

## **AoPS Community**

## 1997 Taiwan National Olympiad

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www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5363 by N.T.TUAN

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1	Let <i>a</i> be rational and <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> are real numbers, and let $f : \mathbb{R} \to [-1.1]$ be a function satisfying $f(x + a + b) - f(x + b) = c[x + 2a + [x] - 2[x + a] - [b]] + d$ for all <i>x</i> . Show that <i>f</i> is periodic.
2	Given a line segment $AB$ in the plane, find all possible points $C$ such that in the triangle $ABC$ , the altitude from $A$ and the median from $B$ have the same length.
3	Let $n > 2$ be an integer. Suppose that $a_1, a_2,, a_n$ are real numbers such that $k_i = \frac{a_{i-1}+a_{i+1}}{a_i}$ is a positive integer for all <i>i</i> (Here $a_0 = a_n, a_{n+1} = a_1$ ). Prove that $2n \le a_1 + a_2 + + a_n \le 3n$ .
Day 2	
4	Let $k = 2^{2^n} + 1$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that k is prime iff $k 3^{\frac{k-1}{2}} + 1$ .
5	Let $ABCD$ is a tetrahedron. Show that a)If $AB = CD$ , $AC = DB$ , $AD = BC$ then triangles $ABC$ , $ABD$ , $ACD$ , $BCD$ are acute. b)If the triangles $ABC$ , $ABD$ , $ACD$ , $BCD$ have the same area, then $AB = CD$ , $AC = DB$ , $AD = BC$ .
6	Show that every number of the form $2^p 3^q$ , where $p, q$ are nonnegative integers, divides some number of the form $a_{2k}10^{2k} + a_{2k-2}10^{2k-2} + + a_210^2 + a_0$ , where $a_{2i} \in \{1, 2,, 9\}$
Day 3	
7	Find all positive integers k for which there exists a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $f(1997) = 1998$ and $f(ab) = f(a) + f(b) + kf(gcd(a, b)) \forall a, b.$
8	Let <i>O</i> be the circumcenter and <i>R</i> be the circumradius of an acute triangle <i>ABC</i> . Let <i>AO</i> meet the circumcircle of <i>OBC</i> again at <i>D</i> , <i>BO</i> meet the circumcircle of <i>OCA</i> again at <i>E</i> , and <i>CO</i> meet the circumcircle of <i>OAB</i> again at <i>F</i> . Show that <i>OD</i> . <i>OE</i> . <i>OF</i> $\geq 8R^3$ .
9	For $n \ge k \ge 3$ , let $X = \{1, 2,, n\}$ and let $F_k$ a the family of k-element subsets of X, any two of which have at most $k - 2$ elements in common. Show that there exists a subset $M_k$ of X with at least $[\log_2 n] + 1$ elements containing no subset in $F_k$ .

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