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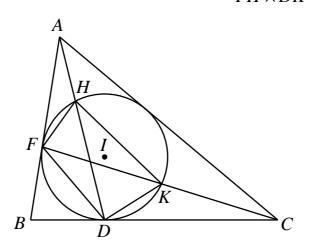
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第七屆東南數學競賽 Southeast Mathematical Olympiad 2010

First Day 2010/08/17 08:00-12:00 Lukang Senior High School, Lukang, Changhua, Taiwan

- **1.** Let $a, b, c \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$. The quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has a rational root. Prove that the three-digit number \overline{abc} is not a prime number.
- 2. For any set $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m\}$, let $P(A) = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_m$. Let $n = C_{2010}^{99}$ and let $A_1 \land A_2 \land \dots \land A_n$ be all 99-element subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, 2010\}$. Prove that $2011 \left| \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i) \right|^\circ$
- 3. The incircle of triangle *ABC* touches *BC* at *D* and *AB* at *F*, intersects the line *AD* again at *H* and the line *CF* again at *K*. Prove that $\frac{FD \times HK}{FH \times DK} = 3.$



4. Let *a* and *b* be positive integers such that $1 \le a < b \le 100$. If there exists a positive integer *k* such that $ab|(a^k + b^k)$, we say that the pair (a, b) is good. Determine the number of good pairs.



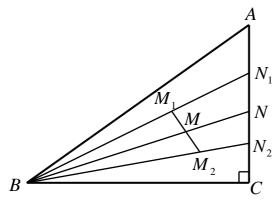
第七屆東南數學競賽

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5. ABC is a triangle with a right angle at C. M_1 and M_2 are two arbitrary points inside ABC, and M is the midpoint of M_1M_2 . The extensions of BM_1 , BM and BM_2 intersect AC at N_1 , N and N_2 respectively.

Prove that
$$\frac{M_1N_1}{BM_1} + \frac{M_2N_2}{BM_2} \ge 2\frac{MN}{BM}$$
.



6. Let N^{*} be the set of positive integers. Define $a_1 = 2$, and for $n=1, 2, \dots$,

$$a_{n+1} = \min\{\lambda \mid \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{\lambda} < 1, \lambda \in \mathbb{N}^*\}.$$

Prove that $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 - a_n + 1$ for $n=1, 2, \dots$.

7. Let *n* be a positive integer. The real numbers $a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \cdots \\ a_n$ and $r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \cdots \\ r_n$ are such that $a_1 \\ \leq a_2 \\ \leq \cdots \\ \leq a_n$ and $0 \\ \leq r_1 \\ \leq r_2 \\ \leq \cdots \\ \leq r_n$.

Prove that
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_i a_j \min(r_i, r_j) \ge 0$$
 •

8. A_1, A_2, \dots, A_8 are fixed points on a circle. Determine the smallest positive integer *n* such that among any *n* triangles with these eight points as vertices, two of them will have a common side.