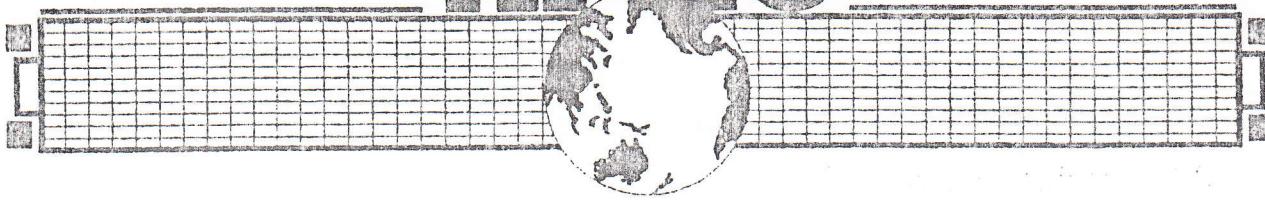


APMO



XI APMO - SOLUTIONS AND MARKING SCHEMES

Problem 1. Find the smallest positive integer n with the following property : There does not exist an arithmetic progression of 1999 terms of real numbers containing exactly n integers.

Solution and Marking Scheme:

We first note that the integer terms of any arithmetic progression are "equally spaced", because if the i th term a_i and the $(i+j)$ th term a_{i+j} of an arithmetic progression are both integers, then so is the $(i+2j)$ th term $a_{i+2j} = a_{i+j} + (a_{i+j} - a_i)$.

1 POINT for realizing that the integers must be "equally spaced".

Thus, by scaling and translation, we can assume that the integer terms of the arithmetic progression are $1, 2, \dots, n$ and we need only to consider arithmetic progression of the form

$$1, 1 + \frac{1}{k}, 1 + \frac{2}{k}, \dots, 1 + \frac{k-1}{k}, 2, 2 + \frac{1}{k}, \dots, n-1, \dots, n-1 + \frac{k-1}{k}, n$$

This has $kn - k + 1$ terms of which exactly n are integers. Moreover we can add up to $k-1$ terms on either end and get another arithmetic progression without changing the number of integer terms.

2 POINTS for noticing that the maximal sequence has an equal number of terms on either side of the integers appearing in the sequence (this includes the 1 POINT above). In other words, 2 POINTS for the scaled and translated form of the progression including the $k-1$ terms on either side.

Thus there are arithmetic progressions with n integers whose length is any integer lying in the interval $[kn - k + 1, kn + k - 1]$, where k is any positive integer. Thus we want to find the smallest $n > 0$ so that, if k is the largest integer satisfying $kn + k - 1 \leq 1998$, then $(k+1)n - (k+1) + 1 \geq 2000$.

4 POINTS for clarifying the nature of the number n in this way, which includes counting the terms of the maximal and minimal sequences containing n integers and bounding them accordingly (this includes the 2 POINTS above).

That is, putting $k = \lfloor 1999/(n+1) \rfloor$, we want the smallest integer n so that

$$\left\lfloor \frac{1999}{n+1} \right\rfloor (n-1) + n \geq 2000.$$

This inequality does not hold if

$$\frac{1999}{n+1} \cdot (n-1) + n < 2000.$$

2 POINTS for setting up an inequality for n .

This simplifies to $n^2 < 3999$, that is, $n \leq 63$. Now we check integers from $n = 64$ on:

$$\text{for } n = 64, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{65} \right\rfloor \cdot 63 + 64 = 30 \cdot 63 + 64 = 1954 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 65, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{66} \right\rfloor \cdot 64 + 65 = 30 \cdot 64 + 65 = 1985 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 66, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{67} \right\rfloor \cdot 65 + 66 = 29 \cdot 65 + 66 = 1951 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 67, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{68} \right\rfloor \cdot 66 + 67 = 29 \cdot 66 + 67 = 1981 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 68, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{69} \right\rfloor \cdot 67 + 68 = 28 \cdot 67 + 68 = 1944 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 69, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{70} \right\rfloor \cdot 68 + 69 = 28 \cdot 68 + 69 = 1973 < 2000 ;$$

$$\text{for } n = 70, \left\lfloor \frac{1999}{71} \right\rfloor \cdot 69 + 70 = 28 \cdot 69 + 70 = 2002 \geq 2000 .$$

Thus the answer is $n = 70$.

1 POINT for checking these numbers and finding that $n = 70$.

Problem 2. Let a_1, a_2, \dots be a sequence of real numbers satisfying $a_{i+j} \leq a_i + a_j$ for all $i, j = 1, 2, \dots$

Prove that

$$a_1 + \frac{a_2}{2} + \frac{a_3}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n} \geq a_n$$

for each positive integer n .

Solution and Marking Scheme:

Letting $b_i = a_i/i$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots$), we prove that

$$b_1 + \dots + b_n \geq a_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

by induction on n . For $n = 1$, $b_1 = a_1 \geq a_1$, and the induction starts. Assume that

$$b_1 + \dots + b_k \geq a_k$$

for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. It suffices to prove that $b_1 + \dots + b_n \geq a_n$ or equivalently that

$$nb_1 + \dots + nb_{n-1} \geq (n-1)a_n.$$

3 POINTS for separating a_n from b_1, \dots, b_{n-1} .

$$\begin{aligned} nb_1 + \dots + nb_{n-1} &= (n-1)b_1 + (n-2)b_2 + \dots + b_{n-1} + b_1 + 2b_2 + \dots + (n-1)b_{n-1} \\ &= b_1 + (b_1 + b_2) + \dots + (b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{n-1}) + (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}) \\ &\geq 2(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i + a_{n-i}) \geq (n-1)a_n. \end{aligned}$$

3 POINTS for the first inequality and 1 POINT for the rest.

Problem 3. Let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be two circles intersecting at P and Q . The common tangent, closer to P , of Γ_1 and Γ_2 touches Γ_1 at A and Γ_2 at B . The tangent of Γ_1 at P meets Γ_2 at C , which is different from P and the extension of AP meets BC at R . Prove that the circumcircle of triangle PQR is tangent to BP and BR .

Solution and Marking Scheme:

Let $\alpha = \angle PAB$, $\beta = \angle ABP$ and $\gamma = \angle QAP$. Then, since PC is tangent to Γ_1 , we have $\angle QPC = \angle QBC = \gamma$. Thus A, B, R, Q are concyclic.

3 POINTS for proving that A, B, R, Q are concyclic.

Since AB is a common tangent to Γ_1 and Γ_2 then $\angle AQP = \alpha$ and $\angle PQB = \angle PCB = \beta$. Therefore, since A, B, R, Q are concyclic, $\angle ARB = \angle AQB = \alpha + \beta$ and $\angle BQR = \alpha$. Thus $\angle PQR = \angle PQB + \angle BQR = \alpha + \beta$.

2 POINTS for proving that $\angle PQR = \angle PRB = \alpha + \beta$.

Since $\angle BPR$ is an exterior angle of triangle ABP , $\angle BPR = \alpha + \beta$. We have

$$\angle PQR = \angle BPR = \angle BRP$$

1 POINT for proving $\angle BPR = \alpha + \beta$.

So circumcircle of PQR is tangent to BP and BR .

1 POINT for concluding.

Remark. 2 POINTS can be given for proving that $\angle PRB = \angle RPB$ and 1 more POINT for attempting to prove (unsuccessfully) that $\angle PRB = \angle RPB = \angle PQR$.

Problem 4. Determine all pairs (a, b) of integers with the property that the numbers $a^2 + 4b$ and $b^2 + 4a$ are both perfect squares.

First Solution and Marking Scheme:

Without loss of generality, assume that $|b| \leq |a|$. If $b = 0$, then a must be a perfect square. So $(a = k^2, b = 0)$ for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ is a solution.

Now we consider the case $b \neq 0$. Because $a^2 + 4b$ is a perfect square, the quadratic equation

$$x^2 + ax - b = 0 \quad (*)$$

has two non-zero integral roots x_1, x_2 .

2 POINTS for noticing that this equation has integral roots.

Then $x_1 + x_2 = -a$ and $x_1 x_2 = -b$, and from this it follows that

$$\frac{1}{|x_1|} + \frac{1}{|x_2|} \geq \left| \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|} \geq 1.$$

Hence there is at least one root, say x_1 , such that $|x_1| \leq 2$.

3 POINTS for finding that $|x_1| \leq 2$.

There are the following possibilities.

- (1) $x_1 = 2$. Substituting $x_1 = 2$ into $(*)$ we get $b = 2a + 4$. So we have $b^2 + 4a = (2a + 4)^2 + 4a = 4a^2 + 20a + 16 = (2a + 5)^2 - 9$. It is easy to see that the solution in non-negative integers of the equation $x^2 - 9 = y^2$ is $(3, 0)$. Hence $2a + 5 = \pm 3$. From this we obtain $a = -4, b = -4$ and $a = -1, b = 2$. The latter should be rejected because of the assumption $|a| \geq |b|$.
- (2) $x_1 = -2$. Substituting $x_1 = -2$ into $(*)$ we get $b = 4 - 2a$. Hence $b^2 + 4a = 4a^2 - 12a + 16 = (2a - 3)^2 + 7$. It is easy to show that the solution in non-negative integers of the equation $x^2 + 7 = y^2$ is $(3, 4)$. Hence $2a - 3 = \pm 3$. From this we obtain $a = 3, b = -2$.
- (3) $x_1 = 1$. Substituting $x_1 = 1$ into $(*)$ we get $b = a + 1$. Hence $b^2 + 4a = a^2 + 6a + 1 = (a + 3)^2 - 8$. It is easy to show that the solution in non-negative integers of the equation $x^2 - 8 = y^2$ is $(3, 1)$. Hence $a + 3 = \pm 3$. From this we obtain $a = -6, b = -5$.
- (4) $x_1 = -1$. Substituting $x_1 = -1$ into $(*)$ we get $b = 1 - a$. Then $a^2 + 4b = (a - 2)^2, b^2 + 4a = (a + 1)^2$. Consequently, $a = k, b = 1 - k$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) is a solution.

1 POINT for checking specific values for x_1 .

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Testing these solutions and by symmetry we obtain the following solutions

$$(-4, -4), (-5, -6), (-6, -5), (0, k^2), (k^2, 0), (k, 1 - k)$$

where k is an arbitrary integer. (Observe that the solution $(3, -2)$ obtained in the second possibility is included in the last solution as a special case.)

1 POINT for writing up the correct answer.

Second Solution and Marking Scheme:

Without loss of generality assume that $|b| \leq |a|$. Then $a^2 + 4b \leq a^2 + 4|a| < a^2 + 4|a| + 4 = (|a| + 2)^2$. Given that $a^2 + 4b$ is a perfect square and since $a^2 + 4b$ y a^2 have same parity then $a^2 + 4b \neq (|a| + 1)^2$, so

$$a^2 + 4b \leq a^2. \quad (1)$$

2 POINTS for proving (1).

Let us consider three cases.

Case 1. $a^2 + 4b = a^2$. Then $b = 0$ and a must be a perfect square. So $a = k^2$, $b = 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) is a solution.

Case 2. $a^2 + 4b = (|a| - 2)^2$. Then $b = 1 - |a|$, therefore $b^2 + 4a = a^2 - 2|a| + 4a + 1$ must be a perfect square.

If $a > 0$ then $b^2 + 4a = (a + 1)^2$ is a perfect square for each $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consequently $a = k$ and $b = 1 - k$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$) is a solution.

If $a = 0$ then $b = 1$, but from (1) b must be non-positive.

If $a < 0$ then $b^2 + 4a = m^2 - 6m + 1$ must be a perfect square, where $m = -a > 0$. For $m \geq 8$

$$(m - 3)^2 > m^2 - 6m + 1 > (m - 4)^2,$$

therefore $m < 8$. If $m = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ then $m^2 - 6m + 1 < 0$. If $m = 6$, $m^2 - 6m + 1 = 1$ is a perfect square thus $a = -6$ and $b = -5$ is a solution. If $m = 7$, $m^2 - 6m + 1 = 8$ is not a perfect square.

2 POINTS for case 1 and case 2.

Case 3. $a^2 + 4b \leq (|a| - 4)^2$. Since $|b| \leq |a|$ then $b \geq -|a|$, thus $a^2 - 4|a| \leq a^2 + 4b \leq (|a| - 4)^2$. It follows that $|a| \leq 4$. We have following possibilities:

1 POINT for finding that $|a| \leq 4$ in this case.

- (a) $|a| = 4$. Then $16 + 4b = 0$ or $b = -4$. Thus $b^2 + 4a = 16 \pm 16$ must be a perfect square. So $a = -4$ y $b = -4$.

- (b) $|a| = 3$. In this case $a^2 + 4b = 9 + 4b \leq 1$, then $9 + 4b = 0$ or $9 + 4b = 1$. The equation $9 + 4b = 0$ does not have integer solutions. The solution of the second equation is $b = -2$. Then $b^2 + 4a = 4 \pm 12$ must be a perfect square, thus $a = 3$.
- (c) $|a| = 2$. $a^2 + 4b = 4 + 4b \leq 4$. Since $4 + 4b$ is even and must be a perfect square then $4 + 4b = 4$ or $4 + 4b = 0$. Therefore $b = 0$ or $b = -1$. If $b = 0$, $b^2 + 4a = \pm 8$ is not a perfect square. If $b = -1$ then $b^2 + 4a = 1 \pm 8$ is a perfect square if $a = 2$. Thus $a = 2$ and $b = -1$ is a solution.
- (d) $|a| = 1$. Then $a^2 + 4b = 4b + 1 \leq 9$. Since $4b + 1$ must be an odd perfect square then $4b + 1 = 1$ or $4b + 1 = 9$. So $b = 0$ or $b = 2$. If $b = 0$, $b^2 + 4a = \pm 4$, then $a = 1$. If $b = 2$ then $a = -1$, but this is not possible because $|b| \leq |a|$. Thus $a = 1$ and $b = 0$ is a solution in this case.
- (e) $|a| = 0$. Since $|b| \leq |a|$ then $b = 0$.

1 POINT for concluding case 3.

Testing these solutions and by symmetry we obtain the following solutions:

$$(k^2, 0), (0, k^2), (k, 1-k), (-6, -5), (-5, -6), (-4, -4),$$

where k is an arbitrary integer. Note that if $(k, 1-k)$ is a solution with $k > 0$, then taking $t = 1-k$, $k = 1-t$, so $(1-t, t)$ is solution. Thus by symmetry $(k, 1-k)$ is a solution for any integer.

1 POINT for writing up the correct answer.

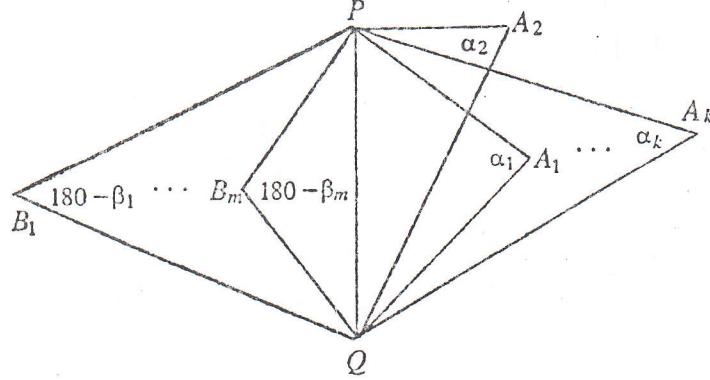
Remark: 1 POINT can be given for checking that $(k, 1-k)$ is a solution. However NO POINT is given for finding any other particular solution.

Problem 5. Let S be a set of $2n+1$ points in the plane such that no three are collinear and no four concyclic. A circle will be called *good* if it has 3 points of S on its circumference, $n-1$ points in its interior and $n-1$ in its exterior. Prove that the number of good circles has the same parity as n .

Solution and Marking Scheme:

Lemma 1. Let P and Q be two points of S . The number of good circles that contain P and Q on their circumference is odd.

Proof of Lemma 1.



Let N be the number of good circles that pass through P and Q . Number the points on one side of the line PQ by A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k and those on the other side by B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m in such a way that if $\angle PA_iQ = \alpha_i$, $\angle PB_jQ = 180 - \beta_j$ then $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_k$ and $\beta_1 > \beta_2 > \dots > \beta_m$.

Note that the angles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ are all distinct since there are no four points in S that are concyclic.

Observe that the circle that passes through P, Q and A_i has A_j in its interior when $\alpha_j > \alpha_i$; that is, when $i > j$; and it contains B_j in its interior when $\alpha_i + 180 - \beta_j > 180$, that is, when $\alpha_i > \beta_j$. Similar conditions apply to the circle that contains P, Q and B_j .

1 POINT for characterizing the points that lie inside a given circle in terms of these angles, or for similar considerations.

Order the angles $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ from the greatest to least. Now transform S as follows. Consider a β_j that has an α_i immediately to its left in such an ordering ($\dots > \alpha_i > \beta_j \dots$). Consider a new set S' that contains the same points as S except for A_i and B_j . These two points will be replaced by A'_i and B'_j that satisfy $\angle PA'_iQ = \beta_j = \alpha'_i$ and $\angle PB'_jQ = 180 - \alpha_i = 180 - \beta'_j$. Thus β_j and α_i have been interchanged and the ordering of the α 's and β 's has only changed with respect to the relative order of α_i and β_j ; we continue to have

$$\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_{i-1} > \alpha'_i > \alpha_{i+1} > \dots > \alpha_k$$

and

$$\beta_1 > \beta_2 > \dots > \beta_{j-1} > \beta'_j > \beta_{j+1} > \dots > \beta_m.$$

1 POINT for this or another useful transformation of the set S .

Analyze the good circles in this new set S' . Clearly, a circle through P, Q, A_r ($r \neq i$) or through P, Q, B_s ($s \neq j$) that was good in S will also be good in S' , because the order of A_r (or B_s) relative to the rest of the points has not changed, and therefore the number of points in the interior or exterior of this circle has not changed. The only changes that could have taken place are:

- a) If the circle P, Q, A_i was good in S , the circle P, Q, A'_i may not be good in S' .
- b) If the circle P, Q, B_j was good in S , the circle P, Q, B'_j may not be good in S' .

- c) If the circle P, Q, A_i was not good in S , the circle P, Q, A'_i may be good in S' .
- d) If the circle P, Q, B_j was not good in S , the circle P, Q, B'_j may be good in S' .

1 POINT for realizing that the transformation can only change the "goodness" of these circles.

But observe that the circle P, Q, A_i contains the points $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{i-1}, B_j, B_{j+1}, \dots, B_m$ and does not contain the points $A_{i+1}, A_{i+2}, \dots, A_k, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{j-1}$ in its interior. Then this circle is good if and only if $i + m - j = k - i + j - 1$, which we rewrite as $j - i = \frac{1}{2}(m - k + 1)$. On the other hand, the circle P, Q, B_j contains the points $B_{j+1}, B_{j+2}, \dots, B_m, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_i$ and does not contain the points $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{j-1}, A_{i+1}, A_{i+2}, \dots, A_k$ in its interior. Hence this circle is good if and only if $m - j + i = j - 1 + k - i$, which we rewrite as $j - i = \frac{1}{2}(m - k + 1)$.

Therefore, the circle P, Q, A_i is good if and only if the circle P, Q, B_j is good. Similarly, the circle P, Q, A'_i is good if and only if the circle P, Q, B'_j is good. That is to say, transforming S into S' we lose either 0 or 2 good circles of S and we gain either 0 or 2 good circles in S' .

1 POINT for realizing that the "goodness" of these circles is changed in pairs.

Continuing in this way, we may continue to transform S until we obtain a new set S_0 such that the angles $\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \dots, \alpha'_k, \beta'_1, \beta'_2, \dots, \beta'_m$ satisfy

$$\beta'_1 > \beta'_2 > \dots > \beta'_m > \alpha'_1 > \alpha'_2 > \dots > \alpha'_k.$$

and such that the number of good circles in S_0 has the same parity as N . We claim that S_0 has exactly one good circle. In this configuration, the circle P, Q, A_i does not contain any B_j and the circle P, Q, B_r does not contain any A_s (for all i, j), because $\alpha_a + (180 - \beta_b) < 180$ for all a, b . Hence, the only possible good circles are P, Q, B_{m-n+1} (which contains the $n - 1$ points $B_{m-n+2}, B_{m-n+3}, \dots, B_m$), if $m - n + 1 > 0$, and the circle P, Q, A_n (which contains the $n - 1$ points A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n), if $n \leq k$. But, since $m + k = 2n - 1$, which we rewrite as $m - n + 1 = n - k$, exactly one of the inequalities $m - n + 1 > 0$ and $n \leq k$ is satisfied. It follows that one of the points B_{m-n+1} and A_n corresponds to a good circle and the other does not. Hence, S_0 has exactly one good circle, and N is odd. \square

1 POINT for showing that this configuration has exactly one good circle.

Now consider the $\binom{2n+1}{2}$ pairs of points in S . Let a_{2k+1} be the number of pairs of points through which exactly $2k + 1$ good circles pass. Then

$$a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots = \binom{2n+1}{2}.$$

But then the number of good circles in S is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{3}(a_1 + 3a_3 + 5a_5 + 7a_7 + \dots) &\equiv a_1 + 3a_3 + 5a_5 + 7a_7 + \dots \\
 &\equiv a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7 + \dots \\
 &\equiv \binom{2n+1}{2} \\
 &\equiv n(2n+1) \\
 &\equiv n \pmod{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here we have taken into account that each good circle is counted 3 times in the expression $a_1 + 3a_3 + 5a_5 + 7a_7 + \dots$. The desired result follows.

2 POINTS for this computation.

Alternative Proof of Lemma 1.

Let $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{2n-1}$ be the $2n - 1$ given points other than P and Q .

Invert the plane with respect to point P . Let $O, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{2n-1}$ be the images of points $Q, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{2n-1}$, respectively, under this inversion. Call point B_i "good" if the line OB_i splits the points $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{i-1}, B_{i+1}, \dots, B_{2n-1}$ evenly, leaving $n - 1$ of them to each side of it. (Notice that no other B_j can lie on the line OB_i , or else the points P, Q, A_i and A_j would be concyclic.) Then it is clear that the circle through P, Q and A_i is good if and only if point B_i is good. Therefore, it suffices to prove that the number of good points is odd.

1 POINT for inverting and realizing the equivalence between good circles and good points.

Notice that the good points depend only on the relative positions of rays $OB_1, OB_2, \dots, OB_{2n-1}$, and not on the exact positions of points $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{2n-1}$. Therefore we may assume, for simplicity, that $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{2n-1}$ lie on the unit circle Γ with center O .

1 POINT for this or a similar simplification.

Let $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{2n-1}$ be the points diametrically opposite to $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{2n-1}$ in Γ . As remarked earlier, no C_i can coincide with one of the B_j 's. We will call the B_i 's "white points", and the C_i 's "black points". We will refer to these $4n - 2$ points as the "colored points".

Now we prove that the number of good points is odd, which will complete the proof of the lemma. We proceed by induction on n . If $n = 1$, the result is trivial. Now assume that the result is true for $n = k$, and consider $2k + 1$ white points $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{2k+1}$ on the circle Γ (no two of which are diametrically opposite), and their diametrically opposite black points $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{2k+1}$. Call this configuration of points "configuration 1". It is clear that we must have two consecutive colored points on Γ which have different colors, say B_i and C_j . Now remove points B_i, B_j, C_i and C_j from Γ , to obtain "configuration 2", a configuration with $2k - 1$ points of each color.

1 POINT for this or a similar transformation of the set.

It is easy to verify the following two claims:

1. Point B_i is good in configuration 1 if and only if point B_j is good in configuration 1.

k

1 POINT

2. Let $k \neq i, j$. Then point B_k is good in configuration 1 if and only if it is good in configuration 2.

1 POINT

It follows that, by removing points B_i, B_j, C_i and C_j , the number of good points can either stay the same, or decreases by two. In any case, its parity remains unchanged. Since we know, by the induction hypothesis, that the number of good points in configuration 2 is odd, it follows that the number of good points in configuration 1 is also odd. This completes the proof.

Another Approach to Lemma 1.

One can give another inductive proof of lemma 1, which combines the ideas of the two proofs that we have given. The idea is to start as in the first proof, with the characterization of the points inside a given circle.

1 POINT

Then we transform the set S by removing the points A_i and B_j instead of replacing them by A'_i and B'_j .

1 POINT

It can be shown that every one of the remaining circles going through P and Q , contained exactly one of A_i and B_j . Therefore, the only good circles we could have gained or lost are P, Q, A_i and P, Q, B_j .

2 POINTS

Finally, we show that either both or none of these circles were good, so the parity of the number of good circles isn't changed by this transformation.

1 POINT

Remark: 2 POINTS can be given if the result has been fully proved for a particular case with $n > 1$. (If more than one particular case has been analyzed completely, only 2 POINTS.) These points are awarded only if no progress has been made in the general solution of the problem.