

# Mathsoc Problem Solving / Puzzle League 2019/2020

Week 8

04/11/2019

1. (IrMO 2017) Find all solutions to the following simultaneous equations for real numbers  $a, b, c$ :  
 $a + b + c = 0$ ,  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ ,  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 4abc$

2. A frog is jumping in the coordinate plane according to the following rules: (i) From any lattice point  $(a, b)$ , the frog can jump to  $(a + 1, b)$ ,  $(a, b + 1)$ , or  $(a + 1, b + 1)$ . (ii) There are no right angle turns in the frog's path. How many different paths can the frog take from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(5, 5)$ ?

3. (EGMO selection test 2016) Prove that for all real numbers  $a, b, c$  we have that

$$\frac{2a + b}{b + 2c} + \frac{2b + c}{c + 2a} + \frac{2c + a}{a + 2b} \geq 3$$

4. (Olympiad polynomials) Find all polynomials  $P$  such that  $P(x)^2 + P\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 = P(x^2)P\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$

5. (IrMO 2015) In the triangle  $ABC$ , the length of the altitude from  $A$  to  $BC$  is 1. Let  $D$  be the midpoint of  $AC$ . What are the possible lengths of  $BD$ ?

6. (Berkeley Problems in Mathematics) Let  $B$  denote the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $a, b, c$  are real and  $|a|, |b|$ , and  $|c|$  are all distinct. Show that there are exactly four symmetric matrices (matrices satisfying  $A^T = A$ ) of the form  $BQ$ , where  $Q^{-1} = Q^T = I_3$  and the determinant of  $Q$  is 1.

7. (Putnam preparation) Determine whether the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln(\ln n)}}$$

is convergent or divergent.

8. (IMO, 1980's I think) Show that there exists a sequence of 10,000 consecutive positive integers such that none of them is the power of a prime.
9. (Putnam preparation) Let  $R$  be a ring. If for all  $a, b \in R$ ,  $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$  prove that  $ab = ba$ , ie the ring is commutative.
10. (Putnam 1993) Let  $O$  be the origin. The horizontal line  $y = c$  intersects the  $y$ -axis at  $R$  and intersects the curve  $y = 2x - 3x^3$  in the first quadrant at  $P$  and  $Q$ . Find  $c$  so that the area  $OPR$  bounded by the  $y$ -axis, the curve and the line  $y = c$ , is equal to the area under the curve and above the line  $y = c$ .

**Weekly Problem:** A ration pudding is to be divided up among 50 peasants in a particular noniuniform manner. The first peasant gets  $1/50$  of the pudding, the second peasant gets  $2/50$  of the remaining pudding, the third gets  $3/50$  of what remains, and so on, in order, until the final 50th peasant gets  $50/50$  of what remains. Which peasant gets the largest slice of pudding?