Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## China Team Selection Test 1995

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4951
by orl, Pascual2005, grobber, kevinatcausa, fleeting_guest

## Day 1

1 Find the smallest prime number $p$ that cannot be represented in the form $\left|3^{a}-2^{b}\right|$, where $a$ and $b$ are non-negative integers.

2 Given a fixed acute angle $\theta$ and a pair of internally tangent circles, let the line $l$ which passes through the point of tangency, $A$, cut the larger circle again at $B$ ( $l$ does not pass through the centers of the circles). Let $M$ be a point on the major arc $A B$ of the larger circle, $N$ the point where $A M$ intersects the smaller circle, and $P$ the point on ray $M B$ such that $\angle M P N=\theta$. Find the locus of $P$ as $M$ moves on major arc $A B$ of the larger circle.

321 people take a test with 15 true or false questions. It is known that every 2 people have at least 1 correct answer in common. What is the minimum number of people that could have correctly answered the question which the most people were correct on?

## Day 2

1 Let $S=\left\{A=\left(a_{1}, \ldots, a_{s}\right) \mid a_{i}=0\right.$ or $\left.1, i=1, \ldots, 8\right\}$. For any 2 elements of $S, A=\left\{a_{1}, \ldots, a_{8}\right\}$ and $B=\left\{b_{1}, \ldots, b_{8}\right\}$. Let $d(A, B)=\sum_{i=1} 8\left|a_{i}-b_{i}\right|$. Call $d(A, B)$ the distance between $A$ and $B$. At most how many elements can $S$ have such that the distance between any 2 sets is at least 5 ?
$2 \quad A$ and $B$ play the following game with a polynomial of degree at least 4:

$$
x^{2 n}+\_^{2 n-1}+\_^{2 n-2}+\ldots+\_x+1=0
$$

$A$ and $B$ take turns to fill in one of the blanks with a real number until all the blanks are filled up. If the resulting polynomial has no real roots, $A$ wins. Otherwise, $B$ wins. If $A$ begins, which player has a winning strategy?

3 Prove that the interval $[0,1]$ can be split into black and white intervals for any quadratic polynomial $P(x)$, such that the sum of weights of the black intervals is equal to the sum of weights of the white intervals. (Define the weight of the interval $[a, b]$ as $P(b)-P(a)$.)

Does the same result hold with a degree 3 or degree 5 polynomial?

