



Problem 1. We say that a quadruple of nonnegative real numbers (a, b, c, d) is balanced if

$$a + b + c + d = a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} + d^{2}.$$

Find all positive real numbers x such that

$$(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \ge 0$$

for every balanced quadruple (a, b, c, d).

(Ivan Novak)

Problem 2. Let ABC be an acute-angled triangle such that |AB| < |AC|. Let X and Y be points on the minor arc BC of the circumcircle of ABC such that |BX| = |XY| = |YC|. Suppose that there exists a point N on the segment \overline{AY} such that |AB| = |AN| = |NC|. Prove that the line NC passes through the midpoint of the segment \overline{AX} .

(Ivan Novak)

Problem 3. Let ℓ be a positive integer. We say that a positive integer k is *nice* if $k! + \ell$ is a square of an integer. Prove that for every positive integer $n \ge \ell$, the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, n^2\}$ contains at most $n^2 - n + \ell$ nice integers.

(Théo Lenoir)

Problem 4. Let *n* be a positive integer. Morgane has coloured the integers 1, 2, ..., n. Each of them is coloured in exactly one colour. It turned out that for all positive integers *a* and *b* such that a < b and $a + b \leq n$, at least two of the integers among *a*, *b* and a + b are of the same colour. Prove that there exists a colour that has been used for at least 2n/5 integers.

(Vincent Jugé)

The use of calculators or any other instruments except rulers and compasses is not permitted.