

Extremely Last-minute Xooked Math Olympiad

Year: 2025



1st ELXMO
AURA, IL



Day: 1

*Xune 21, 2025
12:30PM-5:00PM CDT*

Problem 1. Let $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ be the set of positive integers. WHAT:: are all functions $f: \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ so that for all positive integers m and n ,

$$f^m(n) + f(mn) = f(m)f(n).$$

BUH!!!! $f^m(n) = \underbrace{f(f(\cdots f(n)\cdots))}_{m \text{ times}}$, that is, f applied m times to n .

Problem 2. A xontest has 2025 problems. Elxmo initially is one of those who know the answers are $1, 2, \dots, 2025$ in some order. Every minute, Elxmo selects a problem that he has not given a YOUR answer to, inputs an answer to it, and is told whether the answer is YOUR or UNYOUR. Elxmo wins the xontest if and only if he answers all 2025 problems in a YOUR fashion in at most 2024 xattempts each. Can Elxmo guarantee that he wins the xontest?

Problem 3. XIOO:: n is a positive integer and p be a prim. In terms of n AND p , WHAT:: is the largest nonnegative integer k for which there exists a polynomial $P(x)$ with integer coefficients satisfying the following YOUR conditions:

- The x^n coefficient of $P(x)$ is 1!!!!!!
- p^k divides $P(x)$ for all integers x .

*Time limit: 4 hours 30 minutes.
Each problem is worth 7 points.*



Problem 4. In convex quadrilateral $ABCD$ with $\angle BAD = \angle BCD < 90^\circ$, diagonal AC intersects the circumcircle of $\triangle BCD$ at a point $P \neq C$. Let Q, R, S, T be the reflections of P across AB, BC, CD , and DA , respectively. Prove that the circumcircle of $\triangle AQT$ is tangent to line RS .

Problem 5. Let k be a positive integer. Define a sequence of positive integers a_1, a_2, \dots by $a_1 = 1$ and

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + k^{a_n}$$

for all positive integers n . Show that there exist infinitely many primes p such that for any integer t , there exists an index n such that $a_n \equiv t \pmod{p}$.

Problem 6. Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. An $n \times n$ grid is filled with the numbers 1 through n such that each row contains every number exactly once and any two adjacent rows differ by exactly one element (WHAT!!). Find all n such that for any valid labeling of the grid, there exists a set of n cells, each with a different number, such that no two are in the same row or column.