

# OLYMPIAD CORNER

No. 438

The problems in this section have appeared in a regional or national mathematical Olympiad.

*Click here to submit solutions, comments and generalizations to any problem in this section*

To facilitate their consideration, solutions should be received by **February 15, 2026**.

**OC756.** Let  $A \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{R})$  be a matrix with real entries such that

$$\det(A^{2014} - I_2) = \det(A^{2014} + I_2)$$

and

$$\det(A^{2016} - I_2) = \det(A^{2016} + I_2).$$

Prove that  $\det(A^n - I_2) = \det(A^n + I_2)$ , for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Above  $\mathbb{N}$  is the set of positive integers and  $I_2$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix.

**OC757.** Find all continuous bijective functions  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  such that

$$\int_0^1 g(f(x))dx = \int_0^1 g(x)dx,$$

for any continuous function  $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

**OC758.** Consider  $A, B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$  such that  $AB = BA$  and  $\det B \neq 0$ .

- If  $|\det(A + zB)| = 1$ , for all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $|z| = 1$ , prove that  $A^n = 0_n$ ;
- Is the conclusion true if the commutative condition is dropped?

**OC759.** Let  $ABC$  be a scalene triangle, let  $I$  be its incentre, and let  $A_1, B_1$ , and  $C_1$  be the points of contact of the excircles with the sides  $BC, CA$ , and  $AB$ , respectively. Prove that the circumcircles of the triangles  $AIA_1, BIB_1$ , and  $CIC_1$  have a common point different from  $I$ .

**OC760.** Let  $\mathbb{N}$  denote the set of positive integers. Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\gcd(f(x), y)f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$$

for all  $x$  and  $y$  in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

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