

# XXVI Asian Pacific Mathematics Olympiad



*Time allowed: 4 hours*

*Each problem is worth 7 points*

**Problem 1.** For a positive integer  $m$  denote by  $S(m)$  and  $P(m)$  the sum and product, respectively, of the digits of  $m$ . Show that for each positive integer  $n$ , there exist positive integers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  satisfying the following conditions:

$$S(a_1) < S(a_2) < \dots < S(a_n) \text{ and } S(a_i) = P(a_{i+1}) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

(We let  $a_{n+1} = a_1$ .)

*(Proposed by the Problem Committee of the Japan Mathematical Olympiad Foundation)*

**Problem 2.** Let  $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 2014\}$ . For each non-empty subset  $T \subseteq S$ , one of its members is chosen as its *representative*. Find the number of ways to assign representatives to all non-empty subsets of  $S$  so that if a subset  $D \subseteq S$  is a disjoint union of non-empty subsets  $A, B, C \subseteq S$ , then the representative of  $D$  is also the representative of at least one of  $A, B, C$ .

*(Proposed by Warut Suksompong, Thailand)*

**Problem 3.** Find all positive integers  $n$  such that for any integer  $k$  there exists an integer  $a$  for which  $a^3 + a - k$  is divisible by  $n$ .

*(Proposed by Warut Suksompong, Thailand)*

**Problem 4.** Let  $n$  and  $b$  be positive integers. We say  $n$  is *b-discerning* if there exists a set consisting of  $n$  different positive integers less than  $b$  that has no two different subsets  $U$  and  $V$  such that the sum of all elements in  $U$  equals the sum of all elements in  $V$ .

- (a) Prove that 8 is a 100-discerning.
- (b) Prove that 9 is not 100-discerning.

*(Proposed by the Senior Problems Committee of the Australian Mathematical Olympiad Committee)*

**Problem 5.** Circles  $\omega$  and  $\Omega$  meet at points  $A$  and  $B$ . Let  $M$  be the midpoint of the arc  $AB$  of circle  $\omega$  ( $M$  lies inside  $\Omega$ ). A chord  $MP$  of circle  $\omega$  intersects  $\Omega$  at  $Q$  ( $Q$  lies inside  $\omega$ ). Let  $\ell_P$  be the tangent line to  $\omega$  at  $P$ , and let  $\ell_Q$  be the tangent line to  $\Omega$  at  $Q$ . Prove that the circumcircle of the triangle formed by the lines  $\ell_P$ ,  $\ell_Q$ , and  $AB$  is tangent to  $\Omega$ .

*(Proposed by Ilya Bogdanov, Russia and Medeubek Kungozhin, Kazakhstan)*