

**Turkey Team Selection Test 2002**
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by xeroxia

**Day 1** April 6th

- 1 If  $ab(a+b)$  divides  $a^2 + ab + b^2$  for different integers  $a$  and  $b$ , prove that

$$|a - b| > \sqrt[3]{ab}.$$

- 2 In a triangle  $ABC$ , the angle bisector of  $\widehat{ABC}$  meets  $[AC]$  at  $D$ , and the angle bisector of  $\widehat{BCA}$  meets  $[AB]$  at  $E$ . Let  $X$  be the intersection of the lines  $BD$  and  $CE$  where  $|BX| = \sqrt{3}|XD|$  ve  $|XE| = (\sqrt{3} - 1)|XC|$ . Find the angles of triangle  $ABC$ .

- 3 A positive integer  $n$  and real numbers  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  are given. Show that there exists integers  $m$  and  $k$  such that

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^m a_i - \sum_{i=m+1}^n a_i \right| \leq |a_k|.$$

**Day 2** April 7th

- 1 If a function  $f$  defined on all real numbers has at least two centers of symmetry, show that this function can be written as sum of a linear function and a periodic function.

[For every real number  $x$ , if there is a real number  $a$  such that  $f(a-x) + f(a+x) = 2f(a)$ , the point  $(a, f(a))$  is called a center of symmetry of the function  $f$ .]

- 2 Two circles are internally tangent at a point  $A$ . Let  $C$  be a point on the smaller circle other than  $A$ . The tangent line to the smaller circle at  $C$  meets the bigger circle at  $D$  and  $E$ ; and the line  $AC$  meets the bigger circle at  $A$  and  $P$ . Show that the line  $PE$  is tangent to the circle through  $A, C$ , and  $E$ .

- 3 Consider  $2n+1$  points in space, no four of which are coplanar where  $n > 1$ . Each line segment connecting any two of these points is either colored red, white or blue. A subset  $M$  of these points is called a *connected monochromatic* subset, if for each  $a, b \in M$ , there are points  $a = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_l = b$  that belong to  $M$  such that the line segments  $x_0x_1, x_1x_2, \dots, x_{l-1}x_l$  are all have the same color. No matter how the points are colored, if there always exists a connected monochromatic  $k$ -subset, find the largest value of  $k$ . ( $l > 1$ )