

**IberoAmerican 2012**

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**Day 1**

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- 1 Let  $ABCD$  be a rectangle. Construct equilateral triangles  $BCX$  and  $DCY$ , in such a way that both of these triangles share some of their interior points with some interior points of the rectangle. Line  $AX$  intersects line  $CD$  on  $P$ , and line  $AY$  intersects line  $BC$  on  $Q$ . Prove that triangle  $APQ$  is equilateral.
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- 2 A positive integer is called *shiny* if it can be written as the sum of two not necessarily distinct integers  $a$  and  $b$  which have the same sum of their digits. For instance, 2012 is *shiny*, because  $2012 = 2005 + 7$ , and both 2005 and 7 have the same sum of their digits. Find all positive integers which are **not shiny** (the dark integers).
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- 3 Let  $n$  to be a positive integer. Given a set  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  of integers, where  $a_i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^n - 1\}$ ,  $\forall i$ , we associate to each of its subsets the sum of its elements; particularly, the empty subset has sum of its elements equal to 0. If all of these sums have different remainders when divided by  $2^n$ , we say that  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  is  $[i]n$ -complete $[/i]$ .
- For each  $n$ , find the number of  $[i]n$ -complete $[/i]$  sets.
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**Day 2**

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- 1 Let  $a, b, c, d$  be integers such that the number  $a - b + c - d$  is odd and it divides the number  $a^2 - b^2 + c^2 - d^2$ . Show that, for every positive integer  $n$ ,  $a - b + c - d$  divides  $a^n - b^n + c^n - d^n$ .
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- 2 Let  $ABC$  be a triangle,  $P$  and  $Q$  the intersections of the parallel line to  $BC$  that passes through  $A$  with the external angle bisectors of angles  $B$  and  $C$ , respectively. The perpendicular to  $BP$  at  $P$  and the perpendicular to  $CQ$  at  $Q$  meet at  $R$ . Let  $I$  be the incenter of  $ABC$ . Show that  $AI = AR$ .
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- 3 Show that, for every positive integer  $n$ , there exist  $n$  consecutive positive integers such that none is divisible by the sum of its digits.
- (Alternative Formulation: Call a number good if it's not divisible by the sum of its digits. Show that for every positive integer  $n$  there are  $n$  consecutive good numbers.)
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