

**Finals 2017**

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by j...d

– Day 1

**1** Points  $P$  and  $Q$  lie respectively on sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  of a triangle  $ABC$  and  $BP = CQ$ . Segments  $BQ$  and  $CP$  cross at  $R$ . Circumscribed circles of triangles  $BPR$  and  $CQR$  cross again at point  $S$  different from  $R$ . Prove that point  $S$  lies on the bisector of angle  $BAC$ .

**2** A sequence  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)$  consisting of pairwise distinct squares of an  $n \times n$  chessboard is called a *cycle* if  $k \geq 4$  and squares  $a_i$  and  $a_{i+1}$  have a common side for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ , where  $a_{k+1} = a_1$ . Subset  $X$  of this chessboard's squares is *mischievous* if each cycle on it contains at least one square in  $X$ .

Determine all real numbers  $C$  with the following property: for each integer  $n \geq 2$ , on an  $n \times n$  chessboard there exists a mischievous subset consisting of at most  $Cn^2$  squares.

**3** Integers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  satisfy

$$1 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < 2a_1.$$

If  $m$  is the number of distinct prime factors of  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ , then prove that

$$(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n)^{m-1} \geq (n!)^m.$$

– Day 2

**4** Prove that the set of positive integers  $\mathbb{Z}^+$  can be represented as a sum of five pairwise distinct subsets with the following property: each 5-tuple of numbers of form  $(n, 2n, 3n, 4n, 5n)$ , where  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , contains exactly one number from each of these five subsets.

**5** Point  $M$  is the midpoint of  $BC$  of a triangle  $ABC$ , in which  $AB = AC$ . Point  $D$  is the orthogonal projection of  $M$  on  $AB$ . Circle  $\omega$  is inscribed in triangle  $ACD$  and tangent to segments  $AD$  and  $AC$  at  $K$  and  $L$  respectively. Lines tangent to  $\omega$  which pass through  $M$  cross line  $KL$  at  $X$  and  $Y$ , where points  $X, K, L$  and  $Y$  lie on  $KL$  in this specific order. Prove that points  $M, D, X$  and  $Y$  are concyclic.

**6** Three sequences  $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ,  $(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n)$ ,  $(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{2n})$  of non-negative real numbers

are given such that for all  $0 \leq i, j \leq n$  we have  $a_i b_j \leq (c_{i+j})^2$ . Prove that

$$\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \cdot \sum_{j=0}^n b_j \leq \left( \sum_{k=0}^{2n} c_k \right)^2.$$

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