

## **AoPS Community**

## 2011 South East Mathematical Olympiad

## South East Mathematical Olympiad 2011

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5250 by Issl, Fersolve

Day 1

1	If $\min\left\{\frac{ax^2+b}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\right\} = 3$ , then (1) Find the range of <i>b</i> ; (2) for every given <i>b</i> , find <i>a</i> .
2	If positive integers, $a, b, c$ are pair-wise co-prime, and,
	$a^2 (b^3+c^3),b^2 (a^3+c^3),c^2 (a^3+b^3)$
	find $a, b$ , and $c$
3	Find all positive integer $n$ , such that for all 35-element-subsets of $M = (1, 2, 3,, 50)$ , there exists at least two different elements $a, b$ , satisfing : $a - b = n$ or $a + b = n$ .
4	Let <i>O</i> be the circumcenter of triangle <i>ABC</i> , a line passes through <i>O</i> intersects sides <i>AB</i> , <i>AC</i> at points <i>M</i> , <i>N</i> , <i>E</i> is the midpoint of <i>MC</i> , <i>F</i> is the midpoint of <i>NB</i> , prove that : $\angle FOE = \angle BAC$
Day 2	2
1	In triangle $ABC$ , $AA_0$ , $BB_0$ , $CC_0$ are the angle bisectors, $A_0$ , $B_0$ , $C_0$ are on sides $BC$ , $CA$ , $AB$ , draw $A_0A_1//BB_0$ , $A_0A_2//CC_0$ , $A_1$ lies on $AC$ , $A_2$ lies on $AB$ , $A_1A_2$ intersects $BC$ at $A_3$ . $B_3$ , $C_3$ are constructed similarly. Prove that : $A_3$ , $B_3$ , $C_3$ are collinear.
2	Let $P_i \ i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be $n$ points on the plane, $M$ is a point on segment $AB$ in the same plane, prove : $\sum_{i=1}^{n}  P_iM  \le \max(\sum_{i=1}^{n}  P_iA , \sum_{i=1}^{n}  P_iB )$ . (Here $ AB $ means the length of segment $AB$ ).
3	The sequence $(a_n)_{n>=1}$ satisfies that : $a_1 = a_2 = 1$ $a_n = 7a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}$ ( $n \ge 3$ ), prove that : for all positive integer n, number $a_n + 2 + a_{n+1}$ is a perfect square.
4	12 points are located on a clock with the sme distance , numbers $1, 2, 3,12$ are marked on each point in clockwise order . Use 4 kinds of colors (red,yellow,blue,green) to colour the the points , each kind of color has 3 points . N ow , use these 12 points as the vertex of convex quadrilateral to construct $n$ convex quadrilaterals . They satisfies the following conditions: (1). the colours of vertex of every convex quadrilateral are different from each other . (2). for every 3 quadrilaterals among them , there exists a colour such that : the numbers on the 3 points painted into this colour are different from each other . Find the maximum $n$ .

**AoPS Community** 

2011 South East Mathematical Olympiad

Act of Problem Solving is an ACS WASC Accredited School.