

**Finals 1998**
[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4692](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4692)

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**Day 1**


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- 1 Find all solutions in positive integers to:

$$a + b + c = xyz$$

$$x + y + z = abc$$


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- 2  $F_n$  is the Fibonacci sequence  $F_0 = F_1 = 1, F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$ . Find all pairs  $m > k \geq 0$  such that the sequence  $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots$  defined by  $x_0 = \frac{F_k}{F_m}$  and  $x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n - 1}{1 - x_n}$  for  $x_n \neq 1$ , or 1 if  $x_n = 1$ , contains the number 1
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- 3  $PABCDE$  is a pyramid with  $ABCDE$  a convex pentagon. A plane meets the edges  $PA, PB, PC, PD, PE$  in points  $A', B', C', D', E'$  distinct from  $A, B, C, D, E$  and  $P$ . For each of the quadrilaterals  $ABB'A', BCC'B', CDD'C', DEE'D', EAA'E'$  take the intersection of the diagonals. Show that the five intersections are coplanar.
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**Day 2**


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- 1 Define the sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$  by  $a_1 = 1, a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$ . Does the sequence contain infinitely many multiples of 7?
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- 2 The points  $D, E$  on the side  $AB$  of the triangle  $ABC$  are such that  $\frac{AD}{DB} \frac{AE}{EB} = \left(\frac{AC}{CB}\right)^2$ . Show that  $\angle ACD = \angle BCE$ .
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- 3  $S$  is a board containing all unit squares in the  $xy$  plane whose vertices have integer coordinates and which lie entirely inside the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1998^2$ . In each square of  $S$  is written  $+1$ . An allowed move is to change the sign of every square in  $S$  in a given row, column or diagonal. Can we end up with exactly one  $-1$  and  $+1$  on the rest squares by a sequence of allowed moves?
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