Art of Problem Solving

## AoPS Community

## Finals 2012

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c645852
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- Day 1

1 Decide, whether exists positive rational number $w$, which isn't integer, such that $w^{w}$ is a rational number.

2 Determine all pairs $(m, n)$ of positive integers, for which cube $K$ with edges of length $n$, can be build in with cuboids of shape $m \times 1 \times 1$ to create cube with edges of length $n+2$, which has the same center as cube $K$.

3 Triangle $A B C$ with $A B=A C$ is inscribed in circle $o$. Circles $o_{1}$ and $o_{2}$ are internally tangent to circle $o$ in points $P$ and $Q$, respectively, and they are tangent to segments $A B$ and $A C$, respectively, and they are disjoint with the interior of triangle $A B C$. Let $m$ be a line tangent to circles $o_{1}$ and $o_{2}$, such that points $P$ and $Q$ lie on the opposite side than point $A$. Line $m$ cuts segments $A B$ and $A C$ in points $K$ and $L$, respectively. Prove, that intersection point of lines $P K$ and $Q L$ lies on bisector of angle $B A C$.

- Day 2
$4 \quad n$ players $(n \geq 4)$ took part in the tournament. Each player played exactly one match with every other player, there were no draws. There was no four players $(A, B, C, D)$, such that $A$ won with $B, B$ won with $C, C$ won with $D$ and $D$ won with $A$. Determine, depending on $n$, maximum number of trios of players $(A, B, C)$, such that $A$ won with $B, B$ won with $C$ and $C$ won with $A$.
(Attention: Trios $(A, B, C),(B, C, A)$ and $(C, A, B)$ are the same trio.)
5 Point $O$ is a center of circumcircle of acute triangle $A B C$, bisector of angle $B A C$ cuts side $B C$ in point $D$. Let $M$ be a point such that, $M C \perp B C$ and $M A \perp A D$. Lines $B M$ and $O A$ intersect in point $P$. Show that circle of center in point $P$ passing through a point $A$ is tangent to line $B C$.

6 Show that for any positive real numbers $a, b, c$ true is inequality: $\left(\frac{a-b}{c}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{b-c}{a}\right)^{2}+\left(\frac{c-a}{b}\right)^{2} \geq$ $2 \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{a-b}{c}+\frac{b-c}{a}+\frac{c-a}{b}\right)$.

