

## The 39th China Mathematical Olympiad

### Day 1

1. Find the smallest  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  such that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , there exists  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  satisfying  $n = x_1 x_2 \dots x_{2023}$ , where  $x_i$  is either a prime or a positive integer not exceeding  $n^\lambda$  for all  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2023\}$ .

2. Find the largest real number  $c$  such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (n - |i - j|) x_i x_j \geq c \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2$$

for any positive integer  $n$  and any real numbers  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ .

3. Let  $p \geq 5$  be a prime and  $S = \{1, 2, \dots, p\}$ . Define  $r(x, y)$  as follows:

$$r(x, y) = \begin{cases} y - x & y \geq x \\ y - x + p & y < x \end{cases}.$$

For a nonempty proper subset  $A$  of  $S$ , let

$$f(A) = \sum_{x \in A} \sum_{y \in A} (r(x, y))^2.$$

A good subset of  $S$  is a nonempty proper subset  $A$  satisfying that for all subsets  $B \subseteq S$  of the same size as  $A$ ,  $f(B) \geq f(A)$ . Find the largest integer  $L$  such that there exists distinct good subsets  $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq A_L$ .

### Day 2

4. Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2023}$  be nonnegative real numbers such that  $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2023} = 100$ . Let  $A = \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq j \leq 2023, a_i a_j \geq 1\}$ . Prove that  $|A| \leq 5050$  and determine when the equality holds.

5. In acute  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $K$  is on the extension of segment  $BC$ .  $P, Q$  are two points such that  $KP \parallel AB, BK = BP$  and  $KQ \parallel AC, CK = CQ$ . The circumcircle of  $\triangle KPQ$  intersects  $AK$  again at  $T$ . Prove that:

- (1)  $\angle BTC + \angle APB = \angle CQA$ .  
 (2)  $AP \cdot BT \cdot CQ = AQ \cdot CT \cdot BP$ .

6. Let  $P$  be a regular 99-gon. Assign integers between 1 and 99 to the vertices of  $P$  such that each integer appears exactly once. (If two assignments coincide under rotation, treat them as the same.) An operation is a swap of the integers assigned to a pair of adjacent vertices of  $P$ . Find the smallest integer  $n$  such that one can achieve every other assignment from a given one with no more than  $n$  operations.