

Email training, N16  
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**Problem 16.1.** Let  $n$  be an integer and let

$$A = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}.$$

Prove that for some positive integer  $k$  the value of  $2^k A$  is an integer.

**Problem 16.2.** Let  $n > 1$ . Prove that

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2-1} + \frac{1}{n^2} > 1.$$

**Problem 16.3.** We are given an infinite set of rectangles in the plane, each with vertices of the form  $(0,0)$ ,  $(0,m)$ ,  $(n,0)$  and  $(n,m)$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are positive integers. Prove that there exists two rectangles in the set such that one contains another.

**Problem 16.4.** Prove that for any integers  $1 \leq m \leq n$  the value of

$$\frac{\gcd(m,n)}{n} \binom{n}{m}$$

is an integer.