## October 2005 UK IMO Exam 1

## 4 hours 30 minutes

1. Find all nondecreasing functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that
(a) $f(0)=0, f(1)=1$;
(b) $f(a)+f(b)=f(a) f(b)+f(a+b-a b)$ for all real numbers $a, b$ such that $a<1<b$.
2. Let $\Gamma_{1}, \Gamma_{2}, \Gamma_{3}$ and $\Gamma_{4}$ be distinct circles such that $\Gamma_{1}, \Gamma_{3}$ are externally tangent at $P$, and $\Gamma_{2}, \Gamma_{4}$ are externally tangent at the same point $P$. Suppose that $\Gamma_{1}$ and $\Gamma_{2} ; \Gamma_{2}$ and $\Gamma_{3} ; \Gamma_{3}$ and $\Gamma_{4} ; \Gamma_{4}$ and $\Gamma_{1}$ meet at $A, B, C$ and $D$, and that these points are different from $P$.
Prove that

$$
\frac{A B \cdot B C}{A D \cdot D C}=\frac{P B^{2}}{P D^{2}}
$$

3. Each positive integer $a$ (written in base 10 notation) undergoes the following procedure in order to obtain the number $d=d(a)$ :
(a) move the last digit of $a$ to the first position to obtain the number $b$;
(b) square $b$ to obtain the number $c$;
(c) move the first digit of $c$ to the end to obtain the number $d$.
(For example, for $a=2003$, we get $b=3200, c=10240000$, and $d=02400001=2400001=d(2003)$.)
Find all numbers $a$ for which $d(a)=a^{2}$.
