



June 8, 2024
1:20PM-5:50PM EDT

Problem 1. In convex quadrilateral $ABCD$, let diagonal \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersect at E . Let the circumcircle of ADE and BCE intersect \overline{AB} again at $P \neq A$ and $Q \neq B$, respectively. Let the circumcircle of ACP intersect \overline{AD} again at $R \neq A$, and let the circumcircle of BDQ intersect \overline{BC} again at $S \neq B$. Prove that A, B, R , and S are concyclic.

Problem 2. For positive integer a and b , an (a, b) -shuffle of a deck of $a + b$ cards is any shuffle that preserves the relative order of the top a cards and the relative order of the bottom b cards. Let $n, k, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k$ be fixed positive integers such that $a_i + b_i = n$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. Big Bird has a deck of n cards and will perform an (a_i, b_i) -shuffle for each $1 \leq i \leq k$, in ascending order of i . Suppose that Big Bird can reverse the order of the deck. Prove that Big Bird can also achieve any of the $n!$ permutations of the cards.

Problem 3. For some positive integer n , Elmo wrote down the equation

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n.$$

Elmo inserted at least one f to the left side of the equation and added parentheses to create a valid functional equation. For example, if $n = 3$, Elmo could have created the equation

$$f(x_1 + f(f(x_2) + x_3)) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3.$$

Cookie Monster came up with a function $f : \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ which is a solution to Elmo's functional equation. (In other words, Elmo's equation is satisfied for all choices of $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$). Is it possible that there is no integer k (possibly depending on f) such that $f^k(x) = x$ for all x ?

Time limit: 4 hour 30 minute.
Each problem is worth 7 points.

abcdEfghijkLMnOpqrtuvwxyz



26th ELMO
PITTBURGH, PA



Year: 2024

Day: 2

June 15, 2024
1:20PM-5:50PM EDT

Problem 4. Let n be a positive integer. Find the number of sequence $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2n}$ of integer in the range $[0, n]$ such that for all integer $0 \leq k \leq n$ and all nonnegative integer m , there exist an integer $k \leq i \leq 2k$ such that $\lfloor k/2^m \rfloor = a_i$.

Problem 5. In triangle ABC with $AB < AC$ and $AB + AC = 2BC$, let M be the midpoint of \overline{BC} . Choose point P on the extension of \overline{BA} past A and point Q on segment \overline{AC} such that M lies on \overline{PQ} . Let X be on the opposite side of \overline{AB} from C such that $\overline{AX} \parallel \overline{BC}$ and $AX = AP = AQ$. Let \overline{BX} intersect the circumcircle of BMQ again at $Y \neq B$, and let \overline{CX} intersect the circumcircle of CMQ again at $Z \neq C$. Prove that A, Y , and Z are collinear.

Problem 6. For a prime p , let \mathbb{F}_p denote the integers modulo p , and let $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ be the set of quartic polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_p . Find all p for which there exist a polynomial $P(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ such that for all integer k , there exists some integer ℓ such that $P(\ell) \equiv k \pmod{p}$. (Note that there are $p^3(p-1)$ quartic polynomials in \mathbb{F}_p in total.)

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