

AoPS Community

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Korea National Olympiad 2011

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| - | Test 1 |
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| 1 | Two circles O, O' having same radius meet at two points, $A, B(A \neq B)$. Point P, Q are each on circle O and O' $(P \neq A, B Q \neq A, B)$. Select the point R such that $PAQR$ is a parallelogram. Assume that B, R, P, Q is cyclic. Now prove that $PQ = OO'$. |
| 2 | Let x, y be positive integers such that $gcd(x, y) = 1$ and $x + 3y^2$ is a perfect square. Prove that $x^2 + 9y^4$ can't be a perfect square. |
| 3 | Let a, b, c, d real numbers such that $a + b + c + d = 19$ and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 91$. Find the maximum value of $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d}$ |
| 4 | Let k, n be positive integers. There are kn points P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{kn} on a circle. We can color each points with one of color c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k . In how many ways we can color the points satisfying the following conditions? |
| | (a) Each color is used n times. |
| | (b) $\forall i \neq j$, if P_a and P_b is colored with color c_i , and P_c and P_d is colored with color c_j , then the segment $P_a P_b$ and segment $P_c P_d$ doesn't meet together. |
| - | Test 2 |
| 1 | Find the number of positive integer $n < 3^8$ satisfying the following condition. |
| | "The number of positive integer $k(1 \le k \le \frac{n}{3})$ such that $\frac{n!}{(n-3k)! \cdot k! \cdot 3^{k+1}}$ is not a integer" is 216. |
| 2 | Let ABC be a triangle and its incircle meets BC , AC , AB at D , E and F respectively. Let point P on the incircle and inside $\triangle AEF$. Let $X = PB \cap DF$, $Y = PC \cap DE$, $Q = EX \cap FY$. Prove that the points A and Q lies on DP simultaneously or located opposite sides from DP . |
| 3 | There are n students each having r positive integers. Their nr positive integers are all different. Prove that we can divide the students into k classes satisfying the following conditions. |
| | (a) $k \leq 4r$ |
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(b) If a student A has the number m, then the student B in the same class can't have a number l such that

$$(m-1)! < l < (m+1)! + 1$$

4 Let x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{25} real numbers such that $0 \le x_i \le i(i = 1, 2, \cdots, 25)$. Find the maximum value of

 $x_1^3 + x_2^3 + \dots + x_{25}^3 - (x_1x_2x_3 + x_2x_3x_4 + \dots + x_{25}x_1x_2)$

