

## **Art of Problem Solving** 2006 USAMO

**USAMO 2006** 

Day	1

Let p be a prime number and let s be an integer with 0 < s < p. Prove that there exist integers m and n with 0 < m < n < p and

$$\left\{\frac{sm}{p}\right\} < \left\{\frac{sn}{p}\right\} < \frac{s}{p}$$

if and only if s is not a divisor of p-1.

Note: For x a real number, let  $\lfloor x \rfloor$  denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x, and let  $\{x\} = x - |x|$  denote the fractional part of x.

- For a given positive integer k find, in terms of k, the minimum value of N for which there is a set of 2k+1 distinct positive integers that has sum greater than N but every subset of size k has sum at most  $\frac{N}{2}$ .
- For integral m, let p(m) be the greatest prime divisor of m. By convention, we set  $p(\pm 1) = 1$  and  $p(0) = \infty$ . Find all polynomials f with integer coefficients such that the sequence

$$\{p\left(f\left(n^2\right)\right) - 2n\}_{n \ge 0}$$

is bounded above. (In particular, this requires  $f\left(n^2\right) \neq 0$  for  $n \geq 0$ .)

## Day 2

- Find all positive integers n such that there are  $k \geq 2$  positive rational numbers  $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k$  satisfying  $a_1 + a_2 + \ldots + a_k = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_k = n$ .
- A mathematical frog jumps along the number line. The frog starts at 1, and jumps according to the following rule: if the frog is at integer n, then it can jump either to n+1 or to  $n+2^{m_n+1}$  where  $2^{m_n}$  is the largest power of 2 that is a factor of n. Show that if  $k \geq 2$  is a positive integer and i is a nonnegative integer, then the minimum number of jumps needed to reach  $2^i k$  is greater than the minimum number of jumps needed to reach  $2^i$ .

Contributors: orl, rrusczyk



## **Art of Problem Solving** 2006 USAMO

6

Let ABCD be a quadrilateral, and let E and F be points on sides AD and BC, respectively, such that  $\frac{AE}{ED} = \frac{BF}{FC}$ . Ray FE meets rays BA and CD at S and T, respectively. Prove that the circumcircles of triangles SAE, SBF, TCF, and TDE pass through a common point.



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

www.artofproblemsolving.com/community/c4504

Contributors: orl, rrusczyk