

10-th Iberoamerican Mathematical Olympiad
Valparaiso, Chile, September 23–30, 1995

First Day – September 26

1. Determine all possible values of the sum of the digits of a perfect square.
(Brazil)
2. Given an integer $n > 1$, determine the real numbers $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq 1$ and $x_{n+1} > 0$, such that the following conditions are simultaneously fulfilled:
 - (i) $\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt[3]{x_2} + \dots + \sqrt[n+1]{x_n} = n\sqrt{x_{n+1}}$,
 - (ii) $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = x_{n+1}$.
(Spain)
3. Let r and s be two orthogonal lines, not belonging to the same plane. Let AB be their common perpendicular, with $A \in r$ and $B \in s$. The points $M \in r$ and $N \in s$ are variable so that MN is tangent to the sphere with diameter AB at some point T . Find the locus of T .
(Brazil)

Second Day – September 27

4. Coins are situated on an $m \times m$ board. Each coin situated on the board is said to *dominate* all the cells of the row (\rightarrow), the column (\downarrow), and the diagonal (\searrow). Note that the coin does not dominate the diagonal (\swarrow). Determine the smallest number of coins which must be placed in order that all the cells of the board be dominated.
(Argentina)
5. The incircle of a triangle ABC is tangent to BC, CA and AB at D, E and F , respectively. Suppose that the incircle passes through the midpoint X of AD . The lines XB and XC meet the incircle again at Y and Z , respectively. Show that $EY = FZ$.
(Spain)
6. A function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is called *circular* if for each $p \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \leq p$ such that

$$f^n(p) = \underbrace{f(f(\dots f(p)))}_{p \text{ times}} = p.$$

The function f has *repulse degree* k , $0 < k < 1$, if for each $p \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $f^i(p) \neq p$ for all $0 < i \leq [kp]$. Determine the biggest repulse degree that can be reached by a circular function.
(Chile–Brazil)