Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## Vietnam National Olympiad 2008

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1 Determine the number of solutions of the simultaneous equations $x^{2}+y^{3}=29$ and $\log _{3} x$. $\log _{2} y=1$.

2 Given a triangle with acute angle $\angle B E C$, let $E$ be the midpoint of $A B$. Point $M$ is chosen on the opposite ray of $E C$ such that $\angle B M E=\angle E C A$. Denote by $\theta$ the measure of angle $\angle B E C$. Evaluate $\frac{M C}{A B}$ in terms of $\theta$.

3 Let $m=2007^{2008}$, how many natural numbers n are there such that $n<m$ and $n(2 n+1)(5 n+2)$ is divisible by $m$ (which means that $m \mid n(2 n+1)(5 n+2)$ )?

4 he sequence of real number $\left(x_{n}\right)$ is defined by $x_{1}=0, x_{2}=2$ and $x_{n+2}=2^{-x_{n}}+\frac{1}{2} \forall n=1,2,3 \ldots$ Prove that the sequence has a limit as $n$ approaches $+\infty$. Determine the limit.

5 What is the total number of natural numbes divisible by 9 the number of digits of which does not exceed 2008 and at least two of the digits are 9 s?

6 Let $x, y, z$ be distinct non-negative real numbers. Prove that

$$
\frac{1}{(x-y)^{2}}+\frac{1}{(y-z)^{2}}+\frac{1}{(z-x)^{2}} \geq \frac{4}{x y+y z+z x} .
$$

When does the equality hold?
7 Let $A D$ is centroid of $A B C$ triangle. Let $(d)$ is the perpendicular line with $A D$. Let $M$ is a point on $(d)$. Let $E, F$ are midpoints of $M B, M C$ respectively. The line through point $E$ and perpendicular with (d) meet $A B$ at $P$. The line through point $F$ and perpendicular with (d) meet $A C$ at $Q$. Let $\left(d^{\prime}\right)$ is a line through point $M$ and perpendicular with $P Q$. Prove ( $d^{\prime}$ ) always pass a fixed point.

