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1. Six points are chosen on the sides of an equilateral triangle ABC. Points A_1 and A_2 lie on BC, points B_1 and B_2 lie on CA, and points C_1 and C_2 lie on AB, such that they are the vertices of a convex hexagon $A_1A_2B_1B_2C_1C_2$ with equal side lengths. Prove that the lines A_1B_2, B_1C_2 and C_1A_2 are concurrent.

2. Let a_1, a_2, a_3 and further terms be a sequence of integers with infinitely many positive terms and infinitely many negative terms. Suppose that for every positive integer n the numbers a_1, a_2, a_3 up to a_n leave n different remainders upon division by n. Prove that every integer occurs exactly once in the sequence.

3. Let x, y, z be three positive real numbers such that $xyz >= 1$. Prove that $\frac{x^5-x^2}{x^5+y^2+z^2} + \frac{y^5-y^2}{x^2+y^5+z^2} + \frac{z^5-z^2}{x^2+y^2+z^5} >= 0$.

4. Determine all positive integers relatively prime to all the terms of the infinite sequence $a_n = 2^n + 3^n + 6^n - 1$, $n >= 1$.

5. Let $ABCD$ be a fixed convex quadrilateral with $BC = DA$ and BC not parallel to DA. Let two variable points E and F lie on the sides BC and DA respectively and satisfy $BE = DF$. The lines AC and BD meet at P, the lines BD and EF meet at Q, and the lines EF and AC meet at R. Prove that the circumcircles of the triangles PQR, as E and F vary, have a common point different from P.

6. In a mathematical competition in which six problems were posed to the participants, every two of these problems were solved by more than the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$ of the contestants. Moreover, no contestant solved all six problems. Show that there are at least two contestants who solved exactly five problems each.