



AoPS Community

USAMO 2019

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c862378

by green_dog_7983, trumpeter, CantonMathGuy, tastymath75025, hwl0304, rrusczyk

- Day 1 April 17
- Let $\mathbb N$ be the set of positive integers. A function $f:\mathbb N\to\mathbb N$ satisfies the equation

$$\underbrace{f(f(\dots f(n)\dots))}_{f(n) \text{ times}} = \frac{n^2}{f(f(n))}$$

for all positive integers n. Given this information, determine all possible values of f(1000).

Proposed by Evan Chen

Let ABCD be a cyclic quadrilateral satisfying $AD^2 + BC^2 = AB^2$. The diagonals of ABCD intersect at E. Let P be a point on side \overline{AB} satisfying $\angle APD = \angle BPC$. Show that line PE bisects \overline{CD} .

Proposed by Ankan Bhattacharya

Let K be the set of all positive integers that do not contain the digit T in their base-T representation. Find all polynomials T with nonnegative integer coefficients such that T whenever T is T whenever T is T in their base-T whenever T is T in their base-T in their base-

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, Cosmin Pohoata, and Vlad Matei

- Day 2 April 18
- Let n be a nonnegative integer. Determine the number of ways that one can choose $(n+1)^2$ sets $S_{i,j} \subseteq \{1, 2, ..., 2n\}$, for integers i, j with $0 \le i, j \le n$, such that:
 - for all $0 \leq i, j \leq n$, the set $S_{i,j}$ has i+j elements; and
 - $S_{i,j} \subseteq S_{k,l}$ whenever $0 \le i \le k \le n$ and $0 \le j \le l \le n$.

Proposed by Ricky Liu

Two rational numbers $\frac{m}{n}$ and $\frac{n}{m}$ are written on a blackboard, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. At any point, Evan may pick two of the numbers x and y written on the board and write either their arithmetic mean $\frac{x+y}{2}$ or their harmonic mean $\frac{2xy}{x+y}$ on the board as well. Find all pairs (m,n) such that Evan can write 1 on the board in finitely many steps.

Proposed by Yannick Yao

AoPS Community 2019 USAMO

6 Find all polynomials *P* with real coefficients such that

$$\frac{P(x)}{yz} + \frac{P(y)}{zx} + \frac{P(z)}{xy} = P(x - y) + P(y - z) + P(z - x)$$

holds for all nonzero real numbers x, y, z satisfying 2xyz = x + y + z.

Proposed by Titu Andreescu and Gabriel Dospinescu



These problems are copyright © Mathematical Association of America (http://maa.org).