

2020 EGMO

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Problem 1





Problem 1

The positive integers $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{3030}$ satisfy $2a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + 4a_n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 3028$.

Prove that at least one of the numbers $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{3030}$ is divisible by 2^{2020} .

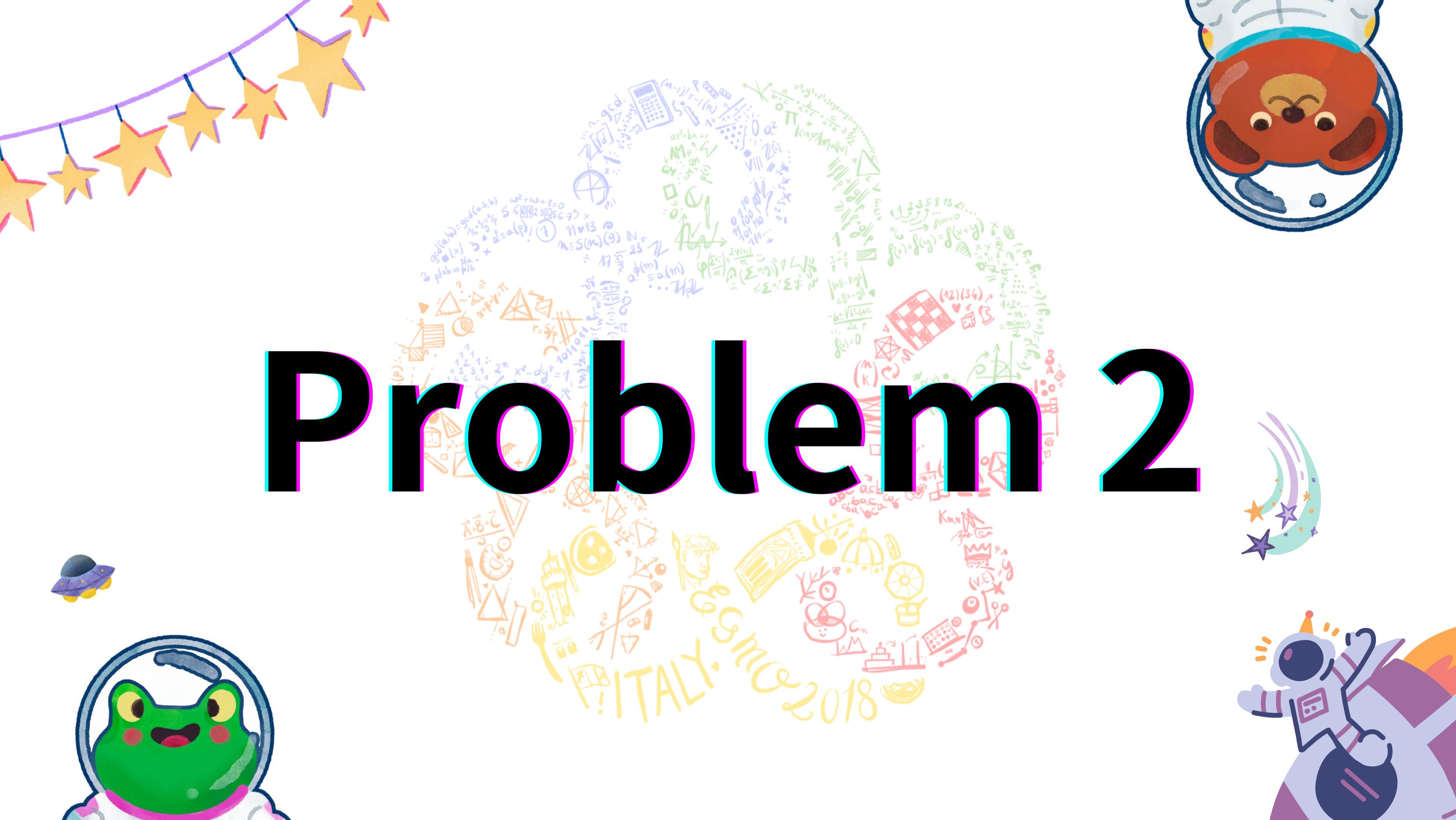
正整數 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{3030}$ 滿足

$2a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + 4a_n$ 對於 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 3028$ 。

證明 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{3030}$ 中至少有一個數可以被 2^{2020} 整除。



Problem 2





Problem 2

Find all lists $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2020})$ of non-negative real numbers such that the following three conditions are all satisfied:

(i) $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_{2020}$;

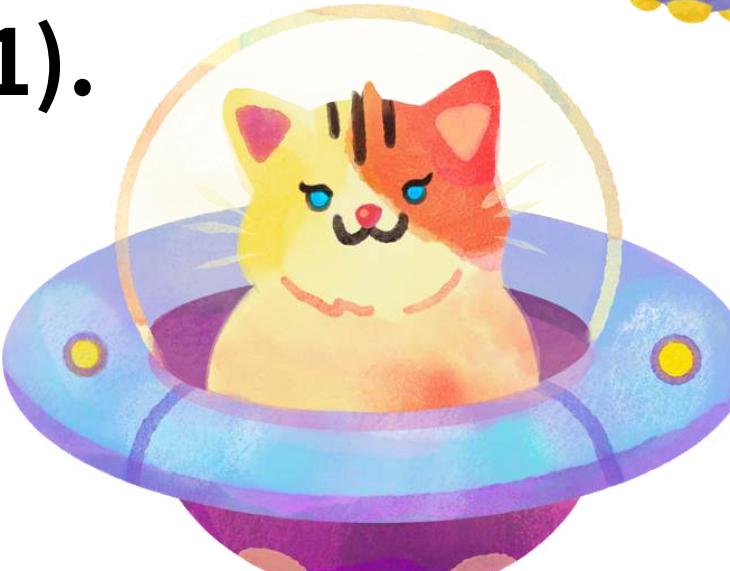
(ii) $x_{2020} \leq x_1 + 1$;

(iii) there is a permutation $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{2020})$ of $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2020})$ such that



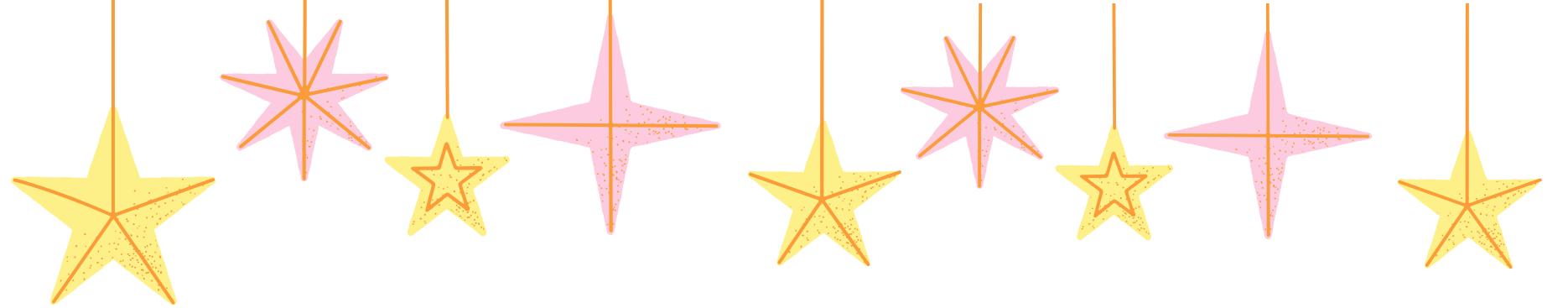
$$\sum_{i=1}^{2020} ((x_i + 1)(y_i + 1))^2 = 8 \sum_{i=1}^{2020} x_i^3$$

A permutation of a list is a list of the same length, with the same entries, but the entries are allowed to be in any order. For example, $(2, 1, 2)$ is a permutation of $(1, 2, 2)$, and they are both permutations of $(2, 2, 1)$. Note that any list is a permutation of itself.





Problem 2



找出所有滿足以下三個條件的非負實數數列 $((x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2020}))$ ：

- (i) $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_{2020}$;，即數列是非遞減的。
- (ii) $x_{2020} \leq x_1 + 1$ ，即數列的最大值不超過最小值加 1。
- (iii) 存在一個數列 $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{2020})$ ，它是 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2020})$ 的一個排列，使得

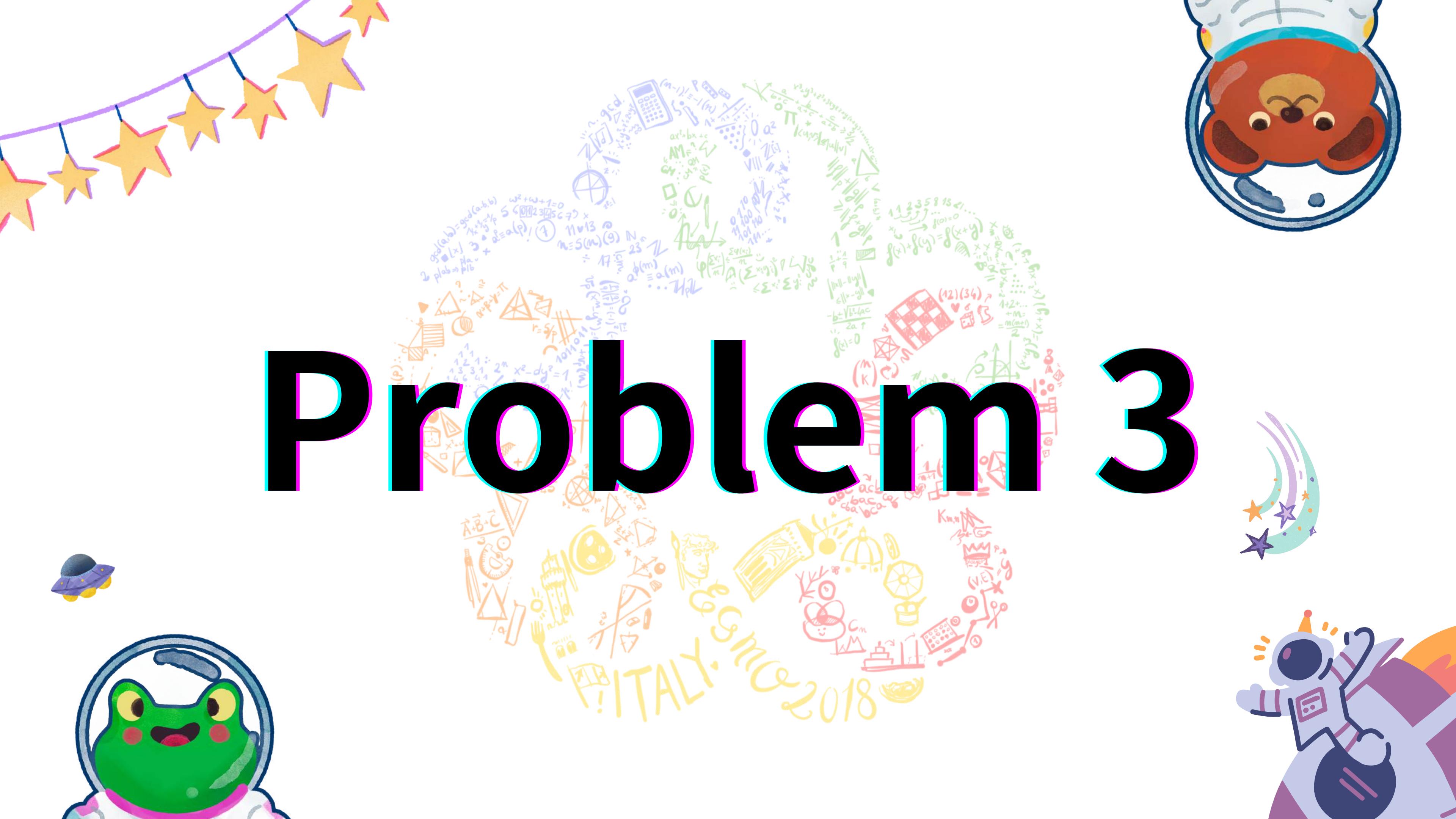


$$\sum_{i=1}^{2020} ((x_i + 1)(y_i + 1))^2 = 8 \sum_{i=1}^{2020} x_i^3$$

排列是指將一個數列中的元素重新排序，得到的結果中仍然是原數列的元素，但順序可以不同。例如，數列 $(2,1,2)$ 是數列 $(1,2,2)$ 的一個排列，兩者也是數列 $(2,2,1)$ 的排列。任何數列都是它自己的一個排列。

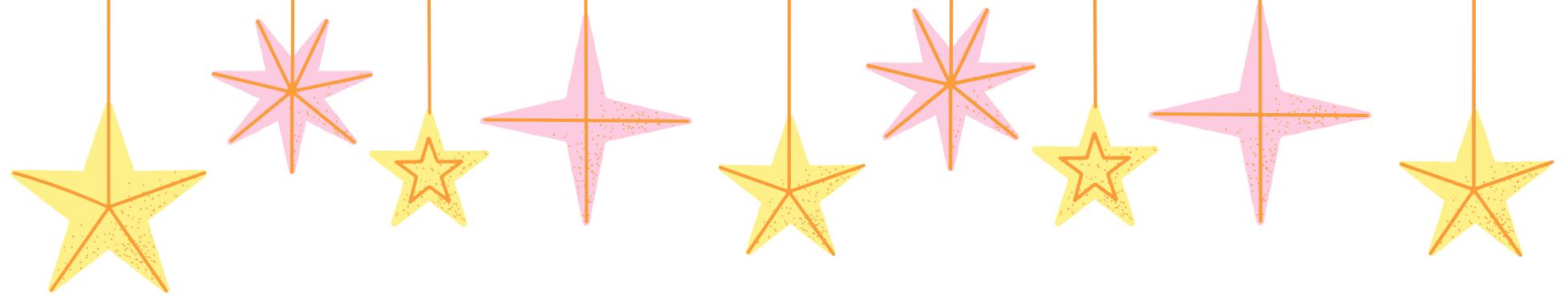


Problem 3





Problem 3



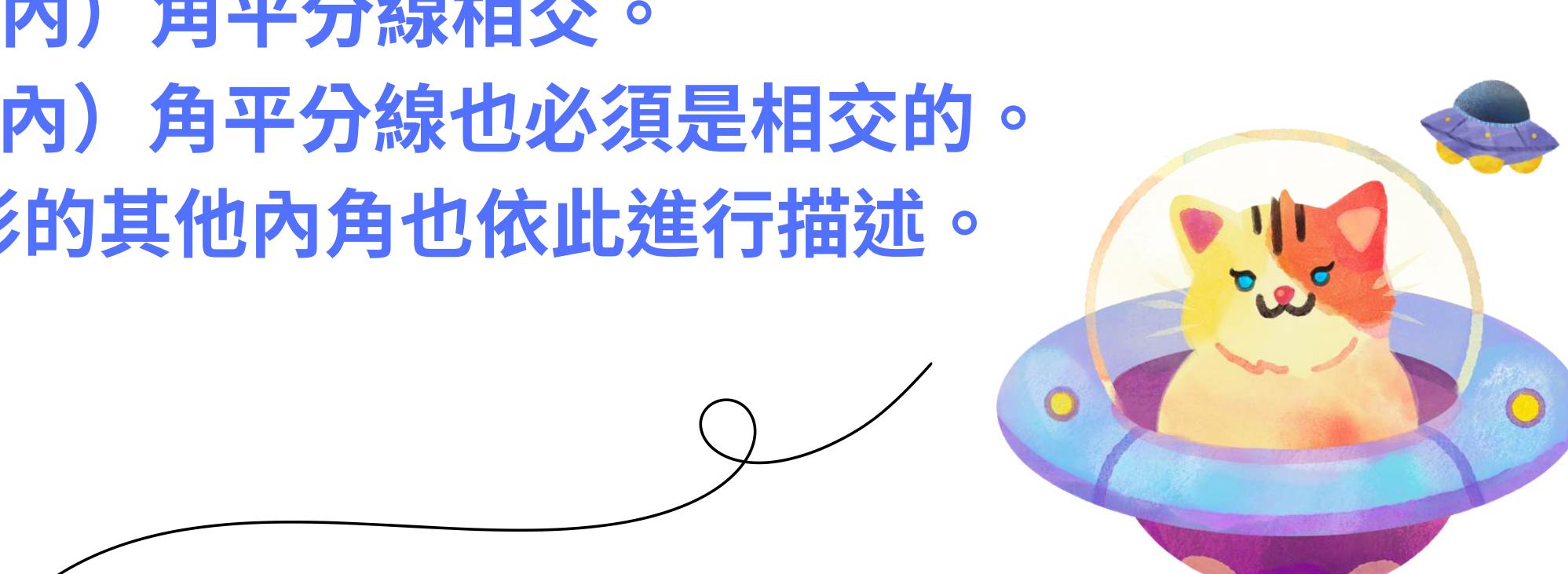
Let $ABCDEF$ be a convex hexagon such that $\angle A = \angle C = \angle E$ and $\angle B = \angle D = \angle F$ and the (interior) angle bisectors of $\angle A$, $\angle C$, and $\angle E$ are concurrent. Prove that the (interior) angle bisectors of $\angle B$, $\angle D$, and $\angle F$ must also be concurrent.

Note :that $\angle A = \angle FAB$. The other interior angles of the hexagon are similarly described.

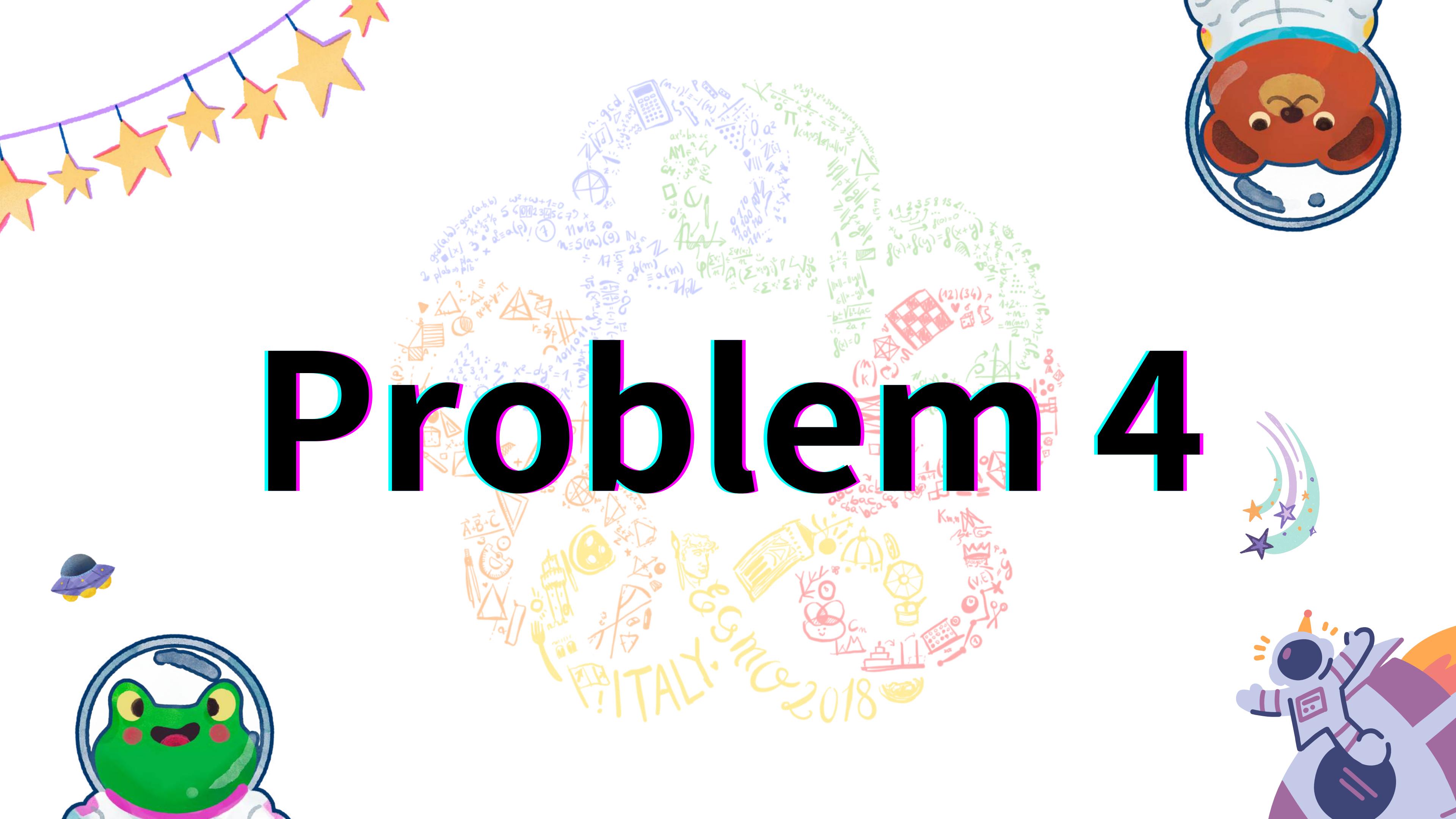
設 $ABCDEF$ 為凸六邊形，使得 $\angle A = \angle C = \angle E$ 且 $\angle B = \angle D = \angle F$ 還有 $\angle A$ 、 $\angle C$ 和 $\angle E$ 的（內）角平分線相交。

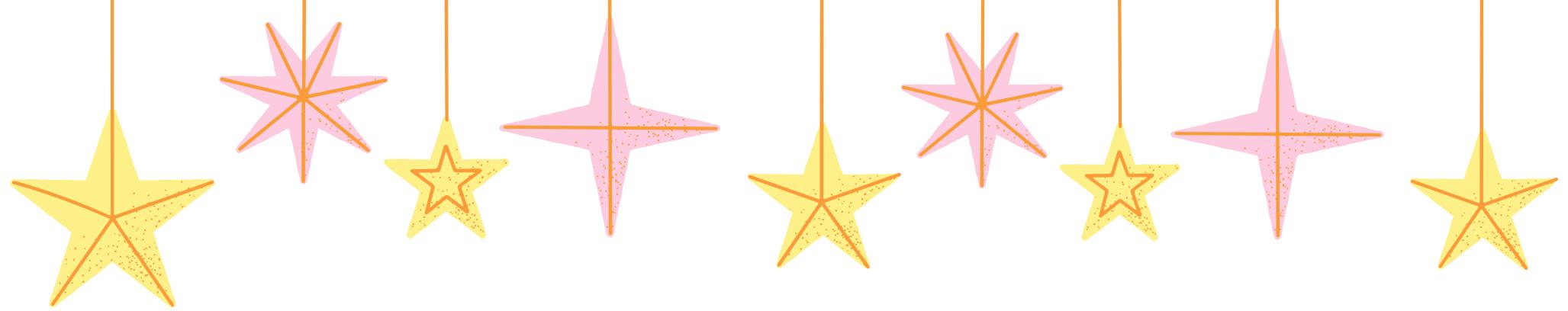
證明 $\angle B$ 、 $\angle D$ 和 $\angle F$ 的（內）角平分線也必須是相交的。

註： $\angle A = \angle FAB$ 。六邊形的其他內角也依此進行描述。



Problem 4





Problem 4

A permutation of the integers $1, 2, \dots, m$ is called fresh if there exists no positive integer $k < m$ such that the first k numbers in the permutation are $1, 2, \dots, k$ in some order.

Let f_m be the number of fresh permutations of the integers $1, 2, \dots, m$.

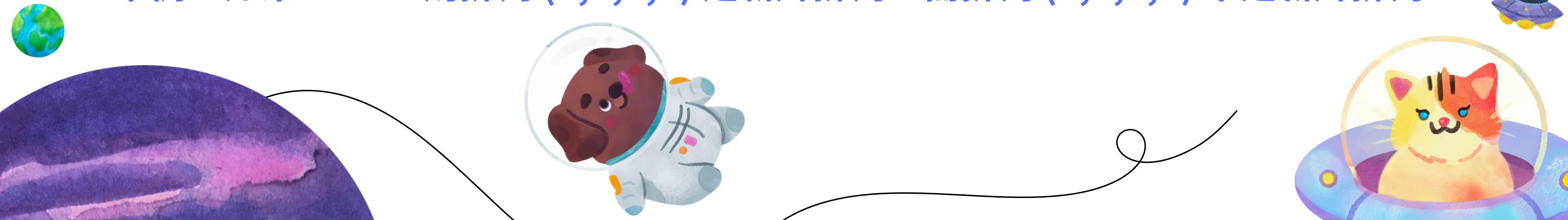
Prove that $f_n \geq n \cdot f_{n-1}$ for all $n \geq 3$.

For example, if $m = 4$, then the permutation $(3, 1, 4, 2)$ is fresh, whereas the permutation $(2, 3, 1, 4)$ is not.

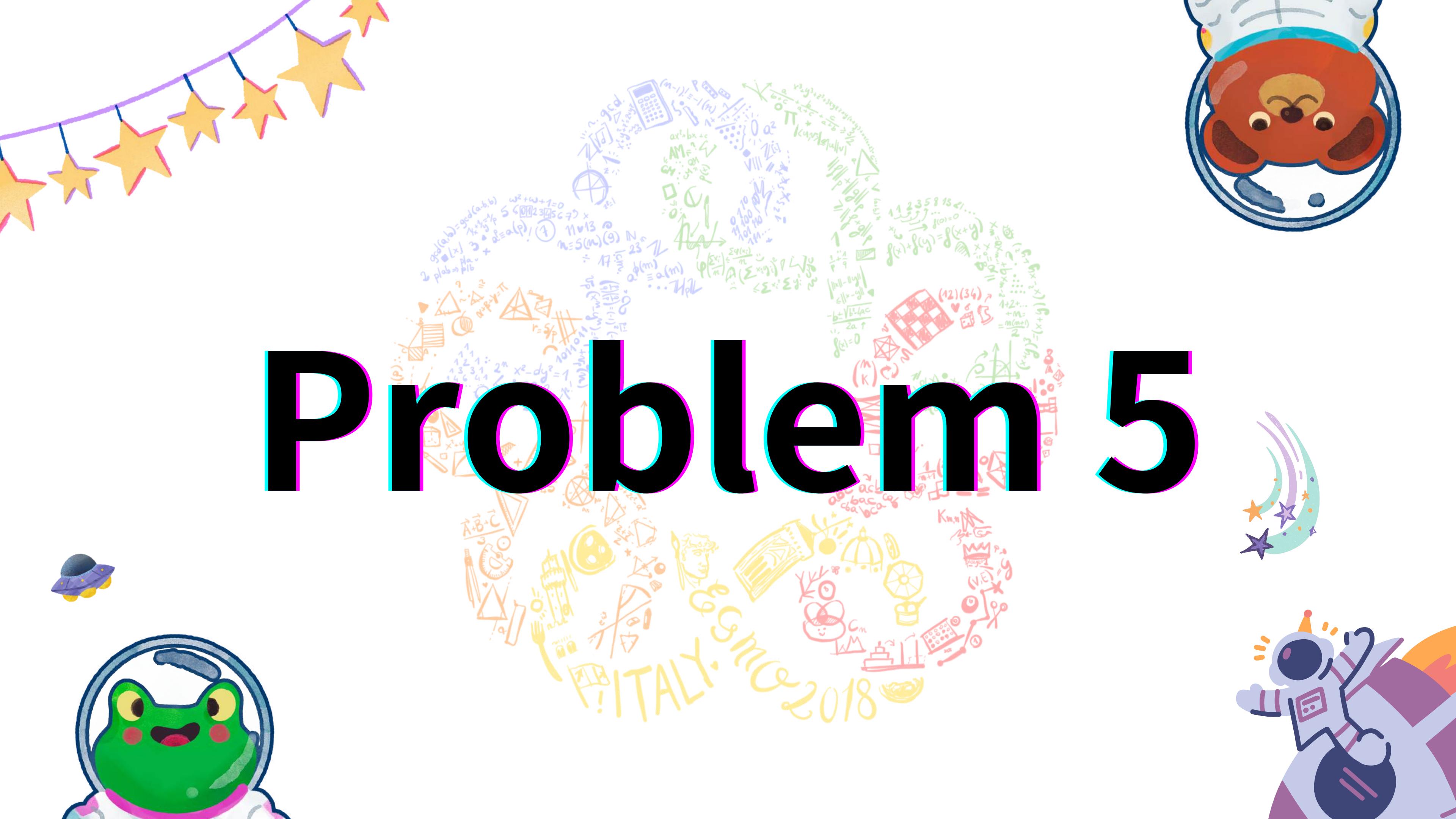
對於整數 $1, 2, \dots, m$ 的一個排列，如果不存在一個正整數 $k < m$ ，使得排列的前 k 個數字是 $1, 2, \dots, k$ 的某種順序，那麼這個排列稱為「新鮮排列」。

若 f_m 代表整數 $1, 2, \dots, m$ 的新鮮排列數量，請證明對於所有 $n \geq 3$ ，有： $f_n \geq n \cdot f_{n-1}$

舉例：如果 $m=4$ ，則排列 $(3, 1, 4, 2)$ 是新鮮排列，而排列 $(2, 3, 1, 4)$ 不是新鮮排列。

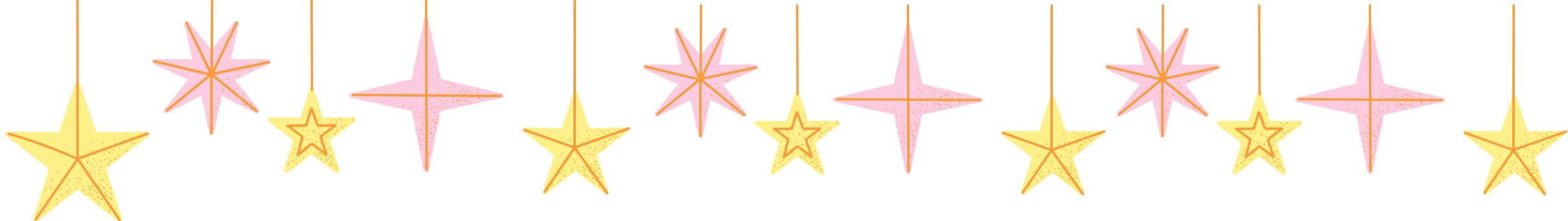


Problem 5





Problem 5



Consider the triangle ABC with $\angle BCA > 90^\circ$.

The circumcircle τ of ABC has radius R.

There is a point P in the interior of the line segment AB such that $PB = PC$ and the length of PA is R.

The perpendicular bisector of PB intersects τ at the points D and E.

Prove that P is the incentre of triangle CDE.

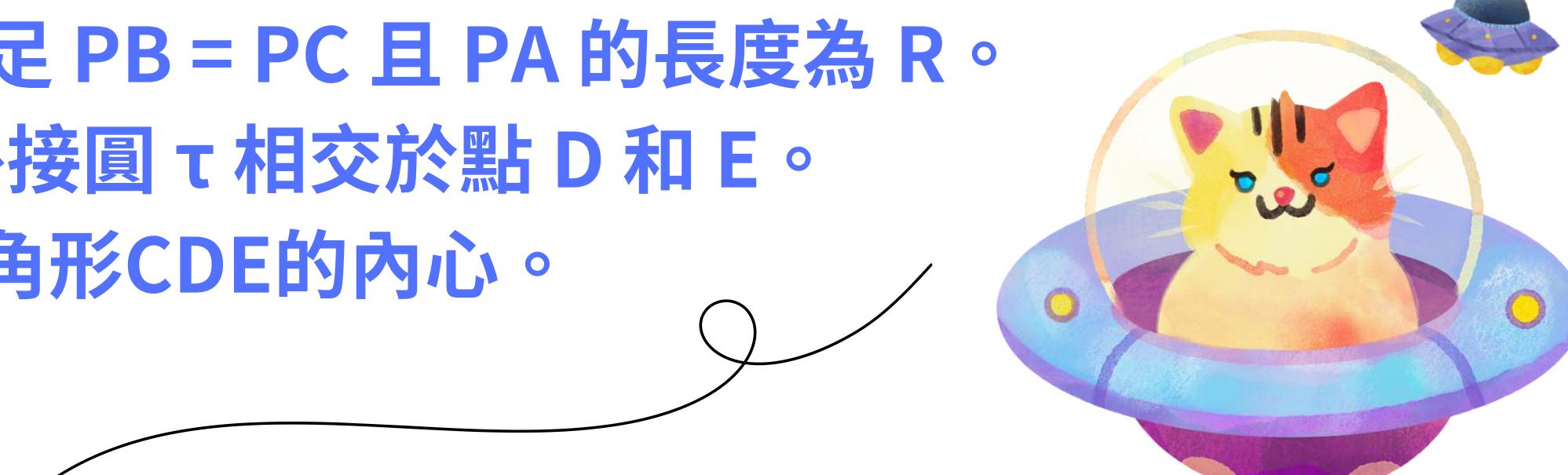
考慮 三角形 ABC，其中 $\angle BCA > 90^\circ$ 。

ABC 的外接圓 τ 有半徑 R。

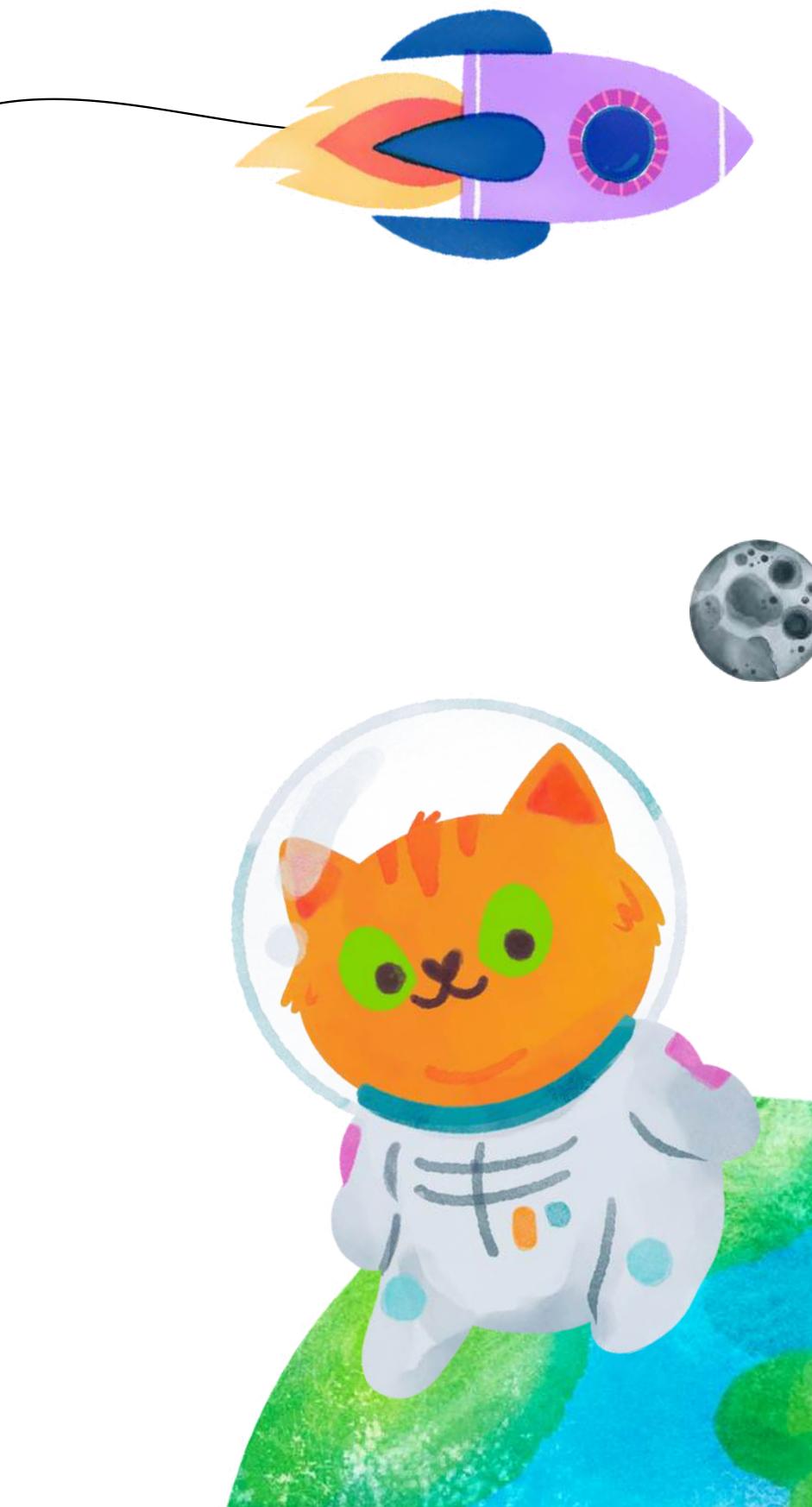
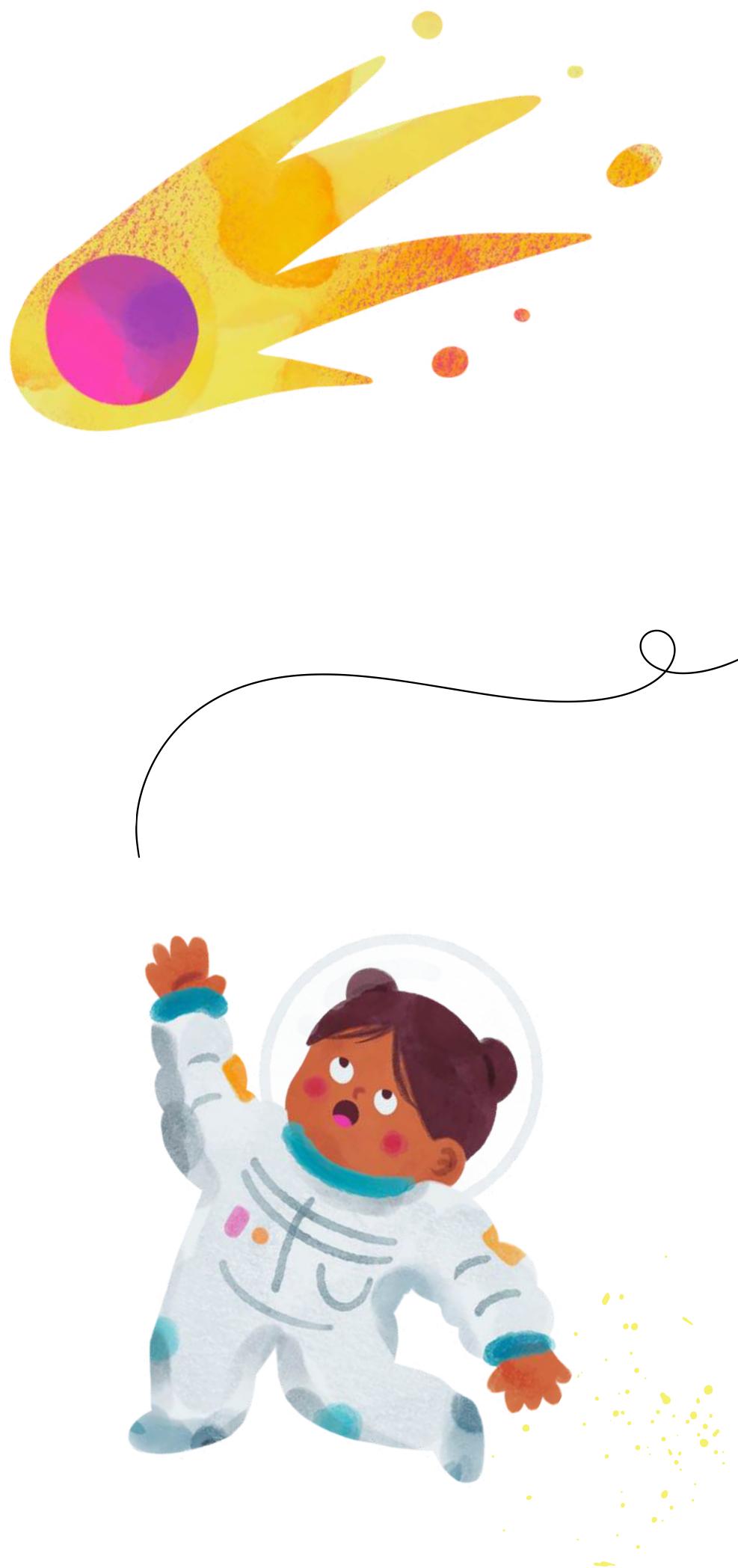
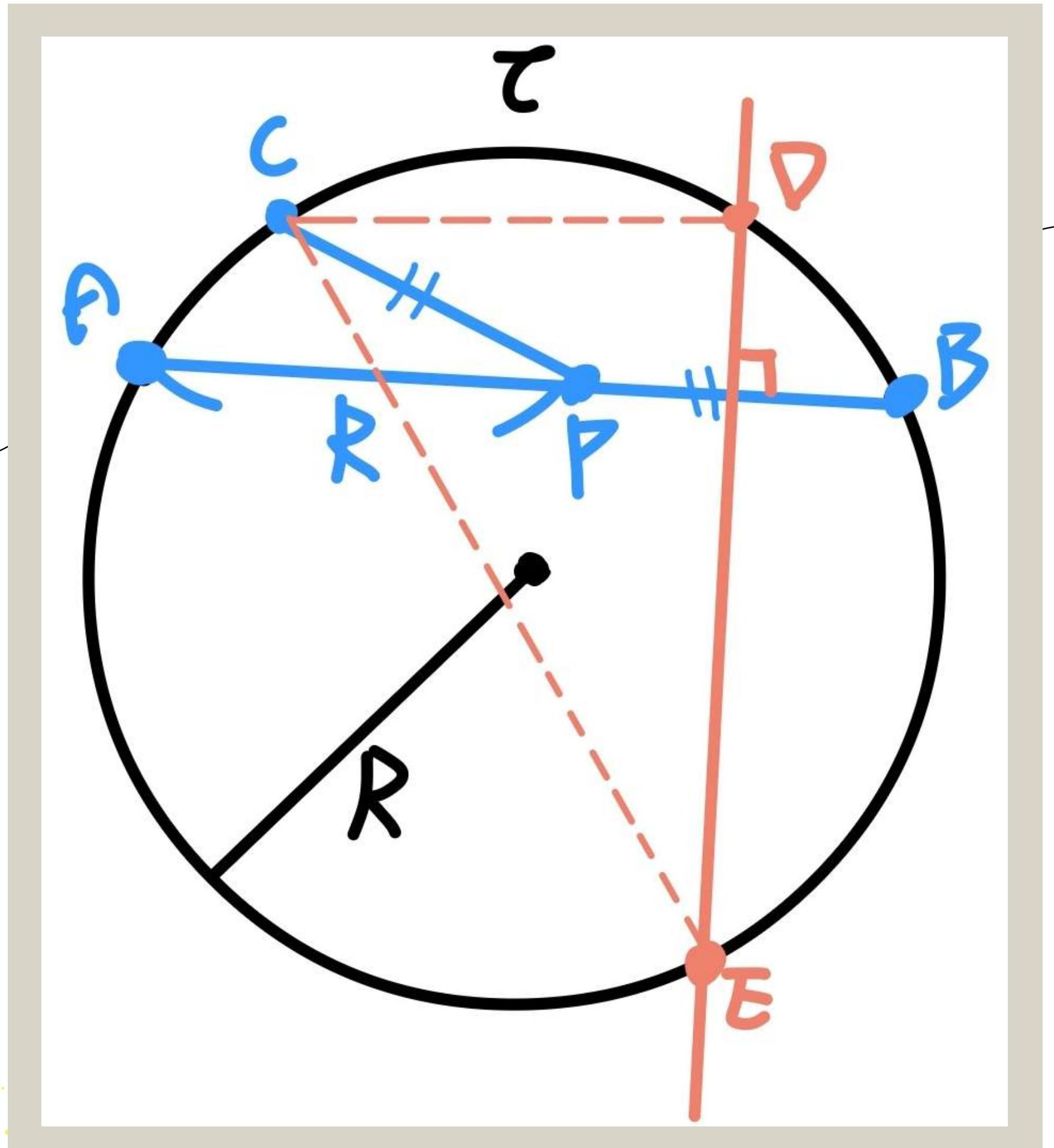
線段 AB 內部有一點 P，滿足 $PB = PC$ 且 PA 的長度為 R。

PB 的垂直平分線與外接圓 τ 相交於點 D 和 E。

證明點P是三角形CDE的內心。



Problem 5

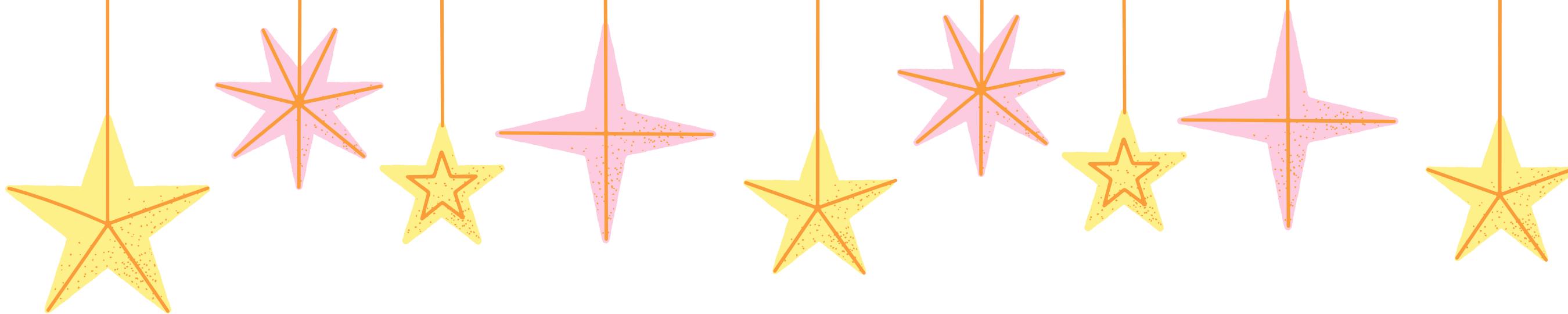


Problem 6





Problem 6



Let $m > 1$ be an integer.

A sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is defined by

$a_1 = a_2 = 1, a_3 = 4$, and for all $n \geq 4, a_n = m(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) - a_{n-3}$.

Determine all integers m such that every term of the sequence is a square.

設 $m > 1$ 為一整數。

定義數列 a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots 為：

$a_1 = a_2 = 1, a_3 = 4,$

對於所有 $n \geq 4, a_n = m(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) - a_{n-3}$ 。

求所有使得數列中每一項都是完全平方數的整數 m





Problem 6

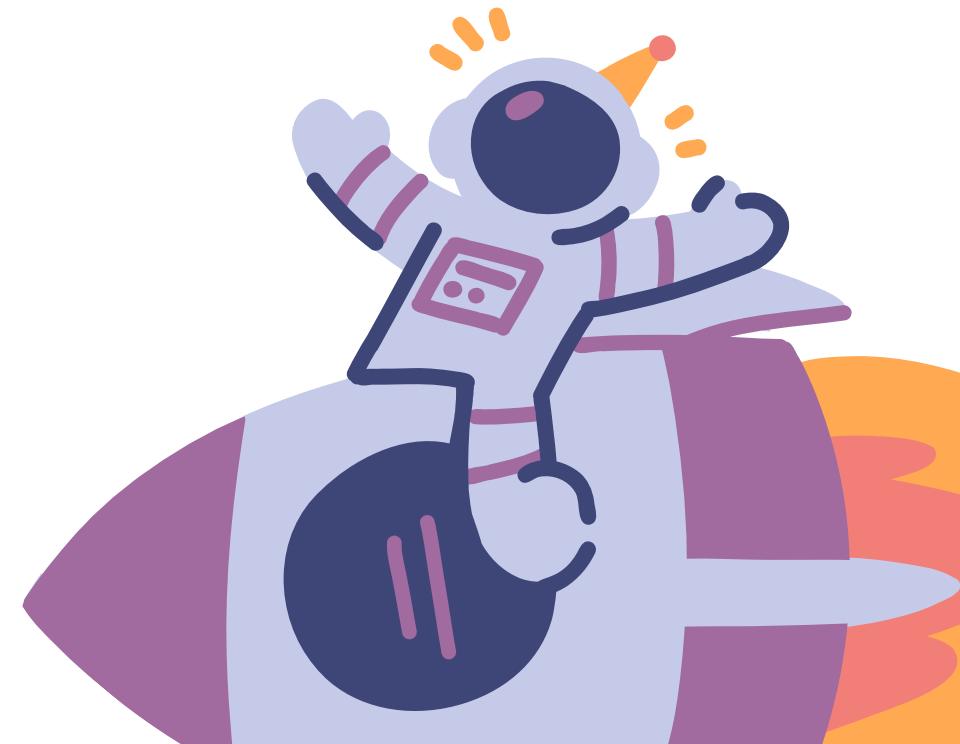
Solution

依照題目的遞迴關係，我們可以推導出：

$$a_4 = 5m - 1,$$

$$a_5 = 5m^2 + 3m - 1,$$

$$a_6 = 5m^3 + 8m^2 - 2m - 4$$





Problem 6

Solution

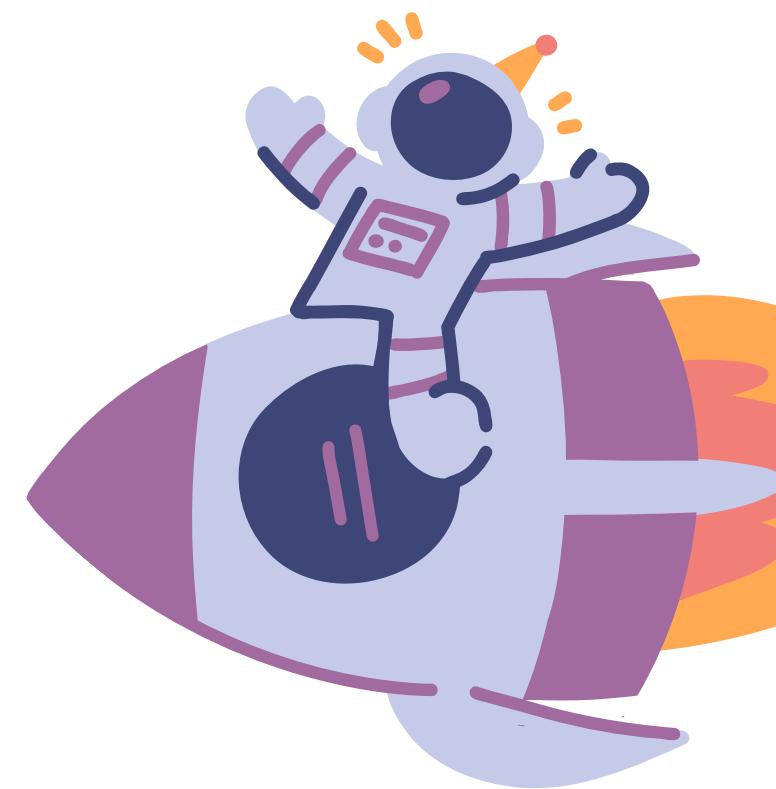
m 可以使得每一項皆為完全平方數

則 a_4 和 a_6 也為完全平方數

兩者的乘積也應是完全平方數

由此我們可以得到：

$$4a_4a_6 = 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 72m^2 - 72m + 16$$





Problem 6

Solution

我們給兩個平方數： $(10m^2 + 7m - 7)^2$ 和 $(10m^2 + 7m - 5)^2$

$$(10m^2 + 7m - 7)^2 = 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 91m^2 - 98m + 49 < 4a_4a_6$$

$$(10m^2 + 7m - 5)^2 = 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 51m^2 - 70m + 25 > 4a_4a_6$$

可知 $4a_4a_6$ 在這兩個平方數之間且為平方數

所以 $4a_4a_6 = (10m^2 + 7m - 6)^2 = 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 71m^2 - 84m + 36$



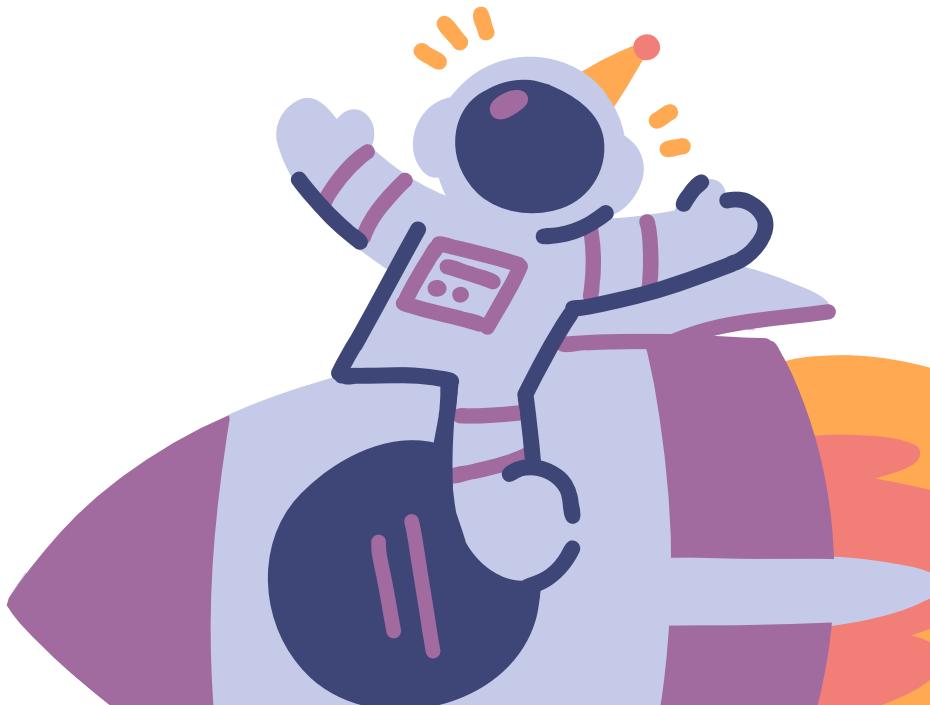
Problem 6

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}4a_4a_6 &= 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 71m^2 - 84m + 36 \\&= 100m^4 + 140m^3 - 72m^2 - 72m + 16\end{aligned}$$

可以得知 $m^2 - 12m + 20 = 0$

解方程式得解為 $m = 2$ 或 $m = 10$.





相似題

對於一個整數 $m > 1$ ，數列 b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots 定義如下：

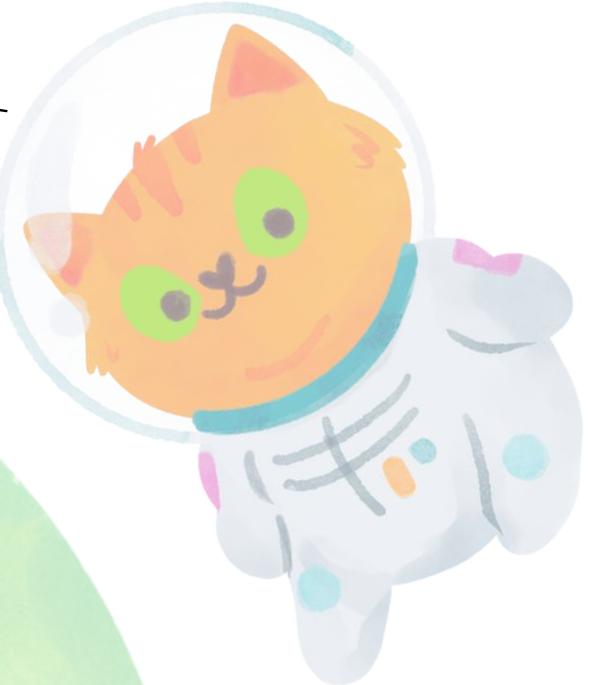
$$b_1=1, b_2=4, b_3=9$$

並且對於所有 $n \geq 4$ ，滿足遞迴關係：

$$b_n=m(b_{n-1}+b_{n-2})-b_{n-3}.$$

找出所有整數 m 使得數列的每一項 b_n 都是完全平方數。





THANK YOU

for your time and attention

Present by TEAM 7



THANK YOU