Algebra: Maths Olympiad

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***Abstract*—In this letter, an algorithm for evaluating the exact analytical bit error rate (BER) for the piecewise linear (PL) combiner for multiple relays is presented. Previous results were available only for upto three relays. The algorithm is unique in the sense that the actual mathematical expressions, that are prohibitively large, need not be explicitly obtained. The diversity gain due to multiple relays is shown through plots of the analytical BER, well supported by simulations.**

1. Solve the system of equations:

   x + y + z = a

   $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$

   $xy = z^2$

   where a and b are constants. Give the conditions that a and b must satisfy so that x, y, z (the solutions of the system) are distinct positive numbers.

2. Solve the equation $cos^n x - sin^n x = 1$, where n is a natural number.
3. Let $n > 6$ be an integer and $a_1, a_2, ...a_k$ be all the natural numbers less than n and relatively prime to n. If
   $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = ... = a_k - a_{k-1} > 0$
   prove that n must be either a prime number or a power of 2.

4. An infinite sequence $x_0, x_1, x_2,.......$ of real numbers is said to be bounded if there is a constant C such that $\left|x_i\right| \leq C$ for every i ≥ 0. Given any real number $a > 1$, construct a bounded infinite sequence $x_0, x_1, x_2,.......$such that

   $\left|x_i - x_j\right| \left|i - j\right|^a \geq 1$

   for every pair of distinct non negative integers i, j.

5. Find all integers a, b, c with $1 < a < b < c$ such that

   (a - 1)(b - 1)(c - 1) is a divisor of abc - 1.
6. For each positive integer n, S(n) is defined to be the greatest integer such that, for every positive integer $k \leq S(n)$, n^2 can be written as the sum of k positive squares.
   a) Prove that $(n) \leq n^2 - 14$ for each $n \geq 4$.

   b) Find an integer n such that $(n) = n^2 - 14$.

   c) Prove that there are infintely many integers n such that $S(n) = n^2 - 14$.
7. Let f(x) = x^n + $5x^{n-1}$+3, where $n > 1$ is an integer. Prove that f(x) cannot be expressed as the product of two nonconstant polynomials with integer coefficients.
8. There are n lamps L_0, ... , L_{n-1} in a circle ($n > 1$), where we denote $L_{n+k} = L_k$. (A lamp at all times is either on or off.) Perform steps s_0, s_1, ... as follows: at step s_i, if L_{i-1} is lit, switch L_i from on to off or vice versa, otherwise do nothing. Initially all lamps are on. Show that:

   a) There is a positive integer M(n) such that after M(n) steps all the lamps are on again;
   b) If n = 2^k, we can take M(n) = n^2 - 1;
   c) If n = 2^k + 1, we can take M(n) = n^2-n+1.
9. Let m and n be positive integers. Let a_1, a_2, ... ,a_m be distinct elements of 1, 2, ... , n such that whenever $a_i + a_j \leq n$ for some i, j, $1 \leq i \leq j \leq m$, there exists k, $1 \leq k \leq m$, with $a_i + a_j = a_k$. Prove that

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$\frac{a_1+a_2+...+a_m}{m} \geq \frac{n+1}{2}$.

10. . Determine all ordered pairs (m, n) of positive integers such that $\frac{n^3+1}{mn-1}$ is an integer.

11. Show that there exists a set A of positive integers with the following property: For any infinite set S of primes there exist two positive integers $m \in A$ and $n \notin$ A each of which is a product of k distinct elements of S for some $k \geq 2$.
12. Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that abc = 1. Prove that

    $\frac{1}{a^3(b+c)}+\frac{1}{b^3(a+c)}+\frac{1}{c^3(b+a)} \geq \frac{3}{2}$

13. Find the maximum value of x_0 for which there exists a sequence x_0, x_1 ... , x_{1995} of positive reals with $x_0 = x_{1995}$, such that for i = 1, ... , 1995,

    $x_{i-1}+\frac{2}{x_{i-1}}=2x_i+\frac{1}{x_i}$
14. The positive integers a and b are such that the numbers 15a + 16b and 16a - 15b are both squares of positive integers. What is the least possible value that can be taken on by the smaller of these two squares?
15. Let $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ be real numbers satisfying the conditions

    $\left|x_1 + x_2 + ... + x_n\right| = 1$

    and
    $\left|x_i\right| \leq \frac{n+1}{2}$ i = 1, 2, . . . , n

    Show that there exists a permutation $y_1, y_2, ..., y_n$ of $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ such that

    $\left|y_1 + 2y_2 + ... + ny_n\right| \leq \frac{n+1}{2}$

16. Find all pairs (a, b) of integers a, $b \geq 1$ that satisfy the equation

    $a^{b^2} = b^a$.

17. For each positive integer n , let f(n) denote the number of ways of representing n as a sum of powers of 2 with non-negative integer exponents. Representations which differ only in the ordering of their summands are considered to be the same. For instance, f(4) = 4, because the number 4 can be represented in the following four ways:

    4; 2 + 2; 2 + 1 + 1; 1 + 1 + 1 + 1.

    Prove that, for any integer $n \geq 3$,

    $2^{\frac{n^2}{4}} < f(2^n) < 2^{\frac{n^2}{2}}$
18. For any positive integer n, let d(n) denote the number of positive divisors of n (including 1 and n itself). Determine all positive integers k such that $d(n^2)/d(n)$ = k for some n.

19. Determine all pairs (a, b) of positive integers such that ab^2 + b + 7 divides $a^2b + a + b$.
20. Consider an n x n square board, where n is a fixed even positive integer. The board is divided into n^2 unit squares. We say that two different squares on the board are adjacent if they have a common side.

    N unit squares on the board are marked in such a way that every square (marked or unmarked) on the board is adjacent to at least one marked square.

    Determine the smallest possible value of N.

21. Determine all pairs (n, p) of positive integers such that

    p is a prime,

    n not exceeded 2p, and

    $(p-1)^n$ + 1 is divisible by n^{p-1}.
22. A, B, C are positive reals with product 1. Prove that $(A-1+\frac{1}{B})(B-1+\frac{1}{C})(C-1+\frac{1}{A}) \leq 1$.

23. k is a positive real. N is an integer greater than 1. N points are placed on a line, not all coincident. A move is carried out as follows. Pick any two points A and B which are not coincident. Suppose that A lies to the right of B. Replace B by another point B0 to the right of A such that $AB' = kBA$. For what values of k can we move the points arbitrarily far to the

right by repeated moves?

24. Prove that

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{(a^2+8bc)}}+\frac{b}{\sqrt{(b^2+8ac)}}+\frac{c}{\sqrt{(c^2+8ba)}} \geq 1$$

for all positive real numbers a,b and c.

25. Let a, b, c, d be integers with $a > b > c > d > 0$. Suppose that

ac + bd = (b + d a - c) (b + d - a + c).

Prove that ab + cd is not prime.

26. S is the set of all (h, k) with h, k non-negative integers such that h + $k < n$. Each element of S is colored red or blue, so that if (h, k) is red and $h^{'} \leq h, k^{'} \leq k$, then $(h^{'}, k^{'})$ is also red. A type 1 subset of S has n blue elements with different first member and a type 2 subset of S has n blue elements with different second member. Show that there are the same number of type 1 and type 2 subsets.

27. Find all pairs of integers $m > 2$, $n > 2$ such that there are infinitely many positive integers k for which k^n+k^2-1 divides k^m+k+1.

28. The positive divisors of the integer $n > 1$ are $d_1 < d_2 < ... < d_k$, so that $d_1 = 1$, $d_k = n$. Let $d = d_1d_2 + d_2d_3 + ... + d_{k-1}d_k$. Show that $d < n^2$ and find all n for which d divides n^2.

29. Find all pairs (m, n) of positive integers such that $\frac{m^2}{2mn^2-n^3+1}$ is a positive integer.

30. Show that for each prime p, there exists a prime q such that $n^p - p$ is not divisible by q for any positive integer n.

31. Find all polynomials f with real coefficients such that for all reals a,b,c such that ab + bc + ca = 0 we have the following relations

f(a - b)+f(b - c)+f(c - a) = 2f(a+b+c).

32. Let $n \geq 3$ be an integer. Let $t_1, t_2, ..., t_n$ be positive real numbers such that

$$n^2 + 1 > (t_1 + t_2 + ... + t_n)(\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} + ... + \frac{1}{t_n}).$$

Show that t_i, t_j, t_k are side lengths of a triangle for all i, j, k with $1 \leq i < j < k \leq n$.