



## **AoPS Community**

## **USAMO 1998**

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## Day 1 April 28th

Suppose that the set  $\{1, 2, \cdots, 1998\}$  has been partitioned into disjoint pairs  $\{a_i, b_i\}$  ( $1 \le i \le 999$ ) so that for all i,  $|a_i - b_i|$  equals 1 or 6. Prove that the sum

$$|a_1 - b_1| + |a_2 - b_2| + \dots + |a_{999} - b_{999}|$$

ends in the digit 9.

- Let  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  be concentric circles, with  $C_2$  in the interior of  $C_1$ . From a point A on  $C_1$  one draws the tangent AB to  $C_2$  ( $B \in C_2$ ). Let C be the second point of intersection of AB and  $C_1$ , and let D be the midpoint of AB. A line passing through A intersects  $C_2$  at E and E in such a way that the perpendicular bisectors of DE and CF intersect at a point E on E on E ind, with proof, the ratio E intersect at a point E on E intersect at a point E on E independent E intersect at a point E on E independent E intersect at a point E on E intersect at a point E on E independent E intersect at a point E on E independent E intersect at a point E intersect at a p
- **3** Let  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  be numbers from the interval  $(0, \pi/2)$  such that

$$\tan(a_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \tan(a_1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \dots + \tan(a_n - \frac{\pi}{4}) \ge n - 1.$$

Prove that

$$\tan a_0 \tan a_1 \cdots \tan a_n \ge n^{n+1}.$$

## Day 2 April 28th

- A computer screen shows a  $98 \times 98$  chessboard, colored in the usual way. One can select with a mouse any rectangle with sides on the lines of the chessboard and click the mouse button: as a result, the colors in the selected rectangle switch (black becomes white, white becomes black). Find, with proof, the minimum number of mouse clicks needed to make the chessboard all one color.
- Prove that for each  $n \ge 2$ , there is a set S of n integers such that  $(a-b)^2$  divides ab for every distinct  $a,b \in S$ .
- Let  $n \geq 5$  be an integer. Find the largest integer k (as a function of n) such that there exists a convex n-gon  $A_1A_2 \ldots A_n$  for which exactly k of the quadrilaterals  $A_iA_{i+1}A_{i+2}A_{i+3}$  have an inscribed circle. (Here  $A_{n+j} = A_j$ .)

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