Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## All-Russian Olympiad 1995

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5155
by micliva, trigonometry456103

- $\quad$ Grade level 9


## Day 1

1 A freight train departed from Moscow at $x$ hours and $y$ minutes and arrived at Saratov at $y$ hours and $z$ minutes. The length of its trip was $z$ hours and $x$ minutes. Find all possible values of $x$.

## S. Tokarev

2 A chord $C D$ of a circle with center $O$ is perpendicular to a diameter $A B$. A chord $A E$ bisects the radius $O C$. Show that the line $D E$ bisects the chord $B C$

## V. Gordon

3 Can the equation $f(g(h(x)))=0$, where $f, g, h$ are quadratic polynomials, have the solutions $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8$ ?

## S. Tokarev

4 Can the numbers from 1 to 81 be written in a 99 board, so that the sum of numbers in each 33 square is the same?
S. Tokarev

## Day 2

5 We call natural numbers similar if they are written with the same (decimal) digits. For example, $112,121,211$ are similar numbers having the digits $1,1,2$. Show that there exist three similar 1995-digit numbers with no zero digits, such that the sum of two of them equals the third.
S. Dvoryaninov

6 In an acute-angled triangle ABC , points $A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}$ are the midpoints of the altitudes $A A_{1}, B B_{1}$, $C C_{1}$, respectively. Compute the sum of angles $B_{2} A_{1} C_{2}, C_{2} B_{1} A_{2}$ and $A_{2} C_{1} B_{2}$. D. Tereshin

7 There are three boxes of stones. Sisyphus moves stones one by one between the boxes. Whenever he moves a stone, Zeus gives him the number of coins that is equal to the difference between the number of stones in the box the stone was put in, and that in the box the stone was taken from (the moved stone does not count). If this difference is negative, then Sisyphus returns the corresponding amount to Zeus (if Sisyphus cannot pay, generous Zeus allows him

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to make the move and pay later).
After some time all the stones lie in their initial boxes. What is the greatest possible earning of Sisyphus at that moment?
I. Izmestev

8 Numbers 1 and 1 are written in the cells of a board 20002000. It is known that the sum of all the numbers in the board is positive. Show that one can select 1000 rows and 1000 columns such that the sum of numbers written in their intersection cells is at least 1000. D. Karpov

- $\quad$ Grade level 10


## Day 1

1 A freight train departed from Moscow at $x$ hours and $y$ minutes and arrived at Saratov at $y$ hours and $z$ minutes. The length of its trip was $z$ hours and $x$ minutes. Find all possible values of $x$.

## S. Tokarev

2 A chord $C D$ of a circle with center $O$ is perpendicular to a diameter $A B$. A chord $A E$ bisects the radius $O C$. Show that the line $D E$ bisects the chord $B C$

## V. Gordon

3 Does there exist a sequence of natural numbers in which every natural number occurs exactly once, such that for each $k=1,2,3, \ldots$ the sum of the first $k$ terms of the sequence is divisible by $k$ ?
A. Shapovalov

4 Prove that if all angles of a convex $n$-gon are equal, then there are at least two of its sides that are not longer than their adjacent sides.
A. Berzinsh, O. Musin

## Day 2

5 The sequence $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots$ of natural numbers satisfies $G C D\left(a_{i}, a_{j}\right)=G C D(i, j)$ for all $i \neq j$. Prove that $a_{i}=i$ for all $i$.

6 Let be given a semicircle with diameter $A B$ and center $O$, and a line intersecting the semicircle at $C$ and $D$ and the line $A B$ at $M(M B<M A, M D<M C)$. The circumcircles of the triangles $A O C$ and $D O B$ meet again at $L$. Prove that $\angle M K O$ is right.
L. Kuptsov

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7 Numbers 1 and 1 are written in the cells of a board 20002000. It is known that the sum of all the numbers in the board is positive. Show that one can select 1000 rows and 1000 columns such that the sum of numbers written in their intersection cells is at least 1000.
D. Karpov

8 Let $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ be monic polynomials. Prove that the sum of the squares of the coeficients of the polynomial $P(x) Q(x)$ is not smaller than the sum of the squares of the free coefficients of $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$.
A. Galochkin, O. Ljashko

- $\quad$ Grade level 11


## Day 1

1 Can the numbers $1,2,3, \ldots, 100$ be covered with 12 geometric progressions?

## A. Golovanov

2 Prove that every real function, defined on all of $\mathbb{R}$, can be represented as a sum of two functions whose graphs both have an axis of symmetry.

## D. Tereshin

3 Two points on the distance 1 are given in a plane. It is allowed to draw a line through two marked points, as well as a circle centered in a marked point with radius equal to the distance between some two marked points. By marked points we mean the two initial points and intersection points of two lines, two circles, or a line and a circle constructed so far. Let $C(n)$ be the minimum number of circles needed to construct two points on the distance $n$ if only a compass is used, and let $L C(n)$ be the minimum total number of circles and lines needed to do so if a ruler and a compass are used, where $n$ is a natural number. Prove that the sequence $C(n) / L C(n)$ is not bounded.
A. Belov

4 Prove that if all angles of a convex $n$-gon are equal, then there are at least two of its sides that are not longer than their adjacent sides.
A. Berzinsh, O. Musin

## Day 2

5 Prove that for every natural number $a_{1}>1$ there exists an increasing sequence of natural numbers $a_{n}$ such that $a_{1}^{2}+a_{2}^{2}+\cdots+a_{k}^{2}$ is divisible by $a_{1}+a_{2}+\cdots+a_{k}$ for all $k \geq 1$.
A. Golovanov

6 A boy goes $n$ times at a merry-go-round with $n$ seats. After every time he moves in the clockwise direction and takes another seat, not making a full circle. The number of seats he passes
by at each move is called the length of the move. For which $n$ can he sit at every seat, if the lengths of all the $n-1$ moves he makes have different lengths?
V. New

7 The altitudes of a tetrahedron intersect in a point. Prove that this point, the foot of one of the altitudes, and the points dividing the other three altitudes in the ratio $2: 1$ (measuring from the vertices) lie on a sphere.
D. Tereshin

8 Let $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ be monic polynomials. Prove that the sum of the squares of the coeficients of the polynomial $P(x) Q(x)$ is not smaller than the sum of the squares of the free coefficients of $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$.
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