

**USAJMO 2017**

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**Day 1** April 19th

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- 1** Prove that there are infinitely many distinct pairs  $(a, b)$  of relatively prime integers  $a > 1$  and  $b > 1$  such that  $a^b + b^a$  is divisible by  $a + b$ .
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- 2** Consider the equation

$$(3x^3 + xy^2)(x^2y + 3y^3) = (x - y)^7$$

- (a) Prove that there are infinitely many pairs  $(x, y)$  of positive integers satisfying the equation.  
 (b) Describe all pairs  $(x, y)$  of positive integers satisfying the equation.
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- 3** Let  $ABC$  be an equilateral triangle, and point  $P$  on its circumcircle. Let  $PA$  and  $BC$  intersect at  $D$ ,  $PB$  and  $AC$  intersect at  $E$ , and  $PC$  and  $AB$  intersect at  $F$ . Prove that the area of  $\triangle DEF$  is twice the area of  $\triangle ABC$ .

*Proposed by Titu Andreescu, Luis Gonzales, Cosmin Pohoata*

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**Day 2** April 20th

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- 4** Are there any triples  $(a, b, c)$  of positive integers such that  $(a - 2)(b - 2)(c - 2) + 12$  is a prime number that properly divides the positive number  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + abc - 2017$ ?
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- 5** Let  $O$  and  $H$  be the circumcenter and the orthocenter of an acute triangle  $ABC$ . Points  $M$  and  $D$  lie on side  $BC$  such that  $BM = CM$  and  $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$ . Ray  $MO$  intersects the circumcircle of triangle  $BHC$  in point  $N$ . Prove that  $\angle ADO = \angle HAN$ .
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- 6** Let  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{2n}$  be  $2n$  distinct points on the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , other than  $(1, 0)$ . Each point is colored either red or blue, with exactly  $n$  red points and  $n$  blue points. Let  $R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n$  be any ordering of the red points. Let  $B_1$  be the nearest blue point to  $R_1$  traveling counterclockwise around the circle starting from  $R_1$ . Then let  $B_2$  be the nearest of the remaining blue points to  $R_2$  travelling counterclockwise around the circle from  $R_2$ , and so on, until we have labeled all of the blue points  $B_1, \dots, B_n$ . Show that the number of counterclockwise arcs of the form  $R_i \rightarrow B_i$  that contain the point  $(1, 0)$  is independent of the way we chose the ordering  $R_1, \dots, R_n$  of the red points.
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