



Art of Problem Solving

2010 USAMO

USAMO 2010

Day 1 April 27th

- 1 Let $AXYZB$ be a convex pentagon inscribed in a semicircle of diameter AB . Denote by P, Q, R, S the feet of the perpendiculars from Y onto lines AX, BX, AZ, BZ , respectively. Prove that the acute angle formed by lines PQ and RS is half the size of $\angle XOZ$, where O is the midpoint of segment AB .
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- 2 There are n students standing in a circle, one behind the other. The students have heights $h_1 < h_2 < \dots < h_n$. If a student with height h_k is standing directly behind a student with height h_{k-2} or less, the two students are permitted to switch places. Prove that it is not possible to make more than $\binom{n}{3}$ such switches before reaching a position in which no further switches are possible.
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- 3 The 2010 positive numbers $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2010}$ satisfy the inequality $a_i a_j \leq i + j$ for all distinct indices i, j . Determine, with proof, the largest possible value of the product $a_1 a_2 \dots a_{2010}$.
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Day 2 April 28th

- 4 Let ABC be a triangle with $\angle A = 90^\circ$. Points D and E lie on sides AC and AB , respectively, such that $\angle ABD = \angle DBC$ and $\angle ACE = \angle ECB$. Segments BD and CE meet at I . Determine whether or not it is possible for segments AB, AC, BI, ID, CI, IE to all have integer lengths.
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- 5 Let $q = \frac{3p-5}{2}$ where p is an odd prime, and let
$$S_q = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{q(q+1)(q+2)}$$
Prove that if $\frac{1}{p} - 2S_q = \frac{m}{n}$ for integers m and n , then $m - n$ is divisible by p .
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- 6 A blackboard contains 68 pairs of nonzero integers. Suppose that for each positive integer k at most one of the pairs (k, k) and $(-k, -k)$ is written on the blackboard. A student erases some of the 136 integers, subject to the condition that no two erased integers may add to 0. The student then scores one point for each of the 68 pairs in which at least one integer is erased. Determine, with proof, the largest number N of points that the student can guarantee to score regardless of which 68 pairs have been written on the board.
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