

# 48-th Polish Mathematical Olympiad 1996/97

## First Round

September – December 1996

1. Solve the system of equations  $x|x| + y|y| = [x] + [y] = 1$ .
2. Let  $P$  be a point inside a parallelogram  $ABCD$  such that  $\angle ABP = \angle ADP$ . Prove that  $\angle PAB = \angle PCB$ .
3. Let  $a, b \geq 1, c \geq 0$  be real numbers and  $n \geq 1$  be an integer. Prove that

$$(ab + c)^n - c \leq a^n ((b + c)^n - c).$$

4. Prove that an integer  $n \geq 2$  is composite if and only if there are positive integers  $a, b, x, y$  with  $a + b = n$  and  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ .
5. The angle bisectors of the angles  $A, B, C$  of a triangle  $ABC$  meet the opposite sides at  $D, E, F$  and the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  at  $K, L, M$ , respectively. Prove that

$$\frac{AD}{DK} + \frac{BE}{EL} + \frac{CF}{FM} \geq 9.$$

6. If  $P(x)$  is a polynomial of degree  $n$  such that  $P(k) = 1/k$  for  $k = 1, 2, 4, 8, \dots, 2^n$ , determine  $P(0)$ .
7. Find the supremum of volumes of tetrahedra contained in a ball of a given radius, whose one edge is a diameter of the ball.
8. Let  $a_n$  denote the number of all nonempty subsets of  $\{1, 2, \dots, 6n\}$ , whose sum of elements gives the remainder 5 when divided by 6. Also, let  $b_n$  be the number of all nonempty subsets of  $\{1, 2, \dots, 7n\}$  whose product of elements gives the remainder 5 when divided by 7. Find  $a_n/b_n$ .
9. Find all functions  $f : [1, \infty) \rightarrow [1, \infty)$  which satisfy:

(i)  $f(x+1) = \frac{f(x)^2 - 1}{x}$  for all  $x \geq 1$ ;

(ii) the function  $g(x) = f(x)/x$  is bounded.

10. Let  $P, Q$  be points inside an acute-angled triangle  $ABC$  such that  $\angle ACP = \angle BCQ$  and  $\angle CAP = \angle BAQ$ . Let  $D, E, F$  be the feet of the perpendiculars from  $P$  to  $BC, CA, AB$ , respectively. Prove that  $\angle DEF = 90^\circ$  if and only if  $Q$  is the orthocenter of  $\triangle BDF$ .
11. Let  $m$  be a positive integer and  $P(x)$  a non-constant polynomial with integer coefficients. Prove that if  $P(x)$  has at least three distinct integer roots, then  $P(x) + 5^m$  has at most one integer root.

12. A group of  $n$  people noticed that, for some period of time, three of them might be going for a dinner together, each pair meeting at exactly one dinner. Prove that  $n \equiv 1$  or  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{6}$ .