

India

National Olympiad

1991

- [1] Find the number of positive integers n for which
- (i) $n \leq 1991$;
 - (ii) 6 is a factor of $(n^2 + 3n + 2)$.
- [2] Given an acute-angled triangle ABC , let points A', B', C' be located as follows: A' is the point where altitude from A on BC meets the outwards-facing semicircle on BC as diameter. Points B', C' are located similarly. Prove that $A[BCA']^2 + A[CAB']^2 + A[ABC']^2 = A[ABC]^2$ where $A[ABC]$ is the area of triangle ABC .
- [3] Given a triangle ABC let

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \tan\left(\frac{B-C}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \\ \tan\left(\frac{C-A}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) z &= \tan\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right) \tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

(0)

Prove that $x + y + z + xyz = 0$.

Let a, b, c be real numbers with $0 < a < 1$, $0 < b < 1$, $0 < c < 1$, and $a + b + c = 2$. Prove that $\frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{b}{1-b} \cdot \frac{c}{1-c} \geq 8$.

Triangle ABC has an incenter I . Let points X, Y be located on the line segments AB, AC respectively, so that $BX \cdot AB = IB^2$ and $CY \cdot AC = IC^2$. Given that the points X, I, Y lie on a straight line, find the possible values of the measure of angle A .

- (i) Determine the set of all positive integers n for which 3^{n+1} divides $2^{3^n} + 1$;
- (ii) Prove that 3^{n+2} does not divide $2^{3^n} + 1$ for any positive integer n .

Solve the following system for real x, y, z

$$\begin{cases} x + y - z &= 4 \\ x^2 - y^2 + z^2 &= -4 \\ xyz &= 6. \end{cases}$$

There are 10 objects of total weight 20, each of the weights being a positive integers. Given that none of the weights exceeds 10, prove that the ten objects can be divided into two groups that balance each other when placed on 2 pans of a balance.

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Triangle ABC has an incenter I and its incircle touches the side BC at T . The line through T parallel to IA meets the incircle again at S and the tangent to the incircle at S meets AB, AC at points C', B' respectively. Prove that triangle $AB'CT$ is similar to triangle ABC . For any positive integer n , let $s(n)$ denote the number of positive integers x, y such that $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{n}$. Determine the set of positive integers for which $s(n) = 5$.