

Day 1

- [1] If p and q are natural numbers so that

$$\frac{p}{q} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots - \frac{1}{1318} + \frac{1}{1319},$$

prove that p is divisible with 1979.

- [2] We consider a prism which has the upper and inferior basis the pentagons: $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5$ and $B_1B_2B_3B_4B_5$. Each of the sides of the two pentagons and the segments A_iB_j with $i, j = 1, \dots, 5$ is colored in red or blue. In every triangle which has all sides colored there exists one red side and one blue side. Prove that all the 10 sides of the two basis are colored in the same color.
- [3] Two circles in a plane intersect. A is one of the points of intersection. Starting simultaneously from A two points move with constant speed, each travelling along its own circle in the same sense. The two points return to A simultaneously after one revolution. Prove that there is a fixed point P in the plane such that the two points are always equidistant from P .

Day 2

- [1] We consider a point P in a plane p and a point $Q \notin p$. Determine all the points R from p for which

$$\frac{QP + PR}{QR}$$

is maximum.

- [2] Determine all real numbers a for which there exists positive reals x_1, \dots, x_5 which satisfy the relations $\sum_{k=1}^5 kx_k = a$, $\sum_{k=1}^5 k^3x_k = a^2$, $\sum_{k=1}^5 k^5x_k = a^3$.
- [3] Let A and E be opposite vertices of an octagon. A frog starts at vertex A . From any vertex except E it jumps to one of the two adjacent vertices. When it reaches E it stops. Let a_n be the number of distinct paths of exactly n jumps ending at E . Prove that:

$$a_{2n-1} = 0, \quad a_{2n} = \frac{(2 + \sqrt{2})^{n-1} - (2 - \sqrt{2})^{n-1}}{\sqrt{2}}.$$