



**Problem 1.**  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  is a set containing three positive integers. Prove that we can find a set  $B \subset A$ ,  $B = \{x, y\}$  such that for all odd positive integers m, n we have

$$10|x^m y^n - x^n y^m.$$

(Tomi Dimovski)

**Problem 2.** Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that abc = 1. Prove that

$$\frac{a+b+c+3}{4} \geqslant \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} + \frac{1}{c+a}.$$

(Dimitar Trenevski)

**Problem 3.** Circles  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  intersect in points A and B, such that  $k_1$  passes through the center O of the circle  $k_2$ . The line p intersects  $k_1$  in points K and O and  $k_2$  in points L and M, such that the point L is between K and O. The point P is orthogonal projection of the point L to the line AB. Prove that the line KP is parallel to the M-median of the triangle ABM. (Matko Ljulj)

**Problem 4.** A group of mathematicians is attending a conference. We say that a mathematician is k-content if he is in a room with at least k people he admires or if he is admired by at least k other people in the room. It is known that when all participants are in a same room then they are all at least 3k + 1-content. Prove that you can assign everyone into one of 2 rooms in a way that everyone is at least k-content in his room and neither room is empty. Admiration is not necessarily mutual and no one admires himself.

(Matija Bucić)