

**Duration:** 3 hours

Zürich

**Difficulty:** The problems of each topic are ordered by difficulty.

December 16, 2023

**Points:** Each problem is worth 7 points.

## Geometry

- G1)** Let  $ABC$  be a triangle. The angle bisector of  $\angle ACB$  intersects  $AB$  in  $D$ . Let  $T$  and  $H$  be points on the circumcircles of  $CAD$  and  $CDB$  respectively, such that  $TH$  is a common tangent to the two circumcircles and  $C$  is inside the quadrilateral  $BATH$ . Show that  $BATH$  is cyclic.
- G2)** Let points  $P$  and  $Q$  lie on a circle  $k_1$  with centre  $O$ . Let  $k_2$  be the circle which is centered at  $P$  and passes through  $Q$ . Define  $X$  as the second intersection of  $k_2$  and line  $PQ$ , and  $Y$  as the second intersection of  $k_2$  and  $k_1$ . Let  $Z$  be the intersection of  $OX$  with  $QY$ . Prove that if  $PZYX$  is cyclic, then  $PYX$  is an equilateral triangle.

## Combinatorics

- C1)** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Annalena has  $n$  different bowls numbered 1 to  $n$  and also  $n$  apples,  $2n$  bananas and  $5n$  strawberries. She wants to combine ingredients in each bowl to make fruit salad. The fruit salad is *delicious* if it contains strictly more strawberries than bananas and strictly more bananas than apples. How many ways are there for Annalena to distribute all the fruits to make delicious fruit salad in each of the different bowls?

*Remark: A delicious fruit salad is allowed to not contain any apples.*

- C2)** Consider a  $2024 \times 2024$  grid, where the 2024 squares on one of the two diagonals are coloured blue. Sam writes one of the numbers  $1, 2, \dots, 2024^2$  in each of the squares of the grid in such a way that every number appears exactly once and the squares containing  $i - 1$  and  $i$  share an edge for any  $2 \leq i \leq 2024^2$ . Prove there are always two blue squares containing values that differ by exactly 2.

## Number Theory

- N1)** Determine all triples  $(a, b, n)$  of positive integers where  $a$  divides  $n$ ,  $b$  divides  $n$ , and

$$(a + 1)(b + 1) = n.$$

- N2)** Determine all positive integers  $n$  with the property that for each divisor  $x$  of  $n$  there exists a divisor  $y$  of  $n$  such that  $x + y \mid n$ .

*Remark: The divisors may be negative.*

Good luck!