

### **AoPS Community**

### **China National Olympiad 2000**

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5223 by jred

### Day 1

**1** The sides a, b, c of triangle ABC satisfy  $a \le b \le c$ . The circumradius and inradius of triangle ABC are R and r respectively. Let f = a + b - 2R - 2r. Determine the sign of f by the measure of angle C.

**2** A sequence  $(a_n)$  is defined recursively by  $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1$  and for  $n \ge 3$ ,

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2}na_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)a_{n-2} + (-1)^n\left(1 - \frac{n}{2}\right).$$

Find a closed-form expression for  $f_n = a_n + 2\binom{n}{1}a_{n-1} + 3\binom{n}{2}a_{n-2} + \ldots + (n-1)\binom{n}{n-2}a_2 + n\binom{n}{n-1}a_1$ .

# **3** A table tennis club hosts a series of doubles matches following several rules: (i) each player belongs to two pairs at most;

(ii) every two distinct pairs play one game against each other at most;

(iii) players in the same pair do not play against each other when they pair with others respectively.

Every player plays a certain number of games in this series. All these distinct numbers make up a set called the *set of games*. Consider a set  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k\}$  of positive integers such that every element in A is divisible by 6. Determine the minimum number of players needed to participate in this series so that a schedule for which the corresponding *set of games* is equal to set A exists.

### Day 2

1 Given an ordered *n*-tuple  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  of real numbers, where  $n \ge 2$ , we define  $b_k = \max a_1, \dots, a_k$  for each k. We define  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$  to be the *innovated tuple* of A. The number of distinct elements in B is called the *innovated degree* of A.

Consider all permutations of  $1, 2, \ldots, n$  as an ordered *n*-tuple. Find the arithmetic mean of the first term of the permutations whose innovated degrees are all equal to 2

**2** Find all positive integers n such that there exists integers  $n_1, \ldots, n_k \ge 3$ , for some integer k, satisfying

$$n = n_1 n_2 \cdots n_k = 2^{\frac{1}{2^k}(n_1 - 1) \cdots (n_k - 1)} - 1.$$

## **AoPS Community**

**3** A test contains 5 multiple choice questions which have 4 options in each. Suppose each examinee chose one option for each question. There exists a number n, such that for any n sheets among 2000 sheets of answer papers, there are 4 sheets of answer papers such that any two of them have at most 3 questions with the same answers. Find the minimum value of n.

Act of Problem Solving is an ACS WASC Accredited School.