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**CJMO 1.** Let N be a positive integer, and let S be the set of all tuples with positive integer elements and a sum of N. For instance,  $t_1 = (N)$ ,  $t_2 = (1, 1, N-2)$ ,  $t_3 = (1, N-1)$ , and  $t_4 = (N-1, 1)$  are all distinct tuples in S. For all tuples t, let p(t) denote the product of all the elements of t. For instance,  $p(t_1) = N$ ,  $p(t_2) = N-2$ , and  $p(t_3) = p(t_4) = N-1$ . Evaluate the expression (where we sum over all elements t of S)

$$\sum_{t \in S} p(t)$$

**CJMO 2.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}_{>0} \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  (meaning f takes positive real numbers to positive real numbers) be a nonconstant function such that for any positive real numbers x and y,

$$f(x)f(y)f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) - f(x+y).$$

Prove that there is a constant a > 1 such that

$$f(x) = \frac{a^x - 1}{a^x + 1}$$

for all positive real numbers x.

**CJMO 3.** Let ABC be an acute triangle with circumcenter O, orthocenter H, and  $\angle A = 45^{\circ}$ . Denote by M the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$ , and let P be a point such that  $\overline{AP}$  is parallel to  $\overline{BC}$  and  $\angle HMB = \angle PMC$ . Show that if segment OP intersects the circle with diameter  $\overline{AH}$  at Q, then  $\overline{OA}$  is tangent to the circumcircle of  $\triangle APQ$ .

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**CJMO 4.** For all positive integers k, define s(k) to be the result when the last digit of k is moved to the front of k. For instance, s(2020) = 202 and s(1234) = 4123. For each positive integer n, find the number of positive integers  $k < 10^n$  that satisfy s(9k) = 9s(k).

**CJMO 5.** Let ABC be a triangle, and D be a point on the internal angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$  but not on the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$ . Suppose that the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABD$  intersects  $\overline{AC}$  again at P and the circumcircle of  $\triangle ACD$  intersects  $\overline{AB}$  again at Q. Denote by  $O_1$  and  $O_2$  the circumcenters of  $\triangle ABD$  and  $\triangle ACD$ , respectively. Prove that the circumcenters of  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $\triangle APQ$ , and  $\triangle AO_1O_2$  are collinear.

CJMO 6. Let  $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ . Prove that for all positive integers n, the polynomial

$$P(x) = \underbrace{f(f(\dots f(x) \dots)) - x}_{n \text{ times}}$$

can be factored into two polynomials with integer coefficients and equal degree.