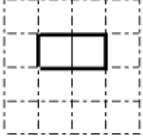
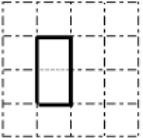
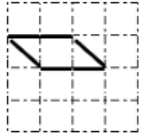
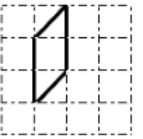
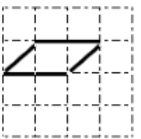
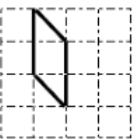
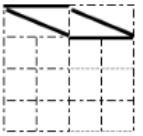
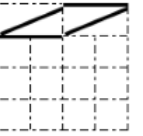
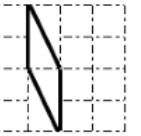
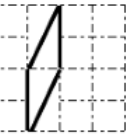
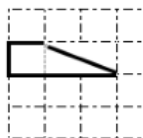
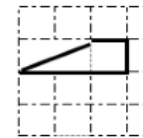
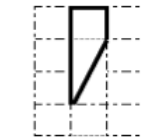
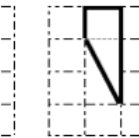
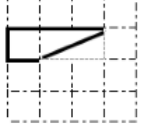
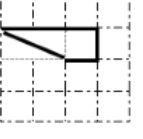
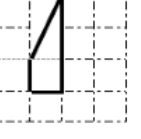
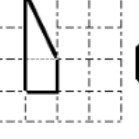
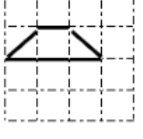
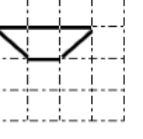
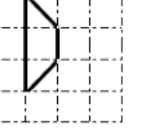
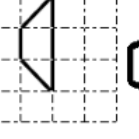
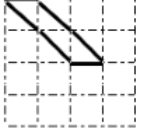
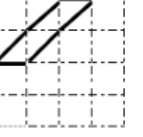
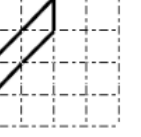
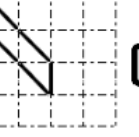
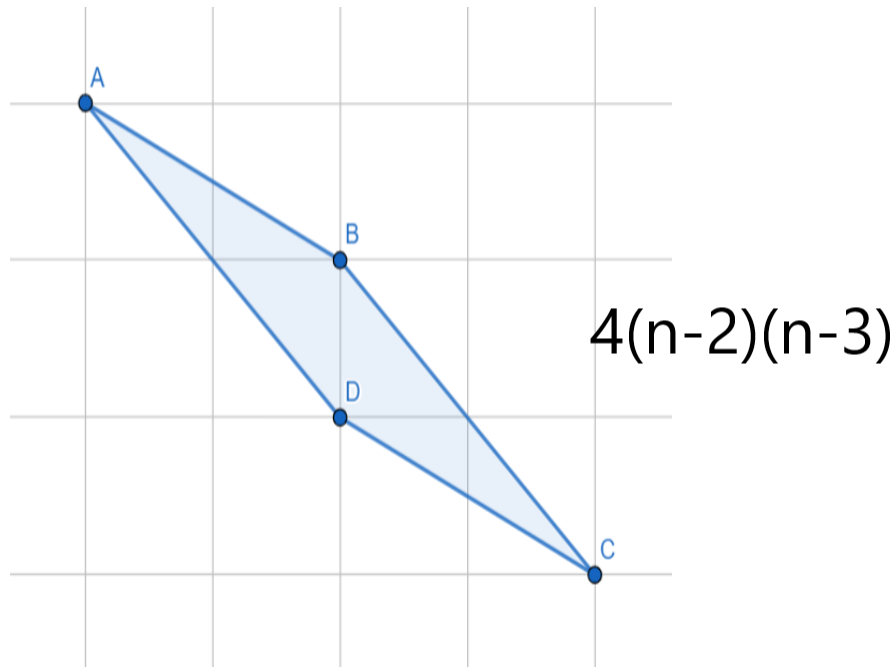
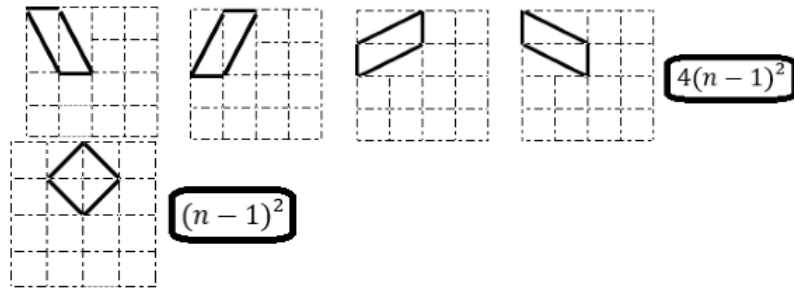


PAMO 2021 day 1 Solutions

		$2n(n-1)$		
				$4n(n-2)$
				$4n(n-3)$
				
				$8n(n-2)$
				$4n(n-2)$
				$4(n-1)(n-2)$



Solution 1: In total we find $35n^2 - 88n + 37$ trapezoids.

Solution 2: We will show that the triangles PBT and KAT are similar (in this order of vertices):

according to the tangent angle theorem, $\angle PBT = \angle TAB = \angle TAK$.

Since P, T, B and K are cocyclic, $\angle TPB = 180^\circ - \angle TKB = \angle TKA$.

We deduce that PBT and KAT are similar, and that $\frac{PT}{KT} = \frac{PK}{KA}$.

Now, $PB = PA = P'A$ therefore $\frac{PT}{KT} = \frac{P'A}{KA}$ implying that $P'AK$ and PTK are similar so $\angle P'KA = \angle PKT$.

Finally, $\angle PKT = \angle PBT$ by the inscribed angle theorem, which concludes.

Solution 3: Note that since $a_0 > 1$ and $a_{n+1} > a_n$ for each $n \geq 0$, each $a_n > 1$ as so has a prime divisor.

Also note that $a_n = p_n k \implies a_{n+1} = (p_n + 1)k$, so that the operation $a_n \mapsto a_{n+1}$ can be seen as replacing the factor p_n in the prime factorization of a_n with a factor $p_n + 1$.

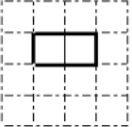
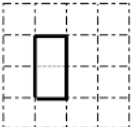
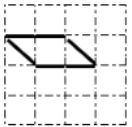
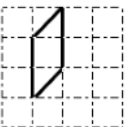
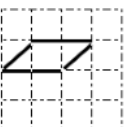

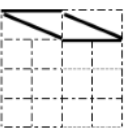

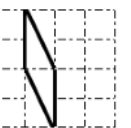
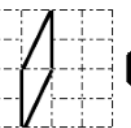
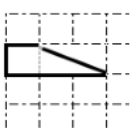
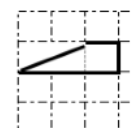
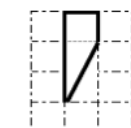
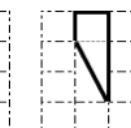
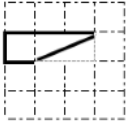
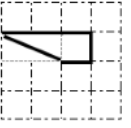


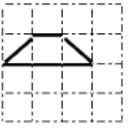
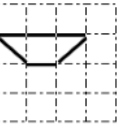
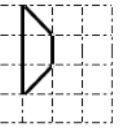
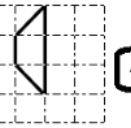

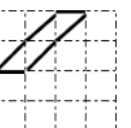
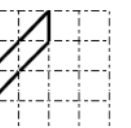
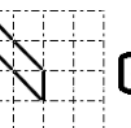
Now if some a_n is odd, $p_n + 1$ will be even so that a_{n+1} is even. So let N_1 be such that a_{N_1} is even, in fact that $a_{N_1} = 2^k \ell$ where ℓ is odd. Then $a_{N_1+1} = 2^{k-1} \cdot 3 \cdot \ell$, $a_{N_1+2} = 2^{k-2} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \ell$, and so on, each time reducing the exponent of 2 by 1 and increasing the exponent of 3 by 1 until we get to $a_{N_1+k} = 3^k \ell$.

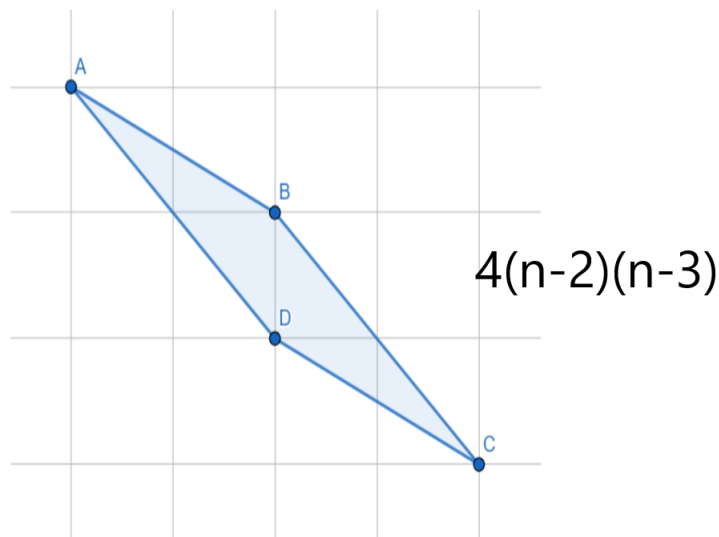
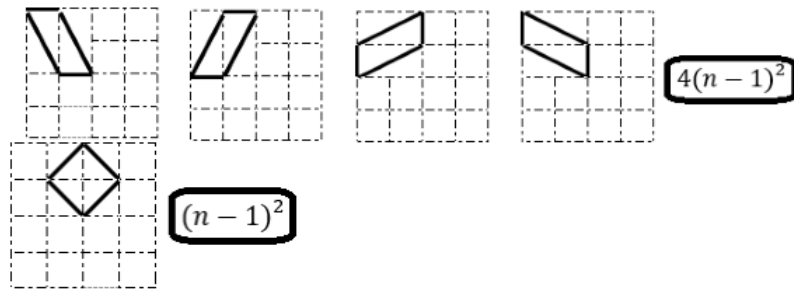
So there is some value N such that a_N is odd and divisible by 3, say $a_N = 3t$. Note then that 3 is the smallest prime divisor of a_n , so that $a_{N+1} = 4t$, $a_{N+2} = 6t$, and finally $a_{N+3} = 9t$. We see here that $a_{N+3} = 3a_N$ and that a_{N+3} is also odd and divisible by 3, so the same sequence repeats from here onward (this can be proven formally by induction). So for each $n > N$, either

- $a_n = 3r$ where r is odd, in which case $a_{n+1} = 4r$, $a_{n+2} = 6r$, and then $a_{n+3} = 9r = 3a_n$,
- $a_n = 4r$ where r is odd, in which case $a_{n+1} = 6r$, $a_{n+2} = 9r$, and then $a_{n+3} = 12r = 3a_n$, or
- $a_n = 6r$ where r is odd, in which case $a_{n+1} = 9r$, $a_{n+2} = 12r$, and then $a_{n+3} = 18r = 3a_n$,

and in all these cases $a_{n+3} = 3a_n$ as desired.

OPAM 2021 solutions jour1

		$2n(n-1)$		
				$4n(n-2)$
				$4n(n-3)$
				
				$8n(n-2)$
				$4n(n-2)$
				$4(n-1)(n-2)$



Solution 1 : En tout, on trouve $35n^2 - 88n + 37$ trapèzes.

Solution 2 : Prouvons que les triangles PBT et KAT sont semblables (dans cet ordre des sommets) :

d'après le théorème de l'angle inscrit à la tangente, $\widehat{PBT} = \widehat{TAB} = \widehat{TAK}$.

Comme P, T, B et K sont cocycliques, $\widehat{TPB} = 180^\circ - \widehat{TKB} = \widehat{TKA}$.

On en déduit que PBT et KAT sont semblables, et que $\frac{PT}{KT} = \frac{PK}{KA}$.

Or $PB = PA = P'A$ donc $\frac{PT}{KT} = \frac{P'A}{KA}$ impliquant que $P'AK$ et PTK sont semblables. Donc $\widehat{P'KA} = \widehat{PKT}$. Or $\widehat{PKT} = \widehat{PBT}$ par le théorème de l'angle inscrit, ce qui conclut.

Solution 3 : Signalons que, puisque $a_0 > 1$ et $a_{n+1} > a_n$ pour chaque $n \geq 0$, chaque $a_n > 1$ admet un diviseur premier. Notons également que $a_n = p_n k \implies a_{n+1} = (p_n + 1)k$, de sorte que l'opération $a_n \mapsto a_{n+1}$ peut être considérée comme substitution du facteur p_n dans la factorisation en facteurs premiers de a_n par un facteur $p_n + 1$.

Maintenant, si un certain a_n est impair, alors $p_n + 1$ sera pair de sorte que a_{n+1} est

pair. Soit alors N_1 tel que a_{N_1} soit pair, impliquant que $a_{N_1} = 2^k \ell$ où ℓ est impair. Alors $a_{N_1+1} = 2^{k-1} \cdot 3 \cdot \ell$, $a_{N_1+2} = 2^{k-2} \cdot 3^2 \cdot \ell$, et ainsi de suite, en réduisant à chaque fois l'exposant de 2 par 1 et en augmentant l'exposant de 3 de 1 jusqu'à ce que nous arrivions à $a_{N_1+k} = 3^k \ell$.

Il y a donc une valeur N telle que a_N est impair et divisible par 3, disons $a_N = 3t$. Notons alors que 3 est le plus petit diviseur premier de a_n , de sorte que $a_{N+1} = 4t$, $a_{N+2} = 6t$, et enfin $a_{N+3} = 9t$. On voit ici que $a_{N+3} = 3a_N$ et que a_{N+3} est également impair et divisible par 3, donc la même suite se répète à partir dès lors (cela peut être prouvé formellement par récurrence). Donc pour chaque $n > N$, soit

- $a_n = 3r$ où r est impair, auquel cas $a_{n+1} = 4r$, $a_{n+2} = 6r$, et donc $a_{n+3} = 9r = 3a_n$,
- $a_n = 4r$ où r est impair, auquel cas $a_{n+1} = 6r$, $a_{n+2} = 9r$, et donc $a_{n+3} = 12r = 3a_n$, ou
- $a_n = 6r$ où r est impair, auquel cas $a_{n+1} = 9r$, $a_{n+2} = 12r$, et donc $a_{n+3} = 18r = 3a_n$,

et dans tous ces cas $a_{n+3} = 3a_n$ comme souhaité.