

## **AoPS Community**

## Macedonia National Olympiad 2015

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**Problem 1** Let  $AH_A$ ,  $BH_B$  and  $CH_C$  be altitudes in  $\triangle ABC$ . Let  $p_A$ ,  $p_B$ ,  $p_C$  be the perpendicular lines from vertices A, B, C to  $H_BH_C$ ,  $H_CH_A$ ,  $H_AH_B$  respectively. Prove that  $p_A$ ,  $p_B$ ,  $p_C$  are concurrent lines.

**Problem 2** Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$  such that abc = 1. Prove that:

$$a^{2}b + b^{2}c + c^{2}a \ge \sqrt{(a+b+c)(ab+bc+ca)}$$

- **Problem 3** All contestants at one contest are sitting in *n* columns and are forming a "good" configuration. (We define one configuration as "good" when we don't have 2 friends sitting in the same column). It's impossible for all the students to sit in n 1 columns in a "good" configuration. Prove that we can always choose contestants  $M_1, M_2, ..., M_n$  such that  $M_i$  is sitting in the i th column, for each i = 1, 2, ..., n and  $M_i$  is friend of  $M_{i+1}$  for each i = 1, 2, ..., n 1.
- **Problem 4** Let  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  be two circles and let them cut each other at points A and B. A line through B is cutting  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  in C and D respectively, such that C doesn't lie inside of  $k_2$  and D doesn't lie inside of  $k_1$ . Let M be the intersection point of the tangent lines to  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  that are passing through C and D, respectively. Let P be the intersection of the lines AM and CD. The tangent line to  $k_1$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L. The tangent line to  $k_2$  passing through B intersects AD in point L passing through B intersects AD in point A passing through B parallelogram.

**Problem 5** Find all natural numbers m having exactly three prime divisors p, q, r, such that

 $p-1\mid m;\quad qr-1\mid m;\quad q-1\nmid m;\quad r-1\nmid m;\quad 3\nmid q+r.$ 

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