

IMC 2016, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

Day 2, July 28, 2016

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n x_n$$

Problem 6. Let (x_1, x_2, \dots) be a sequence of positive real numbers satisfying $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{2n-1} = 1$.

Prove that $r_n < \frac{2}{2n-1}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^k \frac{x_n}{k^2} \leq 2.$$

(10 points)

Problem 7. Today, Ivan the Confessor prefers continuous functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $f(x) + f(y) \geq |x - y|$ for all pairs $x, y \in [0, 1]$. Find the minimum of $\int_0^1 f$ over all preferred functions.

$$\int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

$$f(x) + f(1-x) \geq 1$$

Problem 8. Let n be a positive integer, and denote by \mathbb{Z}_n the ring of integers modulo n . Suppose that there exists a function $f : \mathbb{Z}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_n$ satisfying the following three properties:

- (i) $f(x) \neq x$,
- (ii) $f(f(x)) = x$,
- (iii) $f(f(f(x+1)+1)+1) = x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$.

Prove that $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

$$x + \dots + x_k = m$$

$$\underbrace{0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0}_{n} \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

Problem 9. Let k be a positive integer. For each nonnegative integer n , let $f(n)$ be the number of solutions $(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ of the inequality $|x_1| + \dots + |x_k| \leq n$. Prove that for every $n \geq 1$, we have $f(n-1)f(n+1) \leq f(n)^2$.

$$(t-1)(t+1) \leq t^2$$

$$\underbrace{0 \quad \dots \quad 0}_{n} \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

Problem 10. Let A be a $n \times n$ complex matrix whose eigenvalues have absolute value at most 1. Prove that

$$\|A^n\| \leq \frac{n}{\ln 2} \|A\|^{n-1}.$$

(Here $\|B\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Bx\|$ for every $n \times n$ matrix B and $\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}$ for every complex vector $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$.)

$$A = T \Lambda T^{-1}$$

(10 points)

$$A^n = T \Lambda^n T^{-1}$$

$$|x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_k| = t$$

$$2^k \binom{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$2^k \binom{t-1}{k+t-1}$$

$$1 + 2^k \binom{t-1}{k+t-1}$$