# $15{ }^{\text {th }}$ Everyone Lives at Most Once <br> Lincoln, Nebraska <br> Day I 8:00 AM - 12:30 PM <br> June 15, 2013 

1. Let $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{9}$ be nine real numbers, not necessarily distinct, with average $m$. Let $A$ denote the number of triples $1 \leq i<j<k \leq 9$ for which $a_{i}+a_{j}+a_{k} \geq 3 m$. What is the minimum possible value of $A$ ?
2. Let $a, b, c$ be positive reals satisfying $a+b+c=\sqrt[7]{a}+\sqrt[7]{b}+\sqrt[7]{c}$. Prove that $a^{a} b^{b} c^{c} \geq 1$.
3. Let $m_{1}, m_{2}, \ldots, m_{2013}>1$ be 2013 pairwise relatively prime positive integers and $A_{1}, A_{2}, \ldots, A_{2013}$ be 2013 (possibly empty) sets with $A_{i} \subseteq\left\{1,2, \ldots, m_{i}-1\right\}$ for $i=1,2, \ldots, 2013$. Prove that there is a positive integer $N$ such that

$$
N \leq\left(2\left|A_{1}\right|+1\right)\left(2\left|A_{2}\right|+1\right) \cdots\left(2\left|A_{2013}\right|+1\right)
$$

and for each $i=1,2, \ldots, 2013$, there does not exist $a \in A_{i}$ such that $m_{i}$ divides $N-a$.

# $15^{\text {th }}$ Everyone Lives at Most Once <br> <br> Lincoln, Nebraska <br> <br> Lincoln, Nebraska <br> Day II 8:00 AM - 12:30 PM <br> June 16, 2013 

4. Triangle $A B C$ is inscribed in circle $\omega$. A circle with chord $B C$ intersects segments $A B$ and $A C$ again at $S$ and $R$, respectively. Segments $B R$ and $C S$ meet at $L$, and rays $L R$ and $L S$ intersect $\omega$ at $D$ and $E$, respectively. The internal angle bisector of $\angle B D E$ meets line $E R$ at $K$. Prove that if $B E=B R$, then $\angle E L K=\frac{1}{2} \angle B C D$.
5. For what polynomials $P(n)$ with integer coefficients can a positive integer be assigned to every lattice point in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ so that for every integer $n \geq 1$, the sum of the $n^{3}$ integers assigned to any $n \times n \times n$ grid of lattice points is divisible by $P(n)$ ?
6. Consider a function $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that for every integer $n \geq 0$, there are at most $0.001 n^{2}$ pairs of integers $(x, y)$ for which $f(x+y) \neq f(x)+f(y)$ and $\max \{|x|,|y|\} \leq n$. Is it possible that for some integer $n \geq 0$, there are more than $n$ integers $a$ such that $f(a) \neq a \cdot f(1)$ and $|a| \leq n ?$
