## Day 4

**Problem 1.** Let  $a_0, a_1, a_2, ...$  be an infinite sequence of real numbers satisfying  $\frac{a_{n-1}+a_{n+1}}{2} \ge a_n$  for all positive integers n. Show that

$$\frac{a_0 + a_{n+1}}{2} \ge \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

holds for all positive integers n.

**Problem 2.** Let  $a_0, a_1, ..., a_N$  be real numbers satisfying  $a_0 = a_N = 0$  and

$$a_{i+1} - 2a_i + a_{i-1} = a_i^2$$

for i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1. Prove that  $a_i \le 0$  for i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1.

**Problem 3.** Given  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$  real numbers, prove that there exists a real number y such that

$${y-x_1} + {y-x_2} + \dots + {y-x_n} \le \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

where  $\{x\} = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$ .

**Problem 4.** Determine all integers n > 1 for which the inequality

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \ge (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1})x_n$$

holds for all reals  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ .

**Problem 1.** Let  $a_0, a_1, a_2, ...$  be an infinite sequence of real numbers satisfying  $\frac{a_{n-1}+a_{n+1}}{2} \ge a_n$  for all positive integers n. Show that

$$\frac{a_0 + a_{n+1}}{2} \ge \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

holds for all positive integers n.

$$\begin{array}{c} n=1: \frac{a_0+a_2}{2} \geqslant a_1 \\ \hline \\ & 3a_0+3a_4 \geqslant 2a_1+2a_2+2a_3 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_3 \geqslant 2a_1 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_2 \geqslant 2a_1 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_1 \geqslant 2a_2 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_1+a_2+a_3 \geqslant 2a_1+2a_2 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_1+a_2+a_3 \geqslant 2a_1+2a_2 \\ \hline \\ & a_0+a_1 \geqslant 2a_1 \\ \hline \\ & a_1+a_1 \Rightarrow 2a_1 \\ \hline$$

$$|a_{i} + a_{j}| \ge a_{i+1} + a_{j-1}$$

$$\ge a_{i+2} + a_{j,2} \ge --- \ge a_{i+1} + a_{i+1}$$

$$a_{i} + a_{i+2} \ge 2a_{i+1}$$

$$a_{j} + a_{j-2} \ge 2a_{j-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{i+2} + a_{j-1} + (a_{i+1} + a_{j-1} - a_{i+2} - a_{j-2})$$

$$\ge a_{i+1} + a_{j-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{i+1} + a_{i+1}$$

-> n(a0+an) > 2 (a1+a2+-+9n)

**Problem 2.** Let  $a_0, a_1, ..., a_N$  be real numbers satisfying  $a_0 = a_N = 0$  and

for i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1. Prove that  $a_i \le 0$  for i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} a_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} a_{i+1} - 2a_i + a_{i-1} = a_N - a_{N-1} - a_1 + a_0$$

$$= -(a_{N-1} + a_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_{N-1} \leq 0 \quad \neg (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_{i+1} - 2a_{i+1} - a_{i+1} = a_{k+1} - a_k - a_k$$

$$=) \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_k \geq \alpha_{k+1} \qquad \rightarrow (2)$$

$$(1),(2),(3) \rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_{N-1} = 0$$

 $M = \alpha_k = \max\{\alpha_i\}$   $id a_i \leq 0 \quad (= k=0, N \ obsis's)$   $(\leq k \leq N-1 \ obsis's)$ 

 $a_{k}^{2} = a_{k+1} - 2a_{k} + a_{k-1}$   $= a_{k+1} + a_{k-1} - 2M \le M + M - 2M = 0$   $\rightarrow a_{k}^{2} \le 0$   $M^{2} \le 0 \Rightarrow a_{i} = 0 \quad \forall i.$ 

**Problem 3.** Given  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$  real numbers, prove that there exists a real number y such that

$${y-x_1} + {y-x_2} + \dots + {y-x_n} \le \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

where  $\{x\} = x - \lfloor x \rfloor$ .

where 
$$\{x\} = x - [x]$$
.

$$y = x_i : \begin{cases} x_i - x_1 \end{cases} + \begin{cases} x_i - x_2 \end{cases} + - + \begin{cases} x_i - x_2 \end{cases} > \frac{n-1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{ \chi_{i} - \chi_{j} \right\} > \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ \xi\{1,2,-,n\}}} \left\{ \{x_i - x_j\} + \{x_j - x_i\} \right\} > \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^{2}+\left\{-a^{2}\leq 1\right\} \\ \leq h(n-1) \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\leq \frac{h(n-1)}{2}$$



[x]=x-[x]

## **Problem 4.** Determine all integers n > 1 for which the inequality

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \ge (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1})x_n$$

holds for all reals  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$ .

$$\chi_{1}^{2} - \chi_{1}\chi_{n} + \chi_{2}^{2} - \chi_{2}\chi_{n} + \dots + \chi_{n}^{2} - \chi_{n-1}\chi_{n} + \chi_{n}^{2} \ge 0$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4}\chi_{n}^{2}$$

$$\left( \chi_{1} - \frac{\chi_{n}}{2} \right)^{2} + \left( \chi_{2} - \frac{\chi_{n}}{2} \right)^{2} + \dots + \left( \chi_{n-1} - \frac{\chi_{n}}{2} \right)^{2} - \frac{n-1}{4} \chi_{n}^{2} + \chi_{n}^{2} \ge 0$$

$$x_i = \frac{1}{2}$$
  $i=1,2,-n-1$ ,  $x_n = 1$