

**Final Round - Korea 2015**

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by rkm0959

– Day 1, March 21st

**1** Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(x^{2015} + (f(y))^{2015}) = (f(x))^{2015} + y^{2015}$  holds for all reals  $x, y$

**2** In a triangle  $\triangle ABC$  with incenter  $I$ , the incircle meets lines  $BC, CA, AB$  at  $D, E, F$  respectively. Define the circumcenter of  $\triangle IAB$  and  $\triangle IAC$   $O_1$  and  $O_2$  respectively. Let the two intersections of the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  and line  $EF$  be  $P, Q$ . Prove that the circumcenter of  $\triangle DPQ$  lies on the line  $O_1O_2$ .

**3** There are at least 3 subway stations in a city. In this city, there exists a route that passes through more than  $L$  subway stations, without revisiting. Subways run both ways, which means that if you can go from subway station  $A$  to  $B$ , you can also go from  $B$  to  $A$ . Prove that at least one of the two holds.

(i). There exists three subway stations  $A, B, C$  such that there does not exist a route from  $A$  to  $B$  which doesn't pass through  $C$ .

(ii). There is a cycle passing through at least  $\lfloor \sqrt{2L} \rfloor$  stations, without revisiting a same station more than once.

– Day 2, March 22nd

**4**  $\triangle ABC$  is an acute triangle and its orthocenter is  $H$ . The circumcircle of  $\triangle ABH$  intersects line  $BC$  at  $D$ . Lines  $DH$  and  $AC$  meets at  $P$ , and the circumcenter of  $\triangle ADP$  is  $Q$ . Prove that the circumcenter of  $\triangle ABH$  lies on the circumcircle of  $\triangle BDQ$ .

**5** For a fixed positive integer  $k$ , there are two sequences  $A_n$  and  $B_n$ . They are defined inductively, by the following recurrences.  $A_1 = k, A_2 = k, A_{n+2} = A_n A_{n+1}$   
 $B_1 = 1, B_2 = k, B_{n+2} = \frac{B_{n+1}^3 + 1}{B_n}$   
 Prove that for all positive integers  $n, A_{2n} B_{n+3}$  is an integer.

**6** There are 2015 distinct circles in a plane, with radius 1. Prove that you can select 27 circles, which form a set  $C$ , which satisfy the following.

For two arbitrary circles in  $C$ , they intersect with each other or  
For two arbitrary circles in  $C$ , they don't intersect with each other.

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