Mock 1

Nivel 11



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Let ABC be a triangle, I its incenter, and Γ its circumcircle. Let D be the second point of intersection of AI with Γ . The line parallel to BC through I intersects AB and AC at P and Q, respectively. The lines PD and QD intersect BC at E and F, respectively. Prove that triangles IEF and ABC are similar.

Problema 2. Sea $n \ge 2$ un entero positivo. Se tienen 2n floreros acomodados en un circulo. ¿De cuantas formas se pueden escoger n-1 de ellos de tal modo que no se eligan dos adyacentes?

Problema 3. Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, and let A_n be the set

$$A_n = \{2^n - 2^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ 0 \le k < n\}.$$

Determine the largest positive integer that cannot be written as the sum of one or more (not necessarily distinct) elements of A_n .

Mock 2

Nivel 15



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Problema 1. A set of five different positive integers is called virtual if the greatest common divisor of any three of its elements is greater than 1, but the greatest common divisor of any four of its elements is equal to 1. Prove that, in any virtual set, the product of its elements has at least 2020 distinct positive divisors.

Problema 2. Sea x > 1 un número real que no es entero y $\{x\}$ su parte decimal, $\lfloor x \rfloor$ su funcion piso. Muestra que

$$\left(\frac{x+\{x\}}{\lfloor x\rfloor} - \frac{\lfloor x\rfloor}{x+\{x\}}\right) + \left(\frac{x+\lfloor x\rfloor}{\{x\}} - \frac{\{x\}}{x+\lfloor x\rfloor}\right) \geq \frac{16}{3}$$

Problema 3. Let ABC be an acute triangle with orthocenter H. The circle through B, H, and C intersects lines AB and AC at D and E respectively, and segment DE intersects HB and HC at P and Q respectively. Two points X and Y, both different from A, are located on lines AP and AQ respectively such that X, H, A, B are concyclic and Y, H, A, C are concyclic. Show that lines XY and BC are parallel.

Mock 3

Nivel 19



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Problema 1. Sea $n \ge 2$ un entero positivo. Se tienen 2n floreros acomodados en un circulo. ¿De cuantas formas se pueden escoger n-1 de ellos de tal modo que no se eligan dos adyacentes?

Problema 2. Show that r=2 is the largest real number r which satisfies the following condition:

If a sequence a_1, a_2, \ldots of positive integers fulfills the inequalities

$$a_n \le a_{n+2} \le \sqrt{a_n^2 + ra_{n+1}}$$

for every positive integer n, then there exists a positive integer M such that $a_{n+2} = a_n$ for every n > M.

Problema 3. Let ABC be an acute triangle with orthocenter H. The circle through B, H, and C intersects lines AB and AC at D and E respectively, and segment DE intersects HB and HC at P and Q respectively. Two points X and Y, both different from A, are located on lines AP and AQ respectively such that X, H, A, B are concyclic and Y, H, A, C are concyclic. Show that lines XY and BC are parallel.

Mock 4

Si no voy a la IMO voy a chillar, Nivel 25



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, and let A_n be the set

$$A_n = \{2^n - 2^k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ 0 \le k < n\}.$$

Determine the largest positive integer that cannot be written as the sum of one or more (not necessarily distinct) elements of A_n .

Problema 2. Show that r=2 is the largest real number r which satisfies the following condition:

If a sequence a_1, a_2, \ldots of positive integers fulfills the inequalities

$$a_n \le a_{n+2} \le \sqrt{a_n^2 + ra_{n+1}}$$

for every positive integer n, then there exists a positive integer M such that $a_{n+2} = a_n$ for every $n \ge M$.

Problema 3. Let ABC be an acute-angled triangle with AC > AB, let O be its circumcentre, and let D be a point on the segment BC. The line through D perpendicular to BC intersects the lines AO, AC, and AB at W, X, and Y, respectively. The circumcircles of triangles AXY and ABC intersect again at $Z \neq A$. Prove that if $W \neq D$ and OW = OD, then DZ is tangent to the circle AXY.

Mock 5

Si no voy a la IMO voy a chillar, Nivel 26



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Determina todos los enteros que pueden ser escritos de la forma

$$\frac{(x+y+z)^2}{xyz}$$

donde x, y, z son enteros positivos.

Problema 2.

Encuentra todos los enteros $n \geq 3$ tales que existe un polígono convexto 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 $A_1A_2...A_n$ tal que los n triángulos $OA_1A_2, OA_2A_3,...OA_nA_1$ son todos semejantes a T.

Problema 3. 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.

No está permitido el uso de dispositivos electrónicos. Entregar tus soluciones en hojas distintas. Tiempo: 4.5 horas. Cada problema vale 7 puntos.

Mock 6

Nivel 6



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Considere la siguiente ecuación de cuarto grado:

$$x^4 - ax^3 + bx^2 - cx + d = 0$$

Si se sabe que sus soluciones son todas números primos distintos entre si, determine el máximo valor que puede tomar $\frac{c}{d}$.

Problema 2. Sea ABCD un cuadrilatero convexo, y sea l una recta paralela a AC. La recta l corta a las rectas AD, BC, AB, CD en X, Y, Z, T respectivamente. Los circuncirculos de XYB y ZTB se cortan por segunda vez en R. Muestra que R esta sobre BD.

Problema 3. There is a row with 2024 cells. Ana and Beto take turns playing, with Ana going first. On each turn, the player selects an empty cell and places a digit in that space. Once all 2024 cells are filled, the number obtained from reading left to right is considered, ignoring any leading zeros. Beto wins if the resulting number is a multiple of 99, otherwise Ana wins. Determine which of the two players has a winning strategy and describe it.

Mock 7

Si no voy a la IMO voy a chillar, Nivel 25



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Let ABC be an isosceles triangle with BC = CA, and let D be a point inside side AB such that AD < DB. Let P and Q be two points inside sides BC and CA, respectively, such that $\angle DPB = \angle DQA = 90^{\circ}$. Let the perpendicular bisector of PQ meet line segment CQ at E, and let the circumcircles of triangles ABC and CPQ meet again at point F, different from C. Suppose that P, E, F are collinear. Prove that $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$.

Problema 2. Let $S = \{1, 2, ..., 2014\}$. For each non-empty subset $T \subseteq S$, one of its members is chosen as its representative. Find the number of ways to assign representatives to all non-empty subsets of S so that if a subset $D \subseteq S$ is a disjoint union of non-empty subsets $A, B, C \subseteq S$, then the representative of D is also the representative of one of A, B, C.

Problema 3. Call a rational number r powerful if r can be expressed in the form $\frac{p^k}{q}$ for some relatively prime positive integers p, q and some integer k > 1. Let a, b, c be positive rational numbers such that abc = 1. Suppose there exist positive integers x, y, z such that $a^x + b^y + c^z$ is an integer. Prove that a, b, c are all powerful.

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Mock 8

Nivel 12



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Show that from a set of 11 square integers one can select six numbers $a^2, b^2, c^2, d^2, e^2, f^2$ such that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \equiv d^2 + e^2 + f^2 \pmod{12}$.

Problema 2. Sean a, b y c enteros positivos tales que $b \le c$ y que cumplen

$$\frac{(ab-1)(ac-1)}{bc} = 2023$$

Encuentra todos los posibles valores de c.

Problema 3. Determine all positive integers $n \geq 2$ that satisfy the following condition: for all a and b relatively prime to n we have

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$
 if and only if $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

Mock 9

Nivel 13



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. A sequence x_1, x_2, \ldots of integers satisfies $x_1 \in \{5, 7\}$ and $x_{k+1} \in \{5^{x_k}, 7^{x_k}\}$ for each $k \ge 1$. What are the possible remainders when x_{2012} is divided by 100?

Problema 2. Let x and y be positive real numbers satisfying the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x} \left(2 + \frac{5}{x+y} \right) = 3 \\ \sqrt{y} \left(2 - \frac{5}{x+y} \right) = 2 \end{cases}$$

Find the maximum value of x + y.

Problema 3. Let ABCDE be a convex pentagon such that $\angle ABC = \angle AED = 90^{\circ}$. Suppose that the midpoint of CD is the circumcenter of triangle ABE. Let O be the circumcenter of triangle ACD.

Prove that line AO passes through the midpoint of segment BE.

Mock 10

Nivel 16



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Dado un triangulo equilatero ABC. Sean M, N, L los puntos medios de los lados AB, AC y BC respectivamente. Con centro en A se traza una circunferencia que pasa por M. Sobre el arco MN e interior al triangulo MNL se toma un punto P distinto de M y N. Se trazan los segmentos PM, PN, PL. Probar que $PL^2 = PM^2 + PN2$, con independencia de donde se escoga el punto P en ese arco.

Problema 2. For each positive integer n, let d(n) be the number of positive integer divisors of n. Prove that for all pairs of positive integers (a, b) we have that:

$$d(a) + d(b) \le d(\gcd(a, b)) + d(\operatorname{lcm}(a, b))$$

and determine all pairs of positive integers (a, b) where we have equality case.

Problema 3. Let S be an infinite set of positive integers, such that there exist four pairwise distinct $a, b, c, d \in S$ with $gcd(a, b) \neq gcd(c, d)$. Prove that there exist three pairwise distinct $x, y, z \in S$ such that $gcd(x, y) = gcd(y, z) \neq gcd(z, x)$.

Mock 11

Nivel 17



Disclaimer: No se estimar dificultades de concursos, no se hacer "niveles", y no voy a ponerme a traducir los que tenga en ingles para copiar y pegar :D

Problema 1. Pete tiene una baraja de 1001 cartas; los números 1, 2, ..., 1001 estan escritos en esas cartas con una pluma azul, un número por carta. Pete acomoda las cartas en un círculo con los números azules en la cara inferior. Luego, para cada carta C, Pete considera las 500 cartas que siguen de C en sentido horario y cuenta el número f(C) de cartas con números azules mayores al número azul de C. Pete escribe el número f(C) en la cara superior de C con pluma roja. Demuestra que Basil, quien puede ver solo los números rojos en las cartas, puede determinar los números azules de todas las cartas.

Problema 2. Let acute scalene triangle ABC have orthocenter H and altitude AD with D on side BC. Let M be the midpoint of side BC, and let D' be the reflection of D over M. Let P be a point on line D'H such that lines AP and BC are parallel, and let the circumcircles of $\triangle AHP$ and $\triangle BHC$ meet again at $G \neq H$. Prove that $\angle MHG = 90^{\circ}$.

Problema 3. Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. Find the smallest integer $n \geq k + 1$ with the property that there exists a set of n distinct real numbers such that each of its elements can be written as a sum of k other distinct elements of the set.

Mock 12

Si no voy a la IMO voy a chillar, Nivel 26



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Problema 1. Let S be an infinite set of positive integers, such that there exist four pairwise distinct $a, b, c, d \in S$ with $gcd(a, b) \neq gcd(c, d)$. Prove that there exist three pairwise distinct $x, y, z \in S$ such that $gcd(x, y) = gcd(y, z) \neq gcd(z, x)$.

Problema 2. Let a > 1 be a positive integer and d > 1 be a positive integer coprime to a. Let $x_1 = 1$, and for $k \ge 1$, define

$$x_{k+1} = \begin{cases} x_k + d & \text{if } a \text{ does not divide } x_k \\ x_k/a & \text{if } a \text{ divides } x_k \end{cases}$$

Find, in terms of a and d, the greatest positive integer n for which there exists an index k such that x_k is divisible by a^n .

Problema 3. Find all positive integers d for which there exists a degree d polynomial P with real coefficients such that there are at most d different values among $P(0), P(1), P(2), \cdots, P(d^2-d)$.