

INTERNATIONAL MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD  
TEAM SELECTION TEST

Day 2, April 17, 2022

Problem 4. Let  $ABCD$  be a parallelogram such that  $AC = BC$ . A point  $P$  is chosen on the extension of the segment  $AB$  beyond  $B$ . The circumcircle of the triangle  $ACD$  meets the segment  $PD$  again at  $Q$ , and the circumcircle of the triangle  $APQ$  meets the segment  $PC$  again at  $R$ . Prove that the lines  $CD$ ,  $AQ$  and  $BR$  are concurrent.

Problem 5. Given a positive integer  $n$ , find the smallest value of

$$\left\lfloor \frac{a_1}{1} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{a_2}{2} \right\rfloor + \dots + \left\lfloor \frac{a_n}{n} \right\rfloor$$

over all permutations  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  of  $(1, 2, \dots, n)$ .

Problem 6. The kingdom of Anisotropy consists of  $n$  cities. For every two cities there exists exactly one direct one-way road between them. We say that a path from  $X$  to  $Y$  is a sequence of roads such that one can move from  $X$  to  $Y$  along this sequence without returning to an already visited city. A collection of paths is called diverse if no road belongs to two or more paths in the collection.

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two distinct cities in Anisotropy. Let  $N_{AB}$  denote the maximal number of paths in a diverse collection of paths from  $A$  to  $B$ . Similarly, let  $N_{BA}$  denote the maximal number of paths in a diverse collection of paths from  $B$  to  $A$ . Prove that the equality  $N_{AB} = N_{BA}$  holds if and only if the number of roads going out from  $A$  is the same as the number of roads going out from  $B$ .