## KJMO 2015

## Day 1

- 1. In an acute, scalene triangle  $\triangle ABC$ , let O be the circumcenter. Let M be the midpoint of AC. Let the perpendicular from A to BC be D. Let the circumcircle of  $\triangle OAM$  hit DM at  $P(\neq M)$ . Prove that B, O, P are collinear.
- 2. For a positive integer m, prove that the number of pairs of positive integers (x, y) which satisfies the following two conditions is even or 0.
  - (i)  $x^2 3y^2 + 2 = 16m$
  - (ii)  $2y \le x 1$
- 3. For all nonnegative integer i, there are seven cards with  $2^i$  written on it. How many ways are there to select the cards so that the numbers add up to n?
- 4. Reals a, b, c, x, y satisfy  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Find the maximum value of

$$(ax+by)^2 + (bx+cy)^2$$

## Day 2

- 5. Let I be the incenter of an acute triangle  $\triangle ABC$ , and let the incircle be  $\Gamma$ . Let the circumcircle of  $\triangle IBC$ hit  $\Gamma$  at D, E, where D is closer to B and E is closer to C. Let  $\Gamma \cap BE = K(\neq E)$ ,  $CD \cap BI = T$ , and  $CD \cap \Gamma = L(\neq D)$ . Let the line passing T and perpendicular to BI meet  $\Gamma$  at P, where P is inside  $\triangle IBC$ . Prove that the tangent to  $\Gamma$  at P, KL, BI are concurrent.
- 6. Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  such that
  - (i) For different reals  $x, y, f(x) \neq f(y)$ .
  - (ii) For all reals x, y, f(x + f(f(-y))) = f(x) + f(f(y))
- 7. For a polynomial f(x) with integer coefficients and degree no less than 1, prove that there are infinitely many primes p which satisfies the following.

There exists an integer n such that  $f(n) \neq 0$  and |f(n)| is a multiple of p.

- 8. A positive integer n is given. If there exist sets  $F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_m$  satisfying the following, prove that  $m \leq n$ . (For sets A, B, |A| is the number of elements in A. A B is the set of elements that are in A but not B)
  - (i) For all  $1 \le i \le m, F_i \subseteq \{1, 2, ..., n\}$
  - (ii)  $|F_1| \le |F_2| \le \dots, \le |F_m|$
  - (iii) For all  $1 \le i < j \le m$ ,  $|F_i F_j| = 1$ .