

USAJMO 2013

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Day 1 April 30th

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- 1** Are there integers a and b such that $a^5b + 3$ and $ab^5 + 3$ are both perfect cubes of integers?
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- 2** Each cell of an $m \times n$ board is filled with some nonnegative integer. Two numbers in the filling are said to be *adjacent* if their cells share a common side. (Note that two numbers in cells that share only a corner are not adjacent). The filling is called a *garden* if it satisfies the following two conditions:
- (i) The difference between any two adjacent numbers is either 0 or 1.
 - (ii) If a number is less than or equal to all of its adjacent numbers, then it is equal to 0.
- Determine the number of distinct gardens in terms of m and n .
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- 3** In triangle ABC , points P, Q, R lie on sides BC, CA, AB respectively. Let $\omega_A, \omega_B, \omega_C$ denote the circumcircles of triangles AQR, BRP, CPQ , respectively. Given the fact that segment AP intersects $\omega_A, \omega_B, \omega_C$ again at X, Y, Z , respectively, prove that $YX/XZ = BP/PC$.
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Day 2 May 1st

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- 4** Let $f(n)$ be the number of ways to write n as a sum of powers of 2, where we keep track of the order of the summation. For example, $f(4) = 6$ because 4 can be written as $4, 2 + 2, 2 + 1 + 1, 1 + 2 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2$, and $1 + 1 + 1 + 1$. Find the smallest n greater than 2013 for which $f(n)$ is odd.
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- 5** Quadrilateral $XABY$ is inscribed in the semicircle ω with diameter XY . Segments AY and BX meet at P . Point Z is the foot of the perpendicular from P to line XY . Point C lies on ω such that line XC is perpendicular to line AZ . Let Q be the intersection of segments AY and XC . Prove that
- $$\frac{BY}{XP} + \frac{CY}{XQ} = \frac{AY}{AX}.$$
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- 6** Find all real numbers $x, y, z \geq 1$ satisfying

$$\min(\sqrt{x + xyz}, \sqrt{y + xyz}, \sqrt{z + xyz}) = \sqrt{x - 1} + \sqrt{y - 1} + \sqrt{z - 1}.$$



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