

# SERBIAN MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD

for high school students

Belgrade, 02.04.2011.

## First Day

1. Let  $n \geq 2$  be a natural number and suppose that positive numbers  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  satisfy the equality

$$(a_{k-1} + a_k)(a_k + a_{k+1}) = a_{k-1} - a_{k+1} \quad \text{for each } k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

Prove that  $a_n < \frac{1}{n-1}$ . *(Dušan Djukić)*

2. Let  $n$  be an odd positive integer such that numbers  $\varphi(n)$  and  $\varphi(n+1)$  are both powers of two ( $\varphi(n)$  denotes the number of natural numbers coprime to  $n$  and not exceeding  $n$ ). Prove that  $n+1$  is a power of two or  $n=5$ .

*(Marko Radovanović)*

3. Let  $H$  be the orthocenter and  $O$  be the circumcenter of an acute-angled triangle  $ABC$ . Points  $D$  and  $E$  are the feet of the altitudes from  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively. Lines  $OD$  and  $BE$  meet at point  $K$ , and lines  $OE$  and  $AD$  meet at point  $L$ . Let  $X$  be the second intersection point of the circumcircles of triangles  $HKD$  and  $HLE$ , and let  $M$  be the midpoint of side  $AB$ . Prove that points  $K$ ,  $L$  and  $M$  are collinear if and only if  $X$  is the circumcenter of triangle  $EOD$ .

*(Marko Djikić)*

Time allowed: 270 minutes.  
Each problem is worth 7 points.

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4. Points  $M$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  are taken on sides  $AB$ ,  $AC$  and  $BC$  respectively of a triangle  $ABC$  such that  $AX = MX$  and  $BY = MY$ . Let  $K$  and  $L$  be the midpoints of segments  $AY$  and  $BX$  respectively, and let  $O$  be the circumcenter of triangle  $ABC$ . If points  $O_1$  and  $O_2$  are symmetric to point  $O$  with respect to  $K$  and  $L$  respectively, show that the points  $X, Y, O_1$  and  $O_2$  lie on a circle. *(Marko Djikić)*

5. Do there exist integers  $a, b$  and  $c$  greater than 2011 such that in the decimal system they satisfy

$$(a + \sqrt{b})^c = \dots 2010, 2011 \dots ?$$
*(Miloš Milosavljević)*

6. Set  $T$  consists of 66 points, and set  $P$  consists of 16 lines in the plane. We say that a point  $A \in T$  and a line  $l \in P$  form an *incident pair* if  $A \in l$ . Show that the number of incident pairs cannot exceed 159, and that there is such a configuration with exactly 159 incident pairs. *(Miloš Stojaković)*

Time allowed: 270 minutes.  
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