

Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2023}$  be pairwise different positive real numbers such that

$$a_n = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)}$$

is an integer for every  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 2023$ . Prove that  $a_{2023} \geq 3034$ .

$$a_1 = \sqrt{x_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x_1}} = 1$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)} \geq 2$$

$$(x_1 + x_2) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) \geq (1+1)^2 = 4$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \quad \therefore (x_1 + x_2) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) > 4$$

$$2023 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \approx 3034$$

$$3034 \approx 2023 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2023 \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= 1 + 1011 + 1011 \cdot 2$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_1 + 1 \cdot 1011 + 2 \cdot 1011 = 3034$$



$$\underbrace{a_1}_{+1} \underbrace{a_2}_{22} \underbrace{a_3}_{1} \dots \underbrace{a_n}_{22}$$

$$a_{2023} \geq 3034$$

lemma If  $a_n - a_{n-1} = 1$ , then  $a_{n+1} - a_n \geq 2$

$$a_{2023} = (a_{2023} - a_{2021}) + (a_{2021} - a_{2020}) + \dots + (a_2 - a_1) + a_1$$

$$2 + 1 \cdot 1011 + 2 \cdot 1011 = 3034$$

If we prove our lemma, then,  $a_{2023} \geq 3034$

lemma If  $a_{n+1} - a_n = 1$ , then  $a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} \geq 2$   
true

$$a_{n+1}^2 = (x_1 + \dots + x_{n+1}) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \right)$$

$$= (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) + x_{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + 1$$

$$= a_n^2 + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) + x_{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + 1$$

$$\geq a_n^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \cdot x_{n+1} \cdot (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)} + 1$$

$$2a_n^2 + 2a_{n+1}$$

$$2(a_{n+1})^2$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 \geq (a_{n+1})^2$$

$$a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1}$$

$$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} \geq 1$$

$$a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1} \iff \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \geq x_{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\checkmark \times a_{n+2} \geq 2 + a_{n+1} \\ &\checkmark \times a_{n+2} \geq 1 + a_{n+1} \\ &\quad \cancel{a_{n+2} \geq a_{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{n+2}} (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n+1}) = \lambda_{n+2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{n+2}} (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n) + \frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\lambda_{n+2}} = \lambda_{n+2} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \right) + \frac{\lambda_{n+2}}{\lambda_{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{n+2}} (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n) + \lambda_{n+1} = \lambda_{n+2} \left( \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \right) + \frac{1}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\lambda_{n+2}} \left( \frac{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n}{\lambda_{n+1}} + 1 \right) = \frac{\lambda_{n+2}}{\lambda_{n+1}} \left( \lambda_{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \right) + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{n+1}}{\lambda_{n+2}} = \frac{\lambda_{n+2}}{\lambda_{n+1}} \quad (\text{contradiction})$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{n+1} = \lambda_{n+2} \quad \swarrow$$

□