## Greek Mathematical Olympiad – 2005 (February 12 / 2005)

- 1. We are given a trapeze ABCD with AB // CD , CD = 2 AB and DB  $\perp$  BC. If lines DA and CB intersect at point E , prove that triangle CDE is isosceles (modified). (Junior level)
- 2. If  $f(n) = \frac{2n+1+\sqrt{n(n+1)}}{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}}$  for all positive integers n, find the sum

$$A = f(1) + f(2) + .... + f(400)$$

(Junior level)

3. Let a circle and A an exterior point of the circle. Determine the points B, C, D on the circle, such that the convex quadrateral ABCD has the maximum area.

(Junior level)

**4.** Find the non zero integers a, b, c, d with a > b > c > d which are solutions of the system

$$\begin{cases} ab + cd = 34 \\ ac - bd = 19 \end{cases}$$

(Junior level)

**5.** Find all polynomials P(x) with real coefficients, P(2) = 12 and

$$P(x^2) = x^2 (x^2 + 1)P(x)$$
, for all real values of x.

(Senior level)

**6.** Let the sequence  $(a_n)$ ,  $n \in IN^*$ , with  $a_1 = 1$  and

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{n^3}$$
 ,  $n = 2,3,...$ 

- a) Prove that  $a_n < \frac{5}{4}$ , for every  $n = 1, 2, \dots$
- b) If  $\epsilon$  is a positive real number , find the smallest natural  $\,n_o$  >0 , such that

$$\left|\alpha_{_{n+1}} - \alpha_{_{n}}\right| < \epsilon$$
 , for all  $n > n_0$ 

(Senior level)

7. Let k a positive integer. If  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a solution of the equation

$$x^3 + y^3 - 2y(x^2 - xy + y^2) = k^2 (x - y)$$
 (1)

with  $x_o$ ,  $y_o$  non zero integers, prove that :

- a) equation (1) has finite integer solutions (x, y), with  $x \neq y$
- b) we can find 11 more different integer solutions (X, Y) of (1) with  $X \neq Y$  where X, Y are functions of  $x_0$  and  $y_0$

(Senior level)

**8.** Let xOy an (convex) angle and the rays  $Ox_1$ ,  $Oy_1$  in it's interior, so that

$$\angle xOx_1 = \angle yOy_1 < \frac{1}{3} \angle xOy$$

Let K, L be fixed points on  $Ox_1$ ,  $Oy_1$  respectively with OK = OL. If points A, B move on sides Ox, Oy respectively and the area of OAKLB is constant( has always the same value), prove that the circumcircle of triangle OAB, as A, B move on Ox, Oy, passes through a constant point, different from O.

(Senior level)