



Sunday, April 13, 2025

Problem 1. For a positive integer N , let $c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_m$ be all the positive integers smaller than N that are coprime to N . Find all $N \geq 3$ such that

$$\gcd(N, c_i + c_{i+1}) \neq 1$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq m - 1$.

Here $\gcd(a, b)$ is the largest positive integer that divides both a and b . Integers a and b are coprime if $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

Problem 2. An infinite increasing sequence $a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots$ of positive integers is called *central* if for every positive integer n , the arithmetic mean of the first a_n terms of the sequence is equal to a_n .

Show that there exists an infinite sequence b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots of positive integers such that for every central sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots , there are infinitely many positive integers n with $a_n = b_n$.

Problem 3. Let ABC be an acute triangle. Points B, D, E , and C lie on a line in this order and satisfy $BD = DE = EC$. Let M and N be the midpoints of AD and AE , respectively. Suppose triangle ADE is acute, and let H be its orthocentre. Points P and Q lie on lines BM and CN , respectively, such that D, H, M , and P are concyclic and pairwise different, and E, H, N , and Q are concyclic and pairwise different. Prove that P, Q, N , and M are concyclic.

The orthocentre of a triangle is the point of intersection of its altitudes.