## AoPS Community

## USAMO 2019

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- Day 1 April 17
$1 \quad$ Let $\mathbb{N}$ be the set of positive integers. A function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ satisfies the equation

$$
\underbrace{f(f(\ldots f}_{f(n) \text { times }}(n) \ldots))=\frac{n^{2}}{f(f(n))}
$$

for all positive integers $n$. Given this information, determine all possible values of $f(1000)$.
Proposed by Evan Chen
2 Let $A B C D$ be a cyclic quadrilateral satisfying $A D^{2}+B C^{2}=A B^{2}$. The diagonals of $A B C D$ intersect at $E$. Let $P$ be a point on side $\overline{A B}$ satisfying $\angle A P D=\angle B P C$. Show that line $P E$ bisects $\overline{C D}$.

Proposed by Ankan Bhattacharya
3 Let $K$ be the set of all positive integers that do not contain the digit 7 in their base-10 representation. Find all polynomials $f$ with nonnegative integer coefficients such that $f(n) \in K$ whenever $n \in K$.

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, Cosmin Pohoata, and Vlad Matei

- $\quad$ Day 2 April 18

4 Let $n$ be a nonnegative integer. Determine the number of ways that one can choose $(n+1)^{2}$ sets $S_{i, j} \subseteq\{1,2, \ldots, 2 n\}$, for integers $i, j$ with $0 \leq i, j \leq n$, such that:

- for all $0 \leq i, j \leq n$, the set $S_{i, j}$ has $i+j$ elements; and
- $S_{i, j} \subseteq S_{k, l}$ whenever $0 \leq i \leq k \leq n$ and $0 \leq j \leq l \leq n$.

Proposed by Ricky Liu
5 Two rational numbers $\frac{m}{n}$ and $\frac{n}{m}$ are written on a blackboard, where $m$ and $n$ are relatively prime positive integers. At any point, Evan may pick two of the numbers $x$ and $y$ written on the board and write either their arithmetic mean $\frac{x+y}{2}$ or their harmonic mean $\frac{2 x y}{x+y}$ on the board as well. Find all pairs $(m, n)$ such that Evan can write 1 on the board in finitely many steps.
Proposed by Yannick Yao
$6 \quad$ Find all polynomials $P$ with real coefficients such that

$$
\frac{P(x)}{y z}+\frac{P(y)}{z x}+\frac{P(z)}{x y}=P(x-y)+P(y-z)+P(z-x)
$$

holds for all nonzero real numbers $x, y, z$ satisfying $2 x y z=x+y+z$.
Proposed by Titu Andreescu and Gabriel Dospinescu

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