

6-th Taiwanese Mathematical Olympiad 1997

Time: 4.5 hours each day.

Part 1 – April 14

1. Let a be rational and b, c, d be real numbers, and let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ be a function satisfying

$$f(x+a+b) - f(x+b) = c[x+2a + [x] - 2[x+a] - [b]] + d$$

for each x . Show that f is periodic.

2. Given a line segment AB in the plane, find all possible points C such that in the triangle ABC , the altitude from A and the median from B have the same length.
3. Let $n \geq 3$ be an integer. Suppose that a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are real numbers such that $k_i = \frac{a_{i-1} + a_{i+1}}{a_i}$ is a positive integer for all i . (Here $a_0 = a_n$ and $a_{n+1} = a_1$.) Prove that

$$2n \leq k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n \leq 3n.$$

Part 2 – May 11

4. Let $k = 2^{2^n} + 1$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that k is prime if and only if k divides $3^{\frac{k-1}{2}} + 1$.
5. Let $ABCD$ is a tetrahedron. Show that
- If $AB = CD$, $AC = BD$ and $AD = BC$, then the triangles ABC , ABD , ACD , BCD are acute.
 - If the triangles ABC, ABD, ACD, BCD have the same area, then $AB = CD$, $AC = BD$, $AD = BC$.
6. Show that every number of the form $2^p 3^q$, where p, q are nonnegative integers, divides some number of the form $a_{2k} 10^{2k} + a_{2k-2} 10^{2k-2} + \dots + a_2 10^2 + a_0$, where $a_{2i} \in \{1, 2, \dots, 9\}$.

Part 3 – June 25

7. Find all positive integers k for which there exists a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $f(1997) = 1998$ and, for all a, b ,

$$f(ab) = f(a) + f(b) + kf(\gcd(a, b)).$$

8. Let O be the circumcenter and R be the circumradius of an acute triangle ABC . Let AO meet the circumcircle of OBC again at D , BO meet the circumcircle of OCA again at E , and CO meet the circumcircle of OAB again at F . Show that

$$OD \cdot OE \cdot OF \geq 8R^3.$$

9. For $n \geq k \geq 3$, let $X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and let \mathcal{F}_k a the family of k -element subsets of X , any two of which have at most $k - 2$ elements in common. Show that there exists a subset M_k of X with at least $\lceil \log_2 n \rceil + 1$ elements containing no subset in \mathcal{F}_k .