CJMO 1. Determine the greatest positive integer $m$ with the following property: it is possible to select integers $1 \leq A_{1}<A_{2}<\cdots<A_{m} \leq 2017$ such that there are no indices $1 \leq i, j \leq m$ with $i-j \geq 2$ and $i-j \mid A_{i}-A_{j}$.

CJMO 2. Let $A B C$ be a triangle with centroid $G$ and incenter $I$. Let $B^{\prime}$ and $C^{\prime}$ be the tangency points between the incircle and sides $A C$ and $A B$, respectively, and let $M$ and $N$ be the midpoints of $\overline{A B}$ and $\overline{A C}$, respectively. Let $B^{\prime \prime}$ be the reflection of $B^{\prime}$ across $N$ and $C^{\prime \prime}$ the reflection of $C^{\prime}$ across $M$. Let $X, Y, Z$ be the intersections of lines $B B^{\prime \prime}$ and $C C^{\prime \prime}$, lines $N I$ and $C C^{\prime \prime}$, and lines $M I$ and $B B^{\prime \prime}$, respectively.
(a) Show that $I Y X Z$ is a parallelogram.
(b) Show that $[B I G]+[C I G]=[M G X]+[N G X]$.

CJMO 3. Let $a, b$, and $c$ be pairwise distinct positive integers, and let $r$ be the number of distinct primes dividing $c$.
(a) Show that there are at most $r+1$ nonnegative integers $k$ such that $a^{3^{k}}+b^{3^{k}} \mid c^{3^{k}}$.
(b) Find all such triples $(a, b, c)$ for which $a+b$ is not a multiple of 3 , and $a^{k}+b^{k} \mid c^{k}$ for all $k=1,2, \ldots, r+1$.

