

**Cono Sur Olympiad 2013**

[www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5483](http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c5483)

by Leichich

**Day 1**

- 
- 1 Four distinct points are marked in a line. For each point, the sum of the distances from said point to the other three is calculated; getting in total 4 numbers.

Decide whether these 4 numbers can be, in some order:

- a) 29, 29, 35, 37
  - b) 28, 29, 35, 37
  - c) 28, 34, 34, 37
- 

- 2 In a triangle  $ABC$ , let  $M$  be the midpoint of  $BC$  and  $I$  the incenter of  $ABC$ . If  $IM = IA$ , find the least possible measure of  $\angle AIM$ .
- 

- 3 *Nocycleland* is a country with 500 cities and 2013 two-way roads, each one of them connecting two cities. A city  $A$  *neighbors*  $B$  if there is one road that connects them, and a city  $A$  *quasi-neighbors*  $B$  if there is a city  $C$  such that  $A$  neighbors  $C$  and  $C$  neighbors  $B$ . It is known that in *Nocycleland*, there are no pair of cities connected directly with more than one road, and there are no four cities  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  such that  $A$  neighbors  $B$ ,  $B$  neighbors  $C$ ,  $C$  neighbors  $D$ , and  $D$  neighbors  $A$ . Show that there is at least one city that quasi-neighbors at least 57 other cities.
- 

**Day 2**

- 
- 4 Let  $M$  be the set of all integers from 1 to 2013. Each subset of  $M$  is given one of  $k$  available colors, with the only condition that if the union of two different subsets  $A$  and  $B$  is  $M$ , then  $A$  and  $B$  are given different colors. What is the least possible value of  $k$ ?
- 

- 5 Let  $d(k)$  be the number of positive divisors of integer  $k$ . A number  $n$  is called *balanced* if  $d(n-1) \leq d(n) \leq d(n+1)$  or  $d(n-1) \geq d(n) \geq d(n+1)$ . Show that there are infinitely many balanced numbers.
- 

- 6 Let  $ABCD$  be a convex quadrilateral. Let  $n \geq 2$  be a whole number. Prove that there are  $n$  triangles with the same area that satisfy all of the following properties:
- a) Their interiors are disjoint, that is, the triangles do not overlap.
  - b) Each triangle lies either in  $ABCD$  or inside of it.
  - c) The sum of the areas of all of these triangles is at least  $\frac{4n}{4n+1}$  the area of  $ABCD$ .
-