

ME CORTAN EN FEBRERO

PONTE A ENTRENAR

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§1 Problemas

Problem 1.1 (CF 277136E). <https://vjudge.net/problem/Gym-277136E> o <https://codeforces.com/gym/105408/problem/B> Hint: Persistencia, eppstein

Problem 1.2 (Hong Kong TST 2021/2.1). Let S be a set of 2020 distinct points in the plane. Let

$$M = \{P : P \text{ is the midpoint of } XY \text{ for some distinct points } X, Y \text{ in } S\}.$$

Find the least possible value of the number of points in M .

Problem 1.3 (USAMO 2022/4). Find all pairs of primes (p, q) for which $p - q$ and $pq - q$ are both perfect squares.

Problem 1.4 (ICPC GPMX 2023/1C). <https://codeforces.com/gym/104375/problem/C>

Problem 1.5 (AtCoder ABC390D). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc390/tasks/abc390_d

Problem 1.6 (IOI 2015/3 - Teams). https://oj.uz/problem/view/IOI15_teams?locale=en

Problem 1.7 (IOI 2015/6 - Towns). https://oj.uz/problem/view/IOI15_towns?locale=en

Problem 1.8 (XIX Open Cup, Grand Prix of Korea A). <https://codeforces.com/gym/102059/problem/A>

Problem 1.9 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 17.Raices Primitivas / 8 Iran 2013). Sea $p > 2$ un primo y sea d un divisor positivo de $p - 1$. Sea S el conjunto de enteros $1 \leq x \leq p$ para los que $\text{ord}_p(x) = d$. Encuentra el residuo de $\prod_{x \in S} x$ al ser dividido por p .

Problem 1.10 (MEX TST 2025/6.4). Sea \mathbb{R}^+ el conjunto de reales positivos. Encuentra todas las parejas de funciones $f, g : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ que satisfacen lo siguiente:

$$f(g(x)) = f(x)g(x)$$

$$f(x) = x(1 + g(x))$$

y la lista $g(x), g(g(x)), g(g(g(x))), \dots$, contiene una cantidad finita de valores diferentes para cada $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

Problem 1.11 (Cono Sur 2016/6). We say that three different integers are friendly if one of them divides the product of the other two. Let n be a positive integer.

a) Show that, between n^2 and $n^2 + n$, exclusive, does not exist any triplet of friendly numbers.

b) Determine if for each n exists a triplet of friendly numbers between n^2 and $n^2 + n + 3\sqrt{n}$, exclusive.

Problem 1.12 (2018-2019 ACM-ICPC Brazil Subregional Programming Contest L). <https://codeforces.com/gym/101908/problem/L>

Problem 1.13 (Israel 2023/6). Determine if there exists a set S of 5783 different real numbers with the following property: For every $a, b \in S$ (not necessarily distinct) there are $c \neq d$ in S so that $a \cdot b = c + d$.

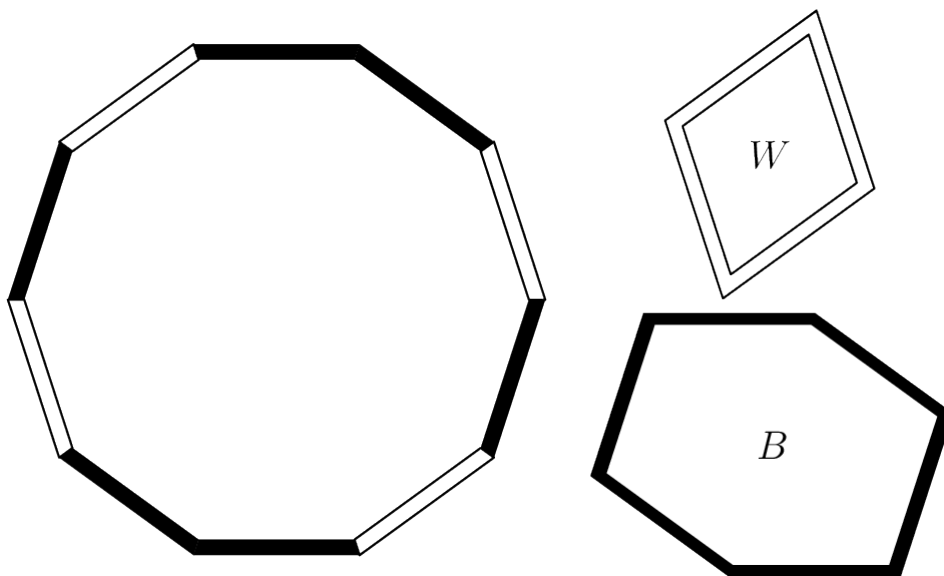
Problem 1.14 (Mongolia 2023/4). Find all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $h : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$f(x + y - z)^2 = f(xy) + h(x + y + z, xy + yz + zx)$$

for all real numbers x, y, z .

Problem 1.15 (USAMO 2022/2). Let $b \geq 2$ and $w \geq 2$ be fixed integers, and $n = b + w$. Given are $2b$ identical black rods and $2w$ identical white rods, each of side length 1.

We assemble a regular $2n$ -gon using these rods so that parallel sides are the same color. Then, a convex $2b$ -gon B is formed by translating the black rods, and a convex $2w$ -gon W is formed by translating the white rods. An example of one way of doing the assembly when $b = 3$ and $w = 2$ is shown below, as well as the resulting polygons B and W .



Prove that the difference of the areas of B and W depends only on the numbers b and w , and not on how the $2n$ -gon was assembled.

Problem 1.16 (MEX TST 2025/5.4). Un punto en el plano cartesiano es entero si sus coordenadas en x y en y son enteras. Demuestra que cualquier triángulo con vértices enteros y área entera se puede subdividir en triángulos con vértices enteros y área 1.

Problem 1.17 (AC ABC387F). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc387/tasks/abc387_f

Problem 1.18 (Rioplátense 2024/3.5). Let $S = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ be the set of positive integers greater than 1. Find all functions $f : S \rightarrow S$ that satisfy

$$\gcd(a, f(b)) \cdot \text{lcm}(f(a), b) = f(ab)$$

for all pairs of integers $a, b \in S$.

Clarification: $\gcd(a, b)$ is the greatest common divisor of a and b , and $\text{lcm}(a, b)$ is the least common multiple of a and b .

Problem 1.19 (India 2024/5). Let points A_1, A_2 and A_3 lie on the circle Γ in a counter-clockwise order, and let P be a point in the same plane. For $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, let τ_i denote the counter-clockwise rotation of the plane centred at A_i , where the angle of rotation is equal to the angle at vertex A_i in $\triangle A_1 A_2 A_3$. Further, define P_i to be the point $\tau_{i+2}(\tau_i(\tau_{i+1}(P)))$, where the indices are taken modulo 3 (i.e., $\tau_4 = \tau_1$ and $\tau_5 = \tau_2$).

Prove that the radius of the circumcircle of $\triangle P_1 P_2 P_3$ is at most the radius of Γ .

Problem 1.20 (Belarus TST 2024/3.3). Olya and Tolya are playing a game on $[0, 1]$ segment. In the beginning it is white. In the first round Tolya chooses a number $0 \leq l \leq 1$, and then Olya chooses a subsegment of $[0, 1]$ of length l and recolors every its point to the opposite color (white to black, black to white). In the next round players change roles, etc. The game lasts 2024 rounds. Let L be the sum of length of white segments after the end of the game. If $L > \frac{1}{2}$ Olya wins, otherwise Tolya wins. Which player has a strategy to guarantee his win?

Problem 1.21 (USA TST 2025/1). Let n be a positive integer. Ana and Banana play a game. Banana thinks of a function $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and a prime number p . He tells Ana that f is nonconstant, $p < 100$, and $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for all integers x . Ana's goal is to determine the value of p . She writes down n integers x_1, \dots, x_n . After seeing this list, Banana writes down $f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n)$ in order. Ana wins if she can determine the value of p from this information. Find the smallest value of n for which Ana has a winning strategy.

Problem 1.22 (CF 2063C). <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2063/C>

Problem 1.23 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 15. Principio Extremo / 12). Se tiene un número finito de polígonos en el plano (no necesariamente convexo) de forma que cualesquiera dos polígonos del conjunto se intersectan. Prueba que existe una línea que intersecta a todos los polígonos.

Problem 1.24 (OMM 2022/6). Encuentra todos los enteros $n \geq 3$ tales que existe un polígono convexo de n lados $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ que tenga las siguientes características:

- Todos los ángulos internos de $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ son iguales.
- No todos los lados de $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ son iguales.
- Existe un triángulo T y un punto O en el interior de $A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$ tal que los n triángulos $OA_1 A_2, OA_2 A_3, \dots, OA_n A_1$ son todos semejantes a T .

Problem 1.25 (China 2023/2). Let $\triangle ABC$ be an equilateral triangle of side length 1. Let D, E, F be points on BC, AC, AB respectively, such that $\frac{DE}{20} = \frac{EF}{22} = \frac{FD}{38}$. Let X, Y, Z be on lines BC, CA, AB respectively, such that $XY \perp DE, YZ \perp EF, ZX \perp FD$. Find all possible values of $\frac{1}{[DEF]} + \frac{1}{[XYZ]}$.

Problem 1.26 (Dutch TST 2016/2.1). Prove that for all positive reals a, b, c we have: $a + \sqrt{ab} + \sqrt[3]{abc} \leq \frac{4}{3}(a + b + c)$

Problem 1.27 (Vietnam National Olympiad for High School Student 2022/12). Given Fibonacci sequence (F_n) , and a positive integer m , denote $k(m)$ by the smallest positive integer satisfying $F_{n+k(m)} \equiv F_n \pmod{m}$, for all natural numbers n . a) Prove that: For all $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, we have:

$$k([m_1, m_2]) = [k(m_1), k(m_2)].$$

(Here $[a, b]$ is the least common multiple of a, b .)

b) Determine $k(2), k(4), k(5), k(10)$.

Problem 1.28 (CF 442D). <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/442/D>

Problem 1.29 (GMO 2024/3). Let ABC be a scalene triangle. D is the foot of the altitude from A to BC . H is the orthocenter, M is the midpoint of BC , and N is the midpoint of AH . Tangents from B and C to the circumcircle of ABC intersect at T . Prove that line TH passes through one of the intersections of circles ADT with MHN .

Problem 1.30 (CF 2063D). <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2063/D>

Problem 1.31 (OTIS Orders Romania TST 1996). Find all primes p, q such that $\alpha^{3pq} - \alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{3pq}$ for all integers α .

Problem 1.32 (IGO 2018/Adv2). In acute triangle ABC , $\angle A = 45^\circ$. Points O, H are the circumcenter and the orthocenter of ABC , respectively. D is the foot of altitude from B . Point X is the midpoint of arc AH of the circumcircle of triangle ADH that contains D . Prove that $DX = DO$.

Problem 1.33 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 13.Puntos Variables Mapeos Proyectivos / 11). En el triángulo ABC , el $\angle B$ es obtuso y $AB \neq BC$. Sea ω el circuncírculo de ABC y O su circuncentro. N es el punto medio del arco ABC . El circuncírculo de BON interseca a AC en puntos X y Y . Sean P y Q puntos distintos de B las intersecciones de BX y BY con ω respectivamente. Demuestra que P, Q y la reflexión de N respecto a la recta AC son colineales.

Problem 1.34 (India STEMS 2025/A6). Let $P \in \mathbb{R}[x]$. Suppose that the multiset of real roots (where roots are counted with multiplicity) of $P(x) - x$ and $P^3(x) - x$ are distinct. Prove that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $P^n(x) - x$ has at least $\sigma(n) - 2$ distinct real roots.

(Here $P^n(x) := P(P^{n-1}(x))$ with $P^1(x) = P(x)$, and $\sigma(n)$ is the sum of all positive divisors of n).

Problem 1.35 (Canada 2023/3). An acute triangle is a triangle that has all angles less than 90° (90° is a Right Angle). Let ABC be an acute triangle with altitudes AD, BE , and CF meeting at H . The circle passing through points D, E , and F meets AD, BE , and CF again at X, Y , and Z respectively. Prove the following inequality:

$$\frac{AH}{DX} + \frac{BH}{EY} + \frac{CH}{FZ} \geq 3.$$

Problem 1.36 (Leer/Aprender Cauchy). Leer/Aprender Cauchy

Problem 1.37 (Bulgaria JBMO TST 2023/2). Let x, y , and z be positive real numbers such that $xy + yz + zx = 3$. Prove that

$$\frac{x+3}{y+z} + \frac{y+3}{z+x} + \frac{z+3}{x+y} + 3 \geq 27 \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z})^2}{(x+y+z)^3}.$$

Problem 1.38 (The A-Schwaat Line). Let ABC be a triangle with altitude \overline{AD} . Let M and N denote the midpoints of \overline{AD} and \overline{BC} . Show that line MN passes through the symmedian point of $\triangle ABC$ (this line is called the A-Schwatt line).

Problem 1.39 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 18.Reciprocidad / 10 Ibero 2022/6). Find all functions $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, such that $f(a)f(a+b) - ab$ is a perfect square for all $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$.

Problem 1.40 (IMO SL 2022/C4). Let $n > 3$ be a positive integer. Suppose that n children are arranged in a circle, and n coins are distributed between them (some children may have no coins). At every step, a child with at least 2 coins may give 1 coin to each of their immediate neighbors on the right and left. Determine all initial distributions of the coins from which it is possible that, after a finite number of steps, each child has exactly one coin.

Problem 1.41 (Argentina Ibero TST 2016/2). Let $ABCD$ be a trapezoid with bases $BC \parallel AD$ and non-parallel sides AB and CD . On the diagonals AC and BD , let P and Q be the points such that AC bisects $\angle BPD$ and BD bisects $\angle AQC$. Prove that $\angle BPD = \angle AQC$.

Problem 1.42 (Iran TST 2015/3.2). Assume that a_1, a_2, a_3 are three given positive integers consider the following sequence: $a_{n+1} = \text{lcm}[a_n, a_{n-1}] - \text{lcm}[a_{n-1}, a_{n-2}]$ for $n \geq 3$ Prove that there exist a positive integer k such that $k \leq a_3 + 4$ and $a_k \leq 0$. ($[a, b]$ means the least positive integer such that $a \mid [a, b], b \mid [a, b]$ also because $\text{lcm}[a, b]$ takes only nonzero integers this sequence is defined until we find a zero number in the sequence)

Problem 1.43 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 20.Desigualdades / F). Sean $x, y, z > -1$. Prueba que

$$\frac{1+x^2}{1+y+z^2} + \frac{1+y^2}{1+z+x^2} + \frac{1+z^2}{1+x+y^2} \geq 2$$

Problem 1.44 (DIME 2022/11). A positive integer n is called *un-two* if there does not exist an ordered triple of integers (a, b, c) such that exactly two of

$$\frac{7a+b}{n}, \frac{7b+c}{n}, \frac{7c+a}{n}$$

are integers. Find the sum of all un-two positive integers.

Problem 1.45 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 21.Desigualdades / 9 BMO SL 2013). Positive real numbers a, b, c satisfy $ab + bc + ca = 3$. Prove the inequality

$$\frac{1}{4+(a+b)^2} + \frac{1}{4+(b+c)^2} + \frac{1}{4+(c+a)^2} \leq \frac{3}{8}$$

Problem 1.46 (Malaysian APMO Camp Selection Test 2023/1). For which $n \geq 3$ does there exist positive integers $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$, such that:

$$a_n = a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1}, \quad \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$$

are both true?

Problem 1.47 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1 /11. Razon Cruzada y Armonicos / 17). Sea ABC un triangulo con incentro I y sea D el punto de tangencia de su incirculo con BC . Sean X, Y puntos en el segmento BI, CI respectivamente, tal que $\angle BAC = 2\angle XAY$. Prueba que $\angle XDY = 90$.

Problem 1.48 (Turkey EGMO TST 2024/6). Let ω_1 and ω_2 be two different circles that intersect at two different points, X and Y . Let lines l_1 and l_2 be common tangent lines of these circles such that l_1 is tangent ω_1 at A and ω_2 at C and l_2 is tangent ω_1 at B and ω_2 at D . Let Z be the reflection of Y respect to l_1 and let BC and ω_1 meet at K for the second time. Let AD and ω_2 meet at L for the second time. Prove that the line tangent to ω_1 and passes through K and the line tangent to ω_2 and passes through L meet on the line XZ .

Problem 1.49 (Sudafrica 2012/6). Find all functions $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f(km) + f(kn) - f(k)f(mn) \geq 1$ for all $k, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Problem 1.50 (JBMO 2024/4). Three friends Archie, Billie, and Charlie play a game. At the beginning of the game, each of them has a pile of 2024 pebbles. Archie makes the first move, Billie makes the second, Charlie makes the third and they continue to make moves in the same order. In each move, the player making the move must choose a positive integer n greater than any previously chosen number by any player, take $2n$ pebbles from his pile and distribute them equally to the other two players. If a player cannot make a move, the game ends and that player loses the game. Determine all the players who have a strategy such that, regardless of how the other two players play, they will not lose the game.

Problem 1.51 (Euler Olympiad 2023/R1.8). Let a, b, c , and d be positive integers such that the following two inequalities hold: $a < 10^{20} \cdot c$ and $b > 10^{23} \cdot d$. Determine the minimum possible value of the total number of positive integer pairs (n, m) for which $n \cdot m = 2^{2023}$ and

$$\frac{ab}{n} + \frac{cd}{m} < \frac{(a+c)(b+d)}{n+m}$$

Problem 1.52 (Iran TST 2023/1.5). Suppose that $n \geq 2$ and a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are natural numbers that $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = 1$. Find all strictly increasing function $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that:

$$\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z} : f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i a_i)$$

Problem 1.53 (EGMO 2024/1). Two different integers u and v are written on a board. We perform a sequence of steps. At each step we do one of the following two operations:

(i) If a and b are different integers on the board, then we can write $a + b$ on the board, if it is not already there. (ii) If a, b and c are three different integers on the board, and if an integer x satisfies $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, then we can write x on the board, if it is not already there.

Determine all pairs of starting numbers (u, v) from which any integer can eventually be written on the board after a finite sequence of steps.

Problem 1.54 (USA TST 2025/2). Let a_1, a_2, \dots and b_1, b_2, \dots be sequences of real numbers for which $a_1 > b_1$ and

$$a_{n+1} = a_n^2 - 2b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = b_n^2 - 2a_n$$

for all positive integers n . Prove that a_1, a_2, \dots is eventually increasing (that is, there exists a positive integer N for which $a_k < a_{k+1}$ for all $k > N$).

Problem 1.55 (OTIS Orders Don Zagier). Let S denote the integers $n \geq 2$ with the property that for any positive integer a we have

$$a^{n+1} \equiv a \pmod{n}.$$

Show that S is finite and determine its elements.

Problem 1.56 (PAGMO 2021/6). Let ABC be a triangle with incenter I , and A -excenter Γ . Let A_1, B_1, C_1 be the points of tangency of Γ with BC, AC and AB , respectively. Suppose IA_1, IB_1 and IC_1 intersect Γ for the second time at points A_2, B_2, C_2 , respectively. M is the midpoint of segment AA_1 . If the intersection of A_1B_1 and A_2B_2 is X , and the intersection of A_1C_1 and A_2C_2 is Y , prove that $MX = MY$.

Problem 1.57 (EGMO 2024/4). For a sequence $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$ of integers, a pair (a_i, a_j) with $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ is called interesting if there exists a pair (a_k, a_l) of integers with $1 \leq k < l \leq n$ such that

$$\frac{a_l - a_k}{a_j - a_i} = 2.$$

For each $n \geq 3$, find the largest possible number of interesting pairs in a sequence of length n .

Problem 1.58 (USACO 2016 JAN BRZ 2). <https://usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=592>

Problem 1.59 (JBMO SL 2021/C4). Alice and Bob play a game together as a team on a 100×100 board with all unit squares initially white. Alice sets up the game by coloring exactly k of the unit squares red at the beginning. After that, a legal move for Bob is to choose a row or column with at least 10 red squares and color all of the remaining squares in it red. What is the smallest k such that Alice can set up a game in such a way that Bob can color the entire board red after finitely many moves?

Problem 1.60 (Saudi Arabia JBMO TST 2021/4). Let F is the set of all sequences $\{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2020})\}$ with $a_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2020$. Prove that there exists a set S , such that $S \subset F$, $|S| = 2020$ and for any $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2020}) \in F$ there exists $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{2020}) \in S$, such that $\sum_{i=1}^{2020} a_i b_i = 0$.

Problem 1.61 (OTIS Orders HMMT November 2014). Determine all positive integers $1 \leq m \leq 50$ for which there exists an integer n for which m divides $n^{n+1} + 1$.

Problem 1.62 (CF 2052J). <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2052/J>

Problem 1.63 (EGOI 2022/4 Tourists). <https://codeforces.com/gym/104229/problem/D>

Problem 1.64 (Virtual Brasil PES 29-1-25). <https://codeforces.com/gym/584589>

Problem 1.65 (AC ARC80A). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc069/tasks/arc080_a?lang=en

Problem 1.66 (USA TST 2015/1). (Walkthrough OTIS) Let ABC be a scalene triangle with incenter I whose incircle is tangent to \overline{BC} , \overline{CA} , \overline{AB} at D , E , F , respectively.

Denote by M the midpoint of \overline{BC} and let P be a point in the interior of $\triangle ABC$ so that $MD = MP$ and $\angle PAB = \angle PAC$. Let Q be a point on the incircle such that $\angle AQD = 90^\circ$. Prove that either $\angle PQE = 90^\circ$ or $\angle PQF = 90^\circ$.

Problem 1.67 (IOI 2023 LONGEST TRIP). https://oj.uz/problem/view/IOI23_longesttrip

Problem 1.68 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 14.Doble Conteo / 3.8). Sea n un numero entero mayor que 1. Para un entero positivo m , sea $S_m = \{1, 2, \dots, mn\}$. Supongamos que existe un conjunto de $2n$ elementos T tal que

- cada elemento de T es un subconjunto de S_m con m elementos
- cada par de elementos en T comparte como maximo un elemento comun
- cada elemento de S_m esta contenido exactamente en dos elementos de T

Determina el valor maximo posible de m en terminos de n .

Problem 1.69 (Benelux 2024/2). Let n be a positive integer. In a coordinate grid, a path from $(0, 0)$ to $(2n, 2n)$ consists of $4n$ consecutive unit steps $(1, 0)$ or $(0, 1)$. Prove that the number of paths that divide the square with vertices $(0, 0), (2n, 0), (2n, 2n), (0, 2n)$ into 2 regions with even areas is

$$\frac{\binom{4n}{2n} + \binom{2n}{n}}{2}$$

Problem 1.70 (AC ABC388E). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc388/tasks/abc388_e

Problem 1.71 (OTIS Funcionales Indian Postal Set 2016). Determine all functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

$$f(xf(y) - yf(x)) = f(xy) - xy$$

for all real numbers x and y .

Problem 1.72 (Entrenas Nacionales 2025 Grupo 1/ 16. Juegos y Coloraciones / 2.3 IMO SL 2021/C6). A hunter and an invisible rabbit play a game on an infinite square grid. First the hunter fixes a colouring of the cells with finitely many colours. The rabbit then secretly chooses a cell to start in. Every minute, the rabbit reports the colour of its current cell to the hunter, and then secretly moves to an adjacent cell that it has not visited before (two cells are adjacent if they share an edge). The hunter wins if after some finite time either: the rabbit cannot move; or the hunter can determine the cell in which the rabbit started. Decide whether there exists a winning strategy for the hunter.

Problem 1.73 (AC ABC385E). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc385/tasks/abc385_e

Problem 1.74 (AC ABC387E). https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc387/tasks/abc387_e

Problem 1.75 (Argentina 2022/2.2). Uri must paint some integers from 1 to 2022 (inclusive) in red, such that none of the differences between two red numbers is a prime number. Determine the maximum number of numbers Uri can paint red.

Note 1: The difference between two distinct numbers is the subtraction of the larger minus the smaller. Note 2: 1 is not a prime number.

Problem 1.76 (COCI 2024/R4.C). https://evaluator.hsin.hr/events/coci25_4/tasks/HONI242545xor/

Problem 1.77 (Swedish 2015/1). Given the acute triangle ABC . A diameter of the circumscribed circle of the triangle intersects the sides AC and BC , dividing the side BC in half. Show that the same diameter divides the side AC in a ratio of $1 : 3$, calculated from A , if and only if $\tan B = 2 \tan C$.