

# Canadian Mathematical Olympiad

## 1969

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### PROBLEM 1

Show that if  $a_1/b_1 = a_2/b_2 = a_3/b_3$  and  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  are not all zero, then

$$\left(\frac{a_1}{b_1}\right)^n = \frac{p_1 a_1^n + p_2 a_2^n + p_3 a_3^n}{p_1 b_1^n + p_2 b_2^n + p_3 b_3^n}$$

for every positive integer  $n$ .

### PROBLEM 2

Determine which of the two numbers  $\sqrt{c+1} - \sqrt{c}$ ,  $\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{c-1}$  is greater for any  $c \geq 1$ .

### PROBLEM 3

Let  $c$  be the length of the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle whose other two sides have lengths  $a$  and  $b$ . Prove that  $a + b \leq \sqrt{2}c$ . When does the equality hold?

### PROBLEM 4

Let  $ABC$  be an equilateral triangle, and  $P$  be an arbitrary point within the triangle. Perpendiculars  $PD$ ,  $PE$ ,  $PF$  are drawn to the three sides of the triangle. Show that, no matter where  $P$  is chosen,

$$\frac{PD + PE + PF}{AB + BC + CA} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}.$$

### PROBLEM 5

Let  $ABC$  be a triangle with sides of lengths  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ . Let the bisector of the angle  $C$  cut  $AB$  in  $D$ . Prove that the length of  $CD$  is

$$\frac{2ab \cos \frac{C}{2}}{a + b}.$$

### PROBLEM 6

Find the sum of  $1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + 3 \cdot 3! + \cdots + (n-1)(n-1)! + n \cdot n!$ , where  $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 2 \cdot 1$ .

### PROBLEM 7

Show that there are no integers  $a, b, c$  for which  $a^2 + b^2 - 8c = 6$ .

## PROBLEM 8

Let  $f$  be a function with the following properties:

- 1)  $f(n)$  is defined for every positive integer  $n$ ;
- 2)  $f(n)$  is an integer;
- 3)  $f(2) = 2$ ;
- 4)  $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$  for all  $m$  and  $n$ ;
- 5)  $f(m) > f(n)$  whenever  $m > n$ .

Prove that  $f(n) = n$ .

## PROBLEM 9

Show that for any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle of radius 1, the length of the shortest side is less than or equal to  $\sqrt{2}$ .

## PROBLEM 10

Let  $ABC$  be the right-angled isosceles triangle whose equal sides have length 1.  $P$  is a point on the hypotenuse, and the feet of the perpendiculars from  $P$  to the other sides are  $Q$  and  $R$ . Consider the areas of the triangles  $APQ$  and  $PBR$ , and the area of the rectangle  $QCRP$ . Prove that regardless of how  $P$  is chosen, the largest of these three areas is at least  $2/9$ .

