

# OTIS Homework Problems

Samuel de Araújo Brandão

10 de Agosto de 2025

A collection of solutions for Geometry, Inequalities and others, meant to be sent to Evan Chen, in the OTIS Application Homework.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Problems</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Geometry . . . . .	2
1.2	Inequalities . . . . .	2
1.3	Additional . . . . .	2
<b>2</b>	<b>Geometry Solutions</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1	Problem 1. . . . .	4
2.2	Problem 2. . . . .	5
2.3	Problem 3. . . . .	6
<b>3</b>	<b>Inequalities Solutions</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Problem 1. . . . .	7
3.2	Problem 2. . . . .	8
3.3	Problem 3. . . . .	9
<b>4</b>	<b>Additional Solutions</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1	Problem 1. . . . .	10
4.2	Problem 2. . . . .	11
4.3	Problem 3. . . . .	12
4.4	Problem 4. . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>14</b>

# 1 Problems

## 1.1 Geometry

- (#2.28, JMO 2012) Given a triangle  $ABC$ , let  $P$  and  $Q$  be points on segments  $AB$  and  $AC$ , respectively, such that  $AP = AQ$ . Let  $S$  and  $R$  be distinct points on segment  $BC$  such that  $S$  lies between  $B$  and  $R$ ,  $\angle BPS = \angle PRS$ , and  $\angle CQR = \angle QSR$ . Prove that  $P, Q, R, S$  are concyclic.
- (#2.35, IMO 2009) Let  $ABC$  be a triangle with circumcenter  $O$ . The points  $P$  and  $Q$  are interior points of the sides  $CA$  and  $AB$  respectively. Let  $K, L, M$  be the midpoints of  $BP, CQ, PQ$ . Suppose that  $PQ$  is tangent to the circumcircle of  $\triangle KLM$ . Prove that  $OP = OQ$ .
- (#3.25, USAMO 1993) Let  $ABCD$  be a quadrilateral whose diagonals are perpendicular and meet at  $E$ . Prove that the reflections of  $E$  across the sides of  $ABCD$  are concyclic.

## 1.2 Inequalities

- Suppose that  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$  for positive real numbers  $a, b, c$ . Find the minimum possible value of

$$\frac{ab}{c} + \frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ca}{b}.$$

- Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers such that  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + (a + b + c)^2 \leq 4$ . Prove that

$$\frac{ab+1}{(a+b)^2} + \frac{bc+1}{(b+c)^2} + \frac{ca+1}{(c+a)^2} \geq 3.$$

- Let  $a, b, c, d$  be positive reals with  $(a+c)(b+d) = 1$ . Prove that

$$\frac{a^3}{b+c+d} + \frac{b^3}{c+d+a} + \frac{c^3}{d+a+b} + \frac{d^3}{a+b+c} \geq \frac{1}{3}.$$

## 1.3 Additional

- Write a computer program to find the number of ordered pairs of prime numbers  $(p, q)$  such that when

$$N = p^2 + q^3$$

is written in decimal (without leading zeros), each digit from 0 to 9 appears exactly once. For example,  $(109, 1163)$  is one such pair because  $109^2 + 1163^3 = 1573049628$ .

- Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  for which

$$f(xf(x) + f(y)) = f(x)^2 + y$$

holds for all real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ .

- Let  $a, b, c, d$  be real numbers such that  $b - d \geq 5$  and all zeros  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$  of the polynomial  $P(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$  are real. Find the smallest value the product  $(x_1^2 + 1)(x_2^2 + 1)(x_3^2 + 1)(x_4^2 + 1)$  can take.

4. Ana and Banana are playing a game. First Ana picks a word, which is defined to be a nonempty sequence of capital English letters. Then Banana picks a nonnegative integer  $k$  and challenges Ana to supply a word with exactly  $k$  subsequences which are equal to Ana's word. Ana wins if she is able to supply such a word, otherwise she loses. For example, if Ana picks the word "TST", and Banana chooses  $k = 4$ , then Ana can supply the word "TSTST" which has 4 subsequences equal to Ana's word. Which words can Ana pick so that she can win no matter what value of  $k$  Banana chooses?

## 2 Geometry Solutions

### 2.1 Problem 1.

#### Enunciado do problema

Given a triangle  $ABC$ , let  $P$  and  $Q$  be points on segments  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{AC}$ , respectively, such that  $AP = AQ$ . Let  $S$  and  $R$  be distinct points on segment  $\overline{BC}$  such that  $S$  lies between  $B$  and  $R$ ,  $\angle BPS = \angle PRS$ , and  $\angle CQR = \angle QSR$ . Prove that  $P, Q, R, S$  are concyclic.

By the *Alternate Segment Theorem*,  $\overline{AC}$  is tangent to  $(QRS)$  and  $\overline{AB}$  is tangent to  $(PRS)$ . Assume for the sake of contradiction that  $(QRS)$  and  $(PRS)$  are distinct. In that case,  $A \in \overline{BC}$  since  $\overline{BC}$  is the radical axis and  $\text{Pow}_{(QRS)}(A) = \text{Pow}_{(PRS)}(A)$ . This leads to a contradiction, as  $A \notin \overline{BC}$ . Therefore,  $P, Q, R$  and  $S$  are concyclic.

## 2.2 Problem 2.

Enunciado do problema

## 2.3 Problem 3.

Enunciado do problema

### 3 Inequalities Solutions

#### 3.1 Problem 1.

### 3.2 Problem 2.



### 3.3 Problem 3.

## 4 Additional Solutions

### 4.1 Problem 1.

## 4.2 Problem 2.

### 4.3 Problem 3.

#### 4.4 Problem 4.

## 5 References

This document was made possible thanks to the help and inspiration of the following resource:

- [1] NOIC - Núcleo Olímpico de Iniciação Científica *Potência de Ponto*, 2023. Available in: <https://noic.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/potencia.pdf>
- [2] OBM - Olimpíada Brasileira de Matemática. *Potência de Ponto, Eixo Radical, Centro Radical e Aplicações*, 2017. Available in: <https://www.obm.org.br/content/uploads/2017/01/eixos-2.pdf>
- [3] Evan Chen. *JMO 2012 Solution Notes*, 2025. Available in: <https://web.evanchen.cc/exams/JMO-2012-notes.pdf>