

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 $a_{2023} \geq 3034$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \sqrt{x_1 \cdot \frac{1}{x_1}} = 1 & (x_1 + x_2) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) &\geq (1+1)^2 = 4 \\ a_2 &= \sqrt{(x_1 + x_2) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right)} \geq 2 & x_1 \neq x_2 & \therefore (x_1 + x_2) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} \right) > 4 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$a_{2023} \geq 3034$$

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

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

$$21 + 1 \cdot 1011 + 2 \cdot 1011 = 3034$$

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

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

more

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1}^2 &= (x_1 + \dots + x_{n+1}) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \right) \\ &\geq (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) + x_{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + 1 \\ &= a_n^2 + \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_1 + \dots + x_n) + x_{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + 1 \\ &\geq a_n^2 + 2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} \cdot x_{n+1} \cdot (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right)} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n+1}, \quad a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□