



1. Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $A$  be a set of  $n + 1$  positive integers each of which is at most  $2n$ .
- Show that  $A$  contains a pair of integers that differ by  $n$ .
  - Show that  $A$  contains a pair of integers that are *coprime* (have highest common factor 1).
  - Show that  $A$  contains a pair of integers one of which divides the other.

2. Suppose that we are given  $n$  lines in the plane, such that no two are parallel and no three meet at a point. Let  $T$  be the number of distinct regions (of possibly infinite area) which they enclose. What are the possible values for  $T$  (in terms of  $n$ )?

3. (a) Prove that for all positive integers  $a, b, c$ :

$$a + b + c \text{ divides } a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$$

- (b) Find all triples of positive integers  $(x, y, z)$  such that:

$$x + y + z = 10 \quad \text{and} \quad (x - 1)^3 + (y - 2)^3 + (z - 7)^3 = 36$$

4. Find all positive integers  $n$  such that, for all odd integers  $a$  with  $a^2 < n$ ,  $a$  divides  $n$ .

5. *This question asks you to prove the alternate segment theorem and tangent-secant theorem.*

- (a) Let  $ABC$  be a triangle. Let  $\Gamma$  be the circle passing through points  $A, B, C$  (the *circumcircle* of  $\triangle ABC$ ). Point  $D$  is on the tangent to  $\Gamma$  at  $C$  such that  $D$  and  $A$  lie on opposite sides of line  $BC$ .

Prove that  $\angle BCD = \angle BAC$ .

- (b) Continuing from the above, assume that  $CA \neq CB$ , and let  $CD$  intersect  $AB$  at a point  $P$ . Show that  $PA \cdot PB = PC^2$ .

6. Let  $x$  be a real number such that  $t = x + x^{-1}$  is an integer greater than 2.

- (a) Prove that  $t_n = x^n + x^{-n}$  is an integer for all positive integers  $n$ .

- (b) Determine the values of  $n$  for which  $t$  divides  $t_n$ .

[BMO1 2014/15 Q4]

7. Find all positive integers  $n$  such that both  $n + 2008$  divides  $n^2 + 2008$  and  $n + 2009$  divides  $n^2 + 2009$ .

[BMO1 2008/09 Q4]

8. A positive integer is called *charming* if it is equal to 2 or is of the form  $3^i \cdot 5^j$  where  $i$  and  $j$  are non-negative integers.

- (a) Show that for every positive integer  $m$  we can find a charming integer  $C$  such that  $m < C \leq 2m$ .

- (b) Prove that every positive integer can be written as a sum of different charming integers.

[BMO1 2015/16 Q6]