## $31^{\mathrm{st}}$ International Mathematical Olympiad

Beijing, China Day I July 12, 1990

1. Chords AB and CD of a circle intersect at a point E inside the circle. Let M be an interior point of the segment EB. The tangent line at E to the circle through D, E, and M intersects the lines BC and AC at F and G, respectively. If

$$\frac{AM}{AB} = t,$$

find

$$\frac{EG}{EF}$$

in terms of t.

- 2. Let  $n \geq 3$  and consider a set E of 2n-1 distinct points on a circle. Suppose that exactly k of these points are to be colored black. Such a coloring is "good" if there is at least one pair of black points such that the interior of one of the arcs between them contains exactly n points from E. Find the smallest value of k so that every such coloring of k points of E is good.
- 3. Determine all integers n > 1 such that

$$\frac{2^n+1}{n^2}$$

is an integer.

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4. Let  $\mathbb{Q}^+$  be the set of positive rational numbers. Construct a function  $f:\mathbb{Q}^+\to\mathbb{Q}^+$  such that

$$f(xf(y)) = \frac{f(x)}{y}$$

for all x, y in  $\mathbb{Q}^+$ .

5. Given an initial integer  $n_0 > 1$ , two players,  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$ , choose integers  $n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots$  alternately according to the following rules:

Knowing  $n_{2k}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}$  chooses any integer  $n_{2k+1}$  such that

$$n_{2k} \le n_{2k+1} \le n_{2k}^2.$$

Knowing  $n_{2k+1}$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  chooses any integer  $n_{2k+2}$  such that

$$\frac{n_{2k+1}}{n_{2k+2}}$$

is a prime raised to a positive integer power.

Player  $\mathcal{A}$  wins the game by choosing the number 1990; player  $\mathcal{B}$  wins by choosing the number 1. For which  $n_0$  does:

- (a)  $\mathcal{A}$  have a winning strategy?
- (b)  $\mathcal{B}$  have a winning strategy?
- (c) Neither player have a winning strategy?
- 6. Prove that there exists a convex 1990-gon with the following two properties:
  - (a) All angles are equal.
  - (b) The lengths of the 1990 sides are the numbers  $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots, 1990^2$  in some order.