

**ITAMO 2007**

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by edriv

**Day 1**

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- 1 It is given a regular hexagon in the plane. Let  $P$  be a point of the plane. Define  $s(P)$  as the sum of the distances from  $P$  to each side of the hexagon, and  $v(P)$  as the sum of the distances from  $P$  to each vertex.
- a) Find the locus of points  $P$  that minimize  $s(P)$   
b) Find the locus of points  $P$  that minimize  $v(P)$
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- 2 We define two polynomials with integer coefficients  $P, Q$  to be similar if the coefficients of  $P$  are a permutation of the coefficients of  $Q$ .
- a) if  $P, Q$  are similar, then  $P(2007) - Q(2007)$  is even  
b) does there exist an integer  $k > 2$  such that  $k \mid P(2007) - Q(2007)$  for all similar polynomials  $P, Q$ ?
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- 3 Let  $ABC$  be a triangle,  $G$  its centroid,  $M$  the midpoint of  $AB$ ,  $D$  the point on the line  $AG$  such that  $AG = GD$ ,  $A \neq D$ ,  $E$  the point on the line  $BG$  such that  $BG = GE$ ,  $B \neq E$ . Show that the quadrilateral  $BDCM$  is cyclic if and only if  $AD = BE$ .
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**Day 2**

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- 4 Today is Barbara's birthday, and Alberto wants to give her a gift playing the following game. The numbers  $0, 1, 2, \dots, 1024$  are written on a blackboard. First Barbara erases  $2^9$  numbers, then Alberto erases  $2^8$  numbers, then Barbara  $2^7$  and so on, until there are only two numbers  $a, b$  left. Now Barbara earns  $|a - b|$  euro. Find the maximum number of euro that Barbara can always win, independently of Alberto's strategy.
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- 5 The sequence of integers  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  is defined by  $a_1 = 2$ ,  $a_{n+1} = 2a_n^2 - 1$ . Prove that for each positive integer  $n$ ,  $n$  and  $a_n$  are coprime.
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- 6 a) For each  $n \geq 2$ , find the maximum constant  $c_n$  such that  $\frac{1}{a_1+1} + \frac{1}{a_2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n+1} \geq c_n$  for all positive reals  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  such that  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 1$ .
- b) For each  $n \geq 2$ , find the maximum constant  $d_n$  such that  $\frac{1}{2a_1+1} + \frac{1}{2a_2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2a_n+1} \geq d_n$  for all positive reals  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  such that  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 1$ .
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