

**Regional Mathematical Olympiad – 2023**

Time: 3 hours

October 29, 2023

**Instructions**

- Calculators (in any form) and protractors are not allowed.
- Rulers and compasses are allowed.
- Answer all the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks. Maximum marks: 102.
- Answer to each question should start on a new page. Clearly indicate the question number.

1. Let  $N$  be the set of all positive integers and  $S = \{(a, b, c, d) \in \mathbb{N}^4 ; a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = d^2\}$ . Find the largest positive integer  $m$  such that  $m$  divides  $abcd$  for all  $(a, b, c, d) \in S$ .
2. Let  $\omega$  be a semicircle with  $AB$  as the bounding diameter and let  $CD$  be a variable chord of the semicircle of constant length such that  $C, D$  lie in the interior of the arc  $AB$ . Let  $E$  be a point on the diameter  $AB$  such that  $CE$  and  $DE$  are equally inclined to the line  $AB$ . Prove that:
  - (a) The measure of  $\angle CED$  is a constant.
  - (b) The circumcircle of triangle  $CED$  passes through a fixed point.
3. For any natural number  $n$ , expressed in base 10, let  $s(n)$  denote the sum of all its digits. Find all natural numbers  $m$  and  $n$  such that  $m < n$  and
 
$$(s(n))^2 = m \text{ and } (s(m))^2 = n.$$
4. Let  $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$  be two intersecting circles with centres  $O_1, O_2$  respectively. Let  $l$  be a line that intersects  $\Omega_1$  at points  $A, C$  and  $\Omega_2$  at points  $B, D$  such that  $A, B, C, D$  are collinear in that order. Let the perpendicular bisector of segment  $AB$  intersect  $\Omega_1$  at points  $P, Q$ ; and the perpendicular bisector of segment  $CD$  intersect  $\Omega_2$  at point  $R, S$  such that  $P, R$  are on the same side of  $l$ . Prove that the midpoint of  $PR, QS$  and  $O_1 O_2$  are collinear.
5. Let  $n > k > 1$  be positive integers. Determine all positive real numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  which satisfy
 
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{ka_i^k}{(k-1)a_i^k + 1}} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = n.$$
6. Consider a set of 16 points arranged in a  $4 \times 4$  square grid formation. Prove that if any 7 of these points are coloured blue, then there exists an isosceles right-angled triangle whose vertices are all blue.