

# Vietnamese IMO Team Selection Test 2006

## First Day

1. In an acute triangle  $ABC$  with orthocenter  $H$ , the external bisector of  $\angle BHC$  meets the sides  $AB$  and  $AC$  at points  $D$  and  $E$  respectively. The internal bisector of  $\angle BAC$  meets the circumcircle of  $\triangle ADE$  again at  $K$ . Prove that  $HK$  bisects the side  $BC$ .

2. Find all pairs of integers  $(n, k)$  with  $n \geq 0, k > 1$  for which the number

$$A = 17^{2006n} + 4 \cdot 17^{2n} + 7 \cdot 19^{5n}$$

is the product of  $k$  consecutive positive integers.

3. In space are given 2006 distinct points, no four of which lie on a plane. Every two points are joined by a segment. A natural number  $m$  is called *good* if each segment can be labelled with a positive integer not exceeding  $m$  so that, in each triangle, two of the labels are equal and less than the third. Find the smallest good number  $m$ .

## Second Day

1. Prove that for all real numbers  $x, y, z \in [1, 2]$  the following inequality holds:

$$(x+y+z) \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} \right) \geq 6 \left( \frac{x}{y+z} + \frac{y}{z+x} + \frac{z}{x+y} \right).$$

When does equality occur?

2. A scalene triangle  $ABC$  is inscribed in a circle with center  $O$  and radius  $R$ . A variable line  $l$  is perpendicular to  $OA$  and intersects the rays  $AB, AC$  at points  $M, N$  respectively. The lines  $BN$  and  $CM$  intersect at point  $K$ , and the lines  $AK$  and  $BC$  intersect at  $P$ .

(a) Show that the circumcircle of each triangle  $MNP$  passes through a fixed point.

(b) Let  $H$  be the orthocenter of triangle  $AMN$ . Denote  $BC = a$ , and denote by  $d$  the distance from  $A$  to the line  $HK$ . Prove that  $d \leq \sqrt{4R^2 - a^2}$  and show that the equality holds if and only if  $l, AO$  and  $BC$  pass through a single point.

3. The sequence  $(a_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$  is defined by  $a_0 = 1$  and

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( a_n + \frac{1}{3a_n} \right).$$

Show that, for each  $n$ ,  $A_n = \frac{3}{3a_n^2 - 1}$  is a perfect square having at least  $n$  distinct prime divisors.