

## THE 1997 ASIAN PACIFIC MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD

Time allowed: 4 hours

NO calculators are to be used.

Each question is worth seven points.

### Question 1

Given

$$S = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1993006}},$$

where the denominators contain partial sums of the sequence of reciprocals of triangular numbers (i.e.  $k = n(n+1)/2$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 1996$ ). Prove that  $S > 1001$ .

### Question 2

Find an integer  $n$ , where  $100 \leq n \leq 1997$ , such that

$$\frac{2^n + 2}{n}$$

is also an integer.

### Question 3

Let  $ABC$  be a triangle inscribed in a circle and let

$$l_a = \frac{m_a}{M_a}, \quad l_b = \frac{m_b}{M_b}, \quad l_c = \frac{m_c}{M_c},$$

where  $m_a, m_b, m_c$  are the lengths of the angle bisectors (internal to the triangle) and  $M_a, M_b, M_c$  are the lengths of the angle bisectors extended until they meet the circle. Prove that

$$\frac{l_a}{\sin^2 A} + \frac{l_b}{\sin^2 B} + \frac{l_c}{\sin^2 C} \geq 3,$$

and that equality holds iff  $ABC$  is an equilateral triangle.

### Question 4

Triangle  $A_1A_2A_3$  has a right angle at  $A_3$ . A sequence of points is now defined by the following iterative process, where  $n$  is a positive integer. From  $A_n$  ( $n \geq 3$ ), a perpendicular line is drawn to meet  $A_{n-2}A_{n-1}$  at  $A_{n+1}$ .

(a) Prove that if this process is continued indefinitely, then one and only one point  $P$  is interior to every triangle  $A_{n-2}A_{n-1}A_n$ ,  $n \geq 3$ .

(b) Let  $A_1$  and  $A_3$  be fixed points. By considering all possible locations of  $A_2$  on the plane, find the locus of  $P$ .

### Question 5

Suppose that  $n$  people  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ , ( $n \geq 3$ ) are seated in a circle and that  $A_i$  has  $a_i$

objects such that

$$a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n = nN,$$

where  $N$  is a positive integer. In order that each person has the same number of objects, each person  $A_i$  is to give or to receive a certain number of objects to or from its two neighbours  $A_{i-1}$  and  $A_{i+1}$ . (Here  $A_{n+1}$  means  $A_1$  and  $A_n$  means  $A_0$ .) How should this redistribution be performed so that the total number of objects transferred is minimum?