

**Vietnam National Olympiad 2009**
[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4738](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4738)

by marsupilami, April, kihe\_freety5

- 1 **Problem 1.** Find all  $(x, y)$  such that:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2y^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1+2xy}} \\ \sqrt{x(1-2x)} + \sqrt{y(1-2y)} = \frac{2}{9} \end{cases}$$

- 2 The sequence  $\{x_n\}$  is defined by

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_n = \frac{\sqrt{x_{n-1}^2 + 4x_{n-1} + x_{n-1}}}{2} \end{cases}$$

Prove that the sequence  $\{y_n\}$ , where  $y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}$ , has a finite limit and find that limit.

- 3 Let  $A, B$  be two fixed points and  $C$  is a variable point on the plane such that  $\angle ACB = \alpha$  (constant) ( $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ$ ). Let  $D, E, F$  be the projections of the incenter  $I$  of triangle  $ABC$  to its sides  $BC, CA, AB$ , respectively. Denoted by  $M, N$  the intersections of  $AI, BI$  with  $EF$ , respectively. Prove that the length of the segment  $MN$  is constant and the circumcircle of triangle  $DMN$  always passes through a fixed point.

- 4 Let  $a, b, c$  be three real numbers. For each positive integer number  $n$ ,  $a^n + b^n + c^n$  is an integer number. Prove that there exist three integers  $p, q, r$  such that  $a, b, c$  are the roots of the equation  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$ .

- 5 Let  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ). Determine the number of subsets  $T$  of  $S$  such that there are no 2 element in  $T$   $a, b$  such that  $|a - b| \in \{1, n\}$