

31st 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 $f : \mathbb{Q}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^+$ 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, \dots alternately according to the following rules:

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

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.