Problem 1. There are $n \geqslant 3$ positive real numbers $a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}$. For each $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$ we let $b_{i}=\frac{a_{i-1}+a_{i+1}}{a_{i}}$ (here we define $a_{0}$ to be $a_{n}$ and $a_{n+1}$ to be $a_{1}$ ). Assume that for all $i$ and $j$ in the range 1 to $n$, we have $a_{i} \leqslant a_{j}$ if and only if $b_{i} \leqslant b_{j}$.

Prove that $a_{1}=a_{2}=\cdots=a_{n}$.

Problem 2. We are given an acute triangle $A B C$. Let $D$ be the point on its circumcircle such that $A D$ is a diameter. Suppose that points $K$ and $L$ lie on segments $A B$ and $A C$, respectively, and that $D K$ and $D L$ are tangent to circle $A K L$.
Show that line $K L$ passes through the orthocentre of $A B C$.
The orthocentre of a triangle is the point of intersection of its altitudes.

Problem 3. Let $k$ be a positive integer. Lexi has a dictionary $\mathcal{D}$ consisting of some $k$-letter strings containing only the letters $A$ and $B$. Lexi would like to write either the letter $A$ or the letter $B$ in each cell of a $k \times k$ grid so that each column contains a string from $\mathcal{D}$ when read from top-to-bottom and each row contains a string from $\mathcal{D}$ when read from left-to-right.

What is the smallest integer $m$ such that if $\mathcal{D}$ contains at least $m$ different strings, then Lexi can fill her grid in this manner, no matter what strings are in $\mathcal{D}$ ?

