



# Art of Problem Solving

## 2014 Balkan MO

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– May 4th

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- 1** Let  $x, y$  and  $z$  be positive real numbers such that  $xy + yz + xz = 3xyz$ . Prove that

$$x^2y + y^2z + z^2x \geq 2(x + y + z) - 3$$

and determine when equality holds.

*UK - David Monk*

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- 2** A *special number* is a positive integer  $n$  for which there exists positive integers  $a, b, c$ , and  $d$  with

$$n = \frac{a^3 + 2b^3}{c^3 + 2d^3}.$$

Prove that

- i) there are infinitely many special numbers;
- ii) 2014 is not a special number.

*Romania*

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- 3** Let  $ABCD$  be a trapezium inscribed in a circle  $\Gamma$  with diameter  $AB$ . Let  $E$  be the intersection point of the diagonals  $AC$  and  $BD$ . The circle with center  $B$  and radius  $BE$  meets  $\Gamma$  at the points  $K$  and  $L$  (where  $K$  is on the same side of  $AB$  as  $C$ ). The line perpendicular to  $BD$  at  $E$  intersects  $CD$  at  $M$ . Prove that  $KM$  is perpendicular to  $DL$ .

*Greece - Silouanos Brazitikos*

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- 4** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. A regular hexagon with side length  $n$  is divided into equilateral triangles with side length 1 by lines parallel to its sides. Find the number of regular hexagons all of whose vertices are among the vertices of those equilateral triangles.

*UK - Sahl Khan*

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