6-th Czech–Slovak Match 2000

Modra Piesok, June 7–10, 2000

- 1. Prove that if positive numbers a, b, c satisfy the inequality $5abc > a^3 + b^3 + c^3$, then there is a triangle with sides a, b, c.
- 2. Let *ABC* be a triangle, *k* its incircle and k_a, k_b, k_c three circles orthogonal to *k* passing through *B* and *C*, *A* and *C*, and *A* and *B* respectively. The circles k_a, k_b meet again in *C*'; in the same way we obtain the points *B*' and *A*'. Prove that the radius of the circumcircle of A'B'C' is half the radius of *k*.
- 3. Let *n* be a positive integer. Prove that *n* is a power of two if and only if there exists an integer *m* such that $2^n 1$ is a divisor of $m^2 + 9$.
- 4. Let P(x) be a polynomial with integer coefficients. Prove that the polynomial $Q(x) = P(x^4)P(x^3)P(x^2)P(x) + 1$ has no integer roots.
- 5. Let *ABCD* be an equilateral trapezoid with sides *AB* and *CD*. The incircle of the triangle *BCD* touches *CD* at *E*. Point *F* is chosen on the bisector of the angle *DAC* such that the lines *EF* and *CD* are perpendicular. The circumcircle of the triangle *ACF* intersects the line *CD* again at *G*. Prove that the triangle *AFG* is isosceles.
- 6. Suppose that every integer has been given one of the colors red, blue, green, yellow. Let *x* and *y* be odd integers such that |*x*| ≠ |*y*|. Show that there are two integers of the same color whose difference has one of the following values: *x*, *y*, *x* + *y*, *x* − *y*.



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