1. Find all integers a, b, c with 1 < a < b < c such that $(a-1)(b-1)(c-1)$ is a divisor of abc - 1.

2. Let $\mathbf{R}$ denote the set of all real numbers. Find all functions $f : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ such that
$f(x^2 + f(y)) = y + (f(x))^2$ for all $x, y \in R$.

3. Consider nine points in space, no four of which are coplanar. Each pair of points is joined by an edge (that is, a line segment) and each edge is either coloured blue or red or left uncoloured. Find the smallest value of n such that whenever exactly n edges are coloured, the set of coloured edges necessarily contains a triangle all of whose edges have the same color.

4. In the plane let C be a circle, L a line tangent to the circle C, and M a point on L. Find the locus of all points P with the following property: there exists two points Q, R on L such that M is the midpoint of QR and C is the inscribed circle of triangle PQR.

5. Let S be a finite set of points in three-dimensional space. Let Sx, Sy, Sz be the sets consisting of the orthogonal projections of the points of S onto the yz-plane, zx-plane, xy-plane, respectively. Prove that
$|S|^2 \leq |Sx| \cdot |Sy| \cdot |Sz|$,

   where $|A|$ denotes the number of elements in the finite set $|A|$. (Note: The orthogonal projection of a point onto a plane is the foot of the perpendicular from that point to the plane.)

6. For each positive integer n, $S(n)$ is defined to be the greatest integer such that, for every positive integer $k \leq S(n)$, n^2 can be written as the sum of k positive squares.
(a) Prove that $S(n) \leq n^2 - 14$ for each $n \geq 4$.
(b) Find an integer n such that $S(n) = n^2 - 14$.
(c) Prove that there are infintely many integers n such that $S(n) = n^2 - 14$.