

2-nd Czech–Slovak Match 1996

Žilina, June 2–5, 1996

1. Show that an integer $p > 3$ is a prime if and only if for every two nonzero integers a, b exactly one of the numbers

$$N_1 = a + b - 6ab + \frac{p-1}{6}, \quad N_2 = a + b + 6ab + \frac{p+1}{6}$$

is a nonzero integer.

2. Let \star be a binary operation on a nonempty set M . That is, every pair $(a, b) \in M$ is assigned an element $a \star b$ in M . Suppose that \star has the additional property that

$$(a \star b) \star b = a \quad \text{and} \quad a \star (a \star b) = b \quad \text{for all } a, b \in M.$$

(a) Show that $a \star b = b \star a$ for all $a, b \in M$.

(b) On which finite sets M does such a binary operation exist?

3. The base of a regular quadrilateral pyramid π is a square with side length $2a$ and its lateral edge has length $a\sqrt{17}$. Let M be a point inside the pyramid. Consider the five pyramids which are similar to π , whose top vertex is at M and whose bases lie in the planes of the faces of π . Show that the sum of the surface areas of these five pyramids is greater or equal to one fifth the surface of π , and find for which M equality holds.
4. Decide whether there exists a function $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that for each $k = 0, 1, \dots, 1996$ and for any integer m the equation

$$f(x) + kx = m$$

has at least one integral solution x .

5. Two sets of intervals \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} on the line are given. The set \mathcal{A} contains $2m-1$ intervals, every two of which have an interior point in common. Moreover, every interval from \mathcal{A} contains at least two disjoint intervals from \mathcal{B} . Show that there exists an interval in \mathcal{B} which belongs to at least m intervals from \mathcal{A} .
6. The points E and D are taken on the sides AC and BC respectively of a triangle ABC . The lines AD and BE intersect at F . Show that the areas of the triangles ABC and ABF satisfy

$$\frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{ABF}} = \frac{AC}{AE} + \frac{BC}{BD} - 1.$$