \cup B = G$ such that if we erase all edges conecting a vertex from *A* to a vertex from *B*, each vertex of the new graph has even degree.
- **4** Say that two sets of positive integers S, T are *k*-equivalent if the sum of the *i*th powers of elements of S equals the sum of the *i*th powers of elements of T, for each i = 1, 2, ..., k. Given k, prove that there are infinitely many numbers N such that $\{1, 2, ..., N^{k+1}\}$ can be divided into N subsets, all of which are *k*-equivalent to each other.
- **5** Let x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n positive real numbers. Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x_i^3 + x_{i-1}x_i x_{i+1}} \le \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{x_i x_{i+1} (x_i + x_{i+1})}$$

6 Let *ABC* be an scalene triangle and *I* and *H* its incenter, ortocenter respectively. The incircle touchs *BC*, *CA* and *AB* at *D*, *E* an *F*. *DF* and *AC* intersects at *K* while *EF* and *BC* intersets at *M*.

Shows that KM cannot be paralel to IH.

PS1: The original problem without the adaptation apeared at the Brazilian Olympic Revenge 2011 but it was incorrect.

PS2:The Brazilian Olympic Revenge is a competition for teachers, and the problems are created by the students. Sorry if I had some English mistakes here.

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