

**USAMO 2000**

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**Day 1** May 2nd

- 1 Call a real-valued function  $f$  *very convex* if

$$\frac{f(x) + f(y)}{2} \geq f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) + |x-y|$$

holds for all real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ . Prove that no very convex function exists.

- 2 Let  $S$  be the set of all triangles  $ABC$  for which

$$5\left(\frac{1}{AP} + \frac{1}{BQ} + \frac{1}{CR}\right) - \frac{3}{\min\{AP, BQ, CR\}} = \frac{6}{r},$$

where  $r$  is the inradius and  $P, Q, R$  are the points of tangency of the incircle with sides  $AB, BC, CA$ , respectively. Prove that all triangles in  $S$  are isosceles and similar to one another.

- 3 A game of solitaire is played with  $R$  red cards,  $W$  white cards, and  $B$  blue cards. A player plays all the cards one at a time. With each play he accumulates a penalty. If he plays a blue card, then he is charged a penalty which is the number of white cards still in his hand. If he plays a white card, then he is charged a penalty which is twice the number of red cards still in his hand. If he plays a red card, then he is charged a penalty which is three times the number of blue cards still in his hand. Find, as a function of  $R, W$ , and  $B$ , the minimal total penalty a player can amass and all the ways in which this minimum can be achieved.

**Day 2** May 2nd

- 4 Find the smallest positive integer  $n$  such that if  $n$  squares of a  $1000 \times 1000$  chessboard are colored, then there will exist three colored squares whose centers form a right triangle with sides parallel to the edges of the board.

- 5 Let  $A_1A_2A_3$  be a triangle and let  $\omega_1$  be a circle in its plane passing through  $A_1$  and  $A_2$ . Suppose there exist circles  $\omega_2, \omega_3, \dots, \omega_7$  such that for  $k = 2, 3, \dots, 7$ ,  $\omega_k$  is externally tangent to  $\omega_{k-1}$  and passes through  $A_k$  and  $A_{k+1}$ , where  $A_{n+3} = A_n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Prove that  $\omega_7 = \omega_1$ .

- 6 Let  $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_n, b_n$  be nonnegative real numbers. Prove that

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^n \min\{a_i a_j, b_i b_j\} \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n \min\{a_i b_j, a_j b_i\}.$$

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