

Problem 1. Two different integers $u$ and $v$ are written on a board. We perform a sequence of steps. At each step we do one of the following two operations:
(i) If $a$ and $b$ are different integers on the board, then we can write $a+b$ on the board, if it is not already there.
(ii) If $a, b$ and $c$ are three different integers on the board, and if an integer $x$ satisfies $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$, then we can write $x$ on the board, if it is not already there.

Determine all pairs of starting numbers $(u, v)$ from which any integer can eventually be written on the board after a finite sequence of steps.

Problem 2. Let $A B C$ be a triangle with $A C>A B$, and denote its circumcircle by $\Omega$ and incentre by $I$. Let its incircle meet sides $B C, C A, A B$ at $D, E, F$ respectively. Let $X$ and $Y$ be two points on minor arcs $\overparen{D F}$ and $\overparen{D E}$ of the incircle, respectively, such that $\angle B X D=\angle D Y C$. Let line $X Y$ meet line $B C$ at $K$. Let $T$ be the point on $\Omega$ such that $K T$ is tangent to $\Omega$ and $T$ is on the same side of line $B C$ as $A$. Prove that lines $T D$ and $A I$ meet on $\Omega$.

Problem 3. We call a positive integer $n$ peculiar if, for any positive divisor $d$ of $n$, the integer $d(d+1)$ divides $n(n+1)$. Prove that for any four different peculiar positive integers $A, B, C$ and $D$, the following holds:

$$
\operatorname{gcd}(A, B, C, D)=1
$$

Here $\operatorname{gcd}(A, B, C, D)$ is the largest positive integer that divides all of $A, B, C$ and $D$.

