

# 23-rd Italian Mathematical Olympiad 2007

Cesenatico, May 11, 2007

1. Consider a regular hexagon in a plane. For each point  $P$  in the plane, denote by  $l(P)$  the sum of distances of  $P$  from the lines containing the sides of the hexagon, and by  $v(P)$  the sum of distances of  $P$  from the vertices of the hexagon.
  - (a) For which points  $P$  is  $l(P)$  minimal?
  - (b) For which points  $P$  is  $v(P)$  minimal?
2. We say that polynomials  $p$  and  $q$  with integer coefficients are *similar* if they have the same degree and the coefficients which differ only in order.
  - (a) Prove that if  $p$  and  $q$  are similar then  $p(2007) - q(2007)$  is even.
  - (b) Is there an integer  $k > 2$  such that  $p(2007) - q(2007)$  is a multiple of  $k$  for any two similar polynomials  $p$  and  $q$ ?
3. Let  $G$  be the centroid of a triangle  $ABC$ ,  $D \neq A$  be the point on ray  $AG$  with  $AG = GD$ ,  $E \neq B$  be the point on ray  $BG$  with  $BG = GE$ , and  $M$  be the midpoint of  $AB$ . Show that the quadrilateral  $BMCD$  is cyclic if and only if  $BA = BE$ .
4. Having lost a bet to Barbara, Alberto proposes the following game. Starting with the numbers  $0, 1, \dots, 1024$ , Barbara deletes  $2^9$  numbers on her choice; then Alberto deletes  $2^8$  of the remaining numbers, then Barbara removes  $2^7$  numbers etc. At the end two numbers  $a$  and  $b$  remain. Then Alberto pays Barbara  $|a - b|$  euros. What largest amount of money can Barbara earn independent of Alberto's strategy?
5. Consider the sequence given by  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_{n+1} = 2x_n^2 - 1$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Prove that  $n$  and  $x_n$  are coprime for each  $n \geq 1$ .
6. Let  $n \geq 2$  be a given integer. Determine
  - (a) the largest real  $c_n$  such that  $\frac{1}{1+a_1} + \frac{1}{1+a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+a_n} \geq c_n$  holds for any positive numbers  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  with  $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = 1$ .
  - (b) the largest real  $d_n$  such that  $\frac{1}{1+2a_1} + \frac{1}{1+2a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2a_n} \geq d_n$  holds for any positive numbers  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  with  $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = 1$ .