

## Twenty-third International Olympiad, 1982

1982/1. The function  $f(n)$  is defined for all positive integers  $n$  and takes on non-negative integer values. Also, for all  $m, n$

$$f(m+n) - f(m) - f(n) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$f(2) = 0, f(3) > 0, \text{ and } f(9999) = 3333.$$

Determine  $f(1982)$ .

1982/2. A non-isosceles triangle  $A_1A_2A_3$  is given with sides  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  ( $a_i$  is the side opposite  $A_i$ ). For all  $i = 1, 2, 3$ ,  $M_i$  is the midpoint of side  $a_i$ , and  $T_i$  is the point where the incircle touches side  $a_i$ . Denote by  $S_i$  the reflection of  $T_i$  in the interior bisector of angle  $A_i$ . Prove that the lines  $M_1S_1, M_2S_2$ , and  $M_3S_3$  are concurrent.

1982/3. Consider the infinite sequences  $\{x_n\}$  of positive real numbers with the following properties:

$$x_0 = 1, \text{ and for all } i \geq 0, x_{i+1} \leq x_i.$$

(a) Prove that for every such sequence, there is an  $n \geq 1$  such that

$$\frac{x_0^2}{x_1} + \frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{x_n} \geq 3.999.$$

(b) Find such a sequence for which

$$\frac{x_0^2}{x_1} + \frac{x_1^2}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_{n-1}^2}{x_n} < 4.$$

1982/4. Prove that if  $n$  is a positive integer such that the equation

$$x^3 - 3xy^2 + y^3 = n$$

has a solution in integers  $(x, y)$ , then it has at least three such solutions.

Show that the equation has no solutions in integers when  $n = 2891$ .

1982/5. The diagonals  $AC$  and  $CE$  of the regular hexagon  $ABCDEF$  are divided by the inner points  $M$  and  $N$ , respectively, so that

$$\frac{AM}{AC} = \frac{CN}{CE} = r.$$

Determine  $r$  if  $B, M$ , and  $N$  are collinear.

1982/6. Let  $S$  be a square with sides of length 100, and let  $L$  be a path within  $S$  which does not meet itself and which is composed of line segments  $A_0A_1, A_1A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}A_n$  with  $A_0 \neq A_n$ . Suppose that for every point  $P$  of the boundary of  $S$  there is a point of  $L$  at a distance from  $P$  not greater than  $1/2$ . Prove that there are two points  $X$  and  $Y$  in  $L$  such that the distance between  $X$  and  $Y$  is not greater than 1, and the length of that part of  $L$  which lies between  $X$  and  $Y$  is not smaller than 198.