## AoPS Community

## Western Mathematical Olympiad 2010

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1 Suppose that $m$ and $k$ are non-negative integers, and $p=2^{2^{m}}+1$ is a prime number. Prove that
(a) $2^{2^{m+1} p^{k}} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{k+1}\right)$;
(b) $2^{m+1} p^{k}$ is the smallest positive integer $n$ satisfying the congruence equation $2^{n} \equiv 1\left(\bmod p^{k+1}\right)$.
$2 \quad A B$ is a diameter of a circle with center $O$. Let $C$ and $D$ be two different points on the circle on the same side of $A B$, and the lines tangent to the circle at points $C$ and $D$ meet at $E$. Segments $A D$ and $B C$ meet at $F$. Lines $E F$ and $A B$ meet at $M$. Prove that $E, C, M$ and $D$ are concyclic.

3 Determine all possible values of positive integer $n$, such that there are $n$ different 3-element subsets $A_{1}, A_{2}, \ldots, A_{n}$ of the set $\{1,2, \ldots, n\}$, with $\left|A_{i} \cap A_{j}\right| \neq 1$ for all $i \neq j$.

4 Let $a_{1}, a_{2}, . ., a_{n}, b_{1}, b_{2}, \ldots, b_{n}$ be non-negative numbers satisfying the following conditions simultaneously:
(1) $\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(a_{i}+b_{i}\right)=1$;
(2) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i\left(a_{i}-b_{i}\right)=0$;
(3) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2}\left(a_{i}+b_{i}\right)=10$.

Prove that $\max \left\{a_{k}, b_{k}\right\} \leq \frac{10}{10+k^{2}}$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$.
$5 \quad$ Let $k$ be an integer and $k>1$. Define a sequence $\left\{a_{n}\right\}$ as follows:
$a_{0}=0$,
$a_{1}=1$, and
$a_{n+1}=k a_{n}+a_{n-1}$ for $n=1,2, \ldots$
Determine, with proof, all possible $k$ for which there exist non-negative integers $l, m(l \neq m)$ and positive integers $p, q$ such that $a_{l}+k a_{p}=a_{m}+k a_{q}$.
$6 \Delta A B C$ is a right-angled triangle, $\angle C=90^{\circ}$. Draw a circle centered at $B$ with radius $B C$. Let $D$ be a point on the side $A C$, and $D E$ is tangent to the circle at $E$. The line through $C$ perpendicular to $A B$ meets line $B E$ at $F$. Line $A F$ meets $D E$ at point $G$. The line through $A$ parallel to $B G$ meets $D E$ at $H$. Prove that $G E=G H$.

7 There are $n(n \geq 3)$ players in a table tennis tournament, in which any two players have a match. Player $A$ is called not out-performed by player $B$, if at least one of player $A$ 's losers is not a $B$ 's loser.

Determine, with proof, all possible values of $n$, such that the following case could happen: after finishing all the matches, every player is not out-performed by any other player.

8 Determine all possible values of integer $k$ for which there exist positive integers $a$ and $b$ such that $\frac{b+1}{a}+\frac{a+1}{b}=k$.

