

Taiwan National Olympiad 1994
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Day 1

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- 1 Let $ABCD$ be a quadrilateral with $AD = BC$ and $\widehat{A} + \widehat{B} = 120^\circ$. Let us draw equilateral ACP, DCQ, DBR away from AB . Prove that the points P, Q, R are collinear.
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- 2 Let a, b, c are positive real numbers and α be any real number. Denote $f(\alpha) = abc(a^\alpha + b^\alpha + c^\alpha)$, $g(\alpha) = a^{2+\alpha}(b+c-a) + b^{2+\alpha}(-b+c+a) + c^{2+\alpha}(b-c+a)$. Determine $\min |f(\alpha) - g(\alpha)|$ and $\max |f(\alpha) - g(\alpha)|$, if they are exists.
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- 3 Let a be a positive integer such that $5^{1994} - 1 \mid a$. Prove that the expression of a in base 5 contains at least 1994 nonzero digits.
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Day 2

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- 4 Prove that there are infinitely many positive integers n with the following property: For any n integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n which form in arithmetic progression, both the mean and the standard deviation of the set $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ are integers.
Remark. The mean and standard deviation of the set $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ are defined by $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\dots+x_n}{n}$ and $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i-\bar{x})^2}{n}}$, respectively.
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- 5 Given $X = \{0, a, b, c\}$, let $M(X) = \{f|f : X \rightarrow X\}$ denote the set of all functions from X into itself. An addition table on X is given us follows: $+ \begin{matrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ a & c & 0 & a \\ b & c & b & b \\ c & 0 & a & c \end{matrix}$
 a) If $S = \{f \in M(X) | f(x+y+x) = f(x) + f(y) + f(x) \forall x, y \in X\}$, find $|S|$.
 b) If $I = \{f \in M(X) | f(x+x) = f(x) + f(x) \forall x \in X\}$, find $|I|$.
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- 6 For $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ define $T_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n} [(x + \sqrt{1-x^2})^n + (x - \sqrt{1-x^2})^n]$.
 a) Prove that T_n is a monic polynomial of degree n in x and that the maximum value of $|T_n(x)|$ is $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$.
 b) Suppose that $p(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ is a monic polynomial of degree n such that $p(x) > -\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ for all $x, -1 \leq x \leq 1$. Prove that there exists $x_0, -1 \leq x_0 \leq 1$ such that $p(x_0) \geq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$.
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