



EGMO | 2014  
European Girls' Mathematical Olympiad  
Antalya • Turkey

Language: English

Day: 1

*Saturday, April 12, 2014*

**Problem 1.** Determine all real constants  $t$  such that whenever  $a, b, c$  are the lengths of the sides of a triangle, then so are  $a^2 + bct$ ,  $b^2 + cat$ ,  $c^2 + abt$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $D$  and  $E$  be points in the interiors of sides  $AB$  and  $AC$ , respectively, of a triangle  $ABC$ , such that  $DB = BC = CE$ . Let the lines  $CD$  and  $BE$  meet at  $F$ . Prove that the incentre  $I$  of triangle  $ABC$ , the orthocentre  $H$  of triangle  $DEF$  and the midpoint  $M$  of the arc  $BAC$  of the circumcircle of triangle  $ABC$  are collinear.

**Problem 3.** We denote the number of positive divisors of a positive integer  $m$  by  $d(m)$  and the number of distinct prime divisors of  $m$  by  $\omega(m)$ . Let  $k$  be a positive integer. Prove that there exist infinitely many positive integers  $n$  such that  $\omega(n) = k$  and  $d(n)$  does not divide  $d(a^2 + b^2)$  for any positive integers  $a, b$  satisfying  $a + b = n$ .



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Day: 2

*Sunday, April 13, 2014*

**Problem 4.** Determine all integers  $n \geq 2$  for which there exist integers  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1}$  satisfying the condition that if  $0 < i < n$ ,  $0 < j < n$ ,  $i \neq j$  and  $n$  divides  $2i + j$ , then  $x_i < x_j$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. We have  $n$  boxes where each box contains a non-negative number of pebbles. In each move we are allowed to take two pebbles from a box we choose, throw away one of the pebbles and put the other pebble in another box we choose. An initial configuration of pebbles is called *solvable* if it is possible to reach a configuration with no empty box, in a finite (possibly zero) number of moves. Determine all initial configurations of pebbles which are not solvable, but become solvable when an additional pebble is added to a box, no matter which box is chosen.

**Problem 6.** Determine all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying the condition

$$f(y^2 + 2xf(y) + f(x)^2) = (y + f(x))(x + f(y))$$

for all real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ .