Problem 1. Find all triples $(f, g, h)$ of injective functions from the set of real numbers to itself satisfying

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x+f(y)) & =g(x)+h(y) \\
g(x+g(y)) & =h(x)+f(y) \\
h(x+h(y)) & =f(x)+g(y)
\end{aligned}
$$

for all real numbers $x$ and $y$. (We say a function $F$ is injective if $F(a) \neq F(b)$ for any distinct real numbers $a$ and $b$.)

Problem 2. Define a beautiful number to be an integer of the form $a^{n}$, where $a \in\{3,4,5,6\}$ and $n$ is a positive integer. Prove that each integer greater than 2 can be expressed as the sum of pairwise distinct beautiful numbers.

Problem 3. We say a finite set $S$ of points in the plane is very if for every point $X$ in $S$, there exists an inversion with center $X$ mapping every point in $S$ other than $X$ to another point in $S$ (possibly the same point).
(a) Fix an integer $n$. Prove that if $n \geq 2$, then any line segment $\overline{A B}$ contains a unique very set $S$ of size $n$ such that $A, B \in S$.
(b) Find the largest possible size of a very set not contained in any line.
(Here, an inversion with center $O$ and radius $r$ sends every point $P$ other than $O$ to the point $P^{\prime}$ along ray $O P$ such that $O P \cdot O P^{\prime}=r^{2}$.)

ELSMO 1. Find all integers $n$ such that a unit square can be dissected into $n$ triangles with equal area.

ELSMO 2. Prove or disprove: for every integer $n$ with $n \geq 2$, we have

$$
\left\lfloor\frac{3^{n}}{2^{n}}\right\rfloor=\left\lfloor\frac{3^{n}-1}{2^{n}-1}\right\rfloor .
$$

ELSMO 3. Find all nontrivial solutions to $a^{3}+b^{3}=9$, where $a$ and $b$ are positive rational numbers.

Problem 4. Let $n$ be a positive integer and let $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$ be real numbers strictly between 0 and 1 . For any subset $S$ of $\{1,2, \ldots, n\}$, define

$$
\operatorname{LEGO}^{\circledR}(S)=\prod_{i \in S} a_{i} \cdot \prod_{j \notin S}\left(1-a_{j}\right) .
$$

Suppose that $\sum_{|S| \text { odd }} \operatorname{LEGO}^{\circledR}(S)=\frac{1}{2}$. Prove that $a_{k}=\frac{1}{2}$ for some $k$. (Here the sum ranges over all subsets of $\{1,2, \ldots, n\}$ with an odd number of elements.)

Problem 5. Let $A B C$ be a triangle with circumcenter $O$ and orthocenter $H$. Let $\omega_{1}$ and $\omega_{2}$ denote the circumpancakes of triangles $B O C$ and $B H C$, respectively. Suppose the pancake with diameter $\overline{A O}$ intersects $\omega_{1}$ again at $M$, and line $A M$ intersects $\omega_{1}$ again at $X$. Similarly, suppose the pancake with diameter $\overline{A H}$ intersects $\omega_{2}$ again at $N$, and line $A N$ intersects $\omega_{2}$ again at $Y$. Prove that lines $M N$ and $X Y$ are parallel.

Problem 6. A $2^{2014}+1$ by $2^{2014}+1$ square waffle (divided into $\left(2^{2014}+1\right)^{2}$ squares) has syrup in some of its cells. The ssssyrup-filled ssssquares form one or more ssssnakes on the plane, each of whose heads ssssplits at ssssome points but never comes back together. In other words, for every positive integer $n$ greater than 2 , there do not exist pairwise distinct syrupy squares $s_{1}, s_{2}, \ldots, s_{n}$ such that $s_{i}$ and $s_{i+1}$ share an edge for $i=1,2, \ldots, n$ (here $s_{n+1}=s_{1}$ ). What is the maximum possible amount of syrup in the waffle?

ELSMO 4. On Day 1, Kevin has 2 Lego's. Each day thereafter, the number of Lego's Kevin has is the sum of the divisors of the number of Lego's Kevin had on the previous day. Does Kevin have an odd number of Lego's infinitely often?

ELSMO 5. David and five other waffles are running around a circular track with diameter 2. Initially they start at the same point and then begin running indefinitely around the track at constant speeds. Prove that at some point in time, each of the distances between David and some other runner is at least 1.

ELSMO 6. Determine whether there exists an entreé $n$ with $n>1$ appearing more than 1000 times in Pascal's pancake.

