

**Brazil National Olympiad 2013**

[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5126](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5126)

by proglote

**Day 1** October 19th

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**1** Let  $\Gamma$  be a circle and  $A$  a point outside  $\Gamma$ . The tangent lines to  $\Gamma$  through  $A$  touch  $\Gamma$  at  $B$  and  $C$ . Let  $M$  be the midpoint of  $AB$ . The segment  $MC$  meets  $\Gamma$  again at  $D$  and the line  $AD$  meets  $\Gamma$  again at  $E$ . Given that  $AB = a$ ,  $BC = b$ , compute  $CE$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ .

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**2** Arnaldo and Bernaldo play the following game: given a fixed finite set of positive integers  $A$  known by both players, Arnaldo picks a number  $a \in A$  but doesn't tell it to anyone. Bernaldo then picks an arbitrary positive integer  $b$  (not necessarily in  $A$ ). Then Arnaldo tells the number of divisors of  $ab$ . Show that Bernaldo can choose  $b$  in a way that he can find out the number  $a$  chosen by Arnaldo.

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**3** Find all injective functions  $f: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$  from the non-zero reals to the non-zero reals, such that

$$f(x+y)(f(x)+f(y)) = f(xy)$$

for all non-zero reals  $x, y$  such that  $x+y \neq 0$ .

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**Day 2** October 20th

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**4** Find the largest  $n$  for which there exists a sequence  $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$  of non-zero digits such that, for each  $k$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n$ , the  $k$ -digit number  $\overline{a_{k-1}a_{k-2}\dots a_0} = a_{k-1}10^{k-1} + a_{k-2}10^{k-2} + \dots + a_0$  divides the  $(k+1)$ -digit number  $\overline{a_k a_{k-1} a_{k-2} \dots a_0}$ .

P.S.: This is basically the same problem as <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?f=>

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**5** Let  $x$  be an irrational number between 0 and 1 and  $x = 0.a_1a_2a_3\dots$  its decimal representation. For each  $k \geq 1$ , let  $p(k)$  denote the number of distinct sequences  $a_{j+1}a_{j+2}\dots a_{j+k}$  of  $k$  consecutive digits in the decimal representation of  $x$ . Prove that  $p(k) \geq k+1$  for every positive integer  $k$ .

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**6** The incircle of triangle  $ABC$  touches sides  $BC, CA$  and  $AB$  at points  $D, E$  and  $F$ , respectively. Let  $P$  be the intersection of lines  $AD$  and  $BE$ . The reflections of  $P$  with respect to  $EF, FD$  and  $DE$  are  $X, Y$  and  $Z$ , respectively. Prove that lines  $AX, BY$  and  $CZ$  are concurrent at a point on line  $IO$ , where  $I$  and  $O$  are the incenter and circumcenter of triangle  $ABC$ .

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