LTUFPJ

Lista Toda Ultra Fabulosa Pro

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Problem (OMCC 2020/3). Encuentra todas las funciones $f: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}$ que cumplan la siguiente propiedad: para cualesquiera enteros a, b y c tal que a + b + c = 0, se tiene que

$$f(a) + f(b) + f(c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

Solución

Llamemos P(a, b, c) a $f(a) + f(b) + f(c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$.

Con P(0,0,0) tenemos que $3f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$.

Con P(x, -x, 0) tenemos que $f(x) + f(-x) = 2x^2 \Rightarrow f(-x) = 2x^2 - f(x)$.

Usando P(-a, -b, a+b) tenemos que

$$f(-a) + f(-b) + f(a+b) = 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab \Rightarrow f(a+b) = 2a^2 + 2b^2 + 2ab - f(-a) - f(-b)$$

Llamaremos a esta ecuación Q(a, b).

Usando Q(1, n-1) tenemos que $f(n) = 2 + 2(n-1)^2 + 2(n-1) - f(-1) - f(-(n-1)) = 2 + 2(n-1)^2 + 2(n-1) + f(1) - 2 + f(n-1) - 2(n-1)^2 = 2(n-1) + f(n-1) + f(1)$ Ahora mediante induccion vamos a probar que $f(n) = n^2 - n + nf(1)$ para $n \ge 1$.

Primero vemos para n = 1 tenemos que $f(1) = f(0) + f(1) = 1^2 - 1 + f(1)$ para el cual se cumple.

Entonces asumimos que para algun n=k funciona. Entonces para n=k+1 sucede que $f(k+1)=2k+k^2-k+kf(1)+f(1)=(k+1)^2-(k+1)+(k+1)f(1)$ entonces terminamos la inducción asi que $f(n)=n^2-n+nf(1)$ para n positivo. Y además tenemos que $f(-n)=2n^2-f(n)=2n^2-n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+n-nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^2+nf(1)=n^$

Y además tenemos que $f(-n) = 2n^2 - f(n) = 2n^2 - n^2 + n - nf(1) = n^2 + n - nf(1) = (-n)^2 - (-n) + (-n)f(1)$.

Entonces para $n \neq 0$ tenemos que $f(n) = n^2 - n + nf(1)$, pero esa funcion tambien funciona n = 0 ya que si sustituyemos n = 0 tenemos que 0 - 0 + 0 = 0 = f(0). Así que

$$f(n) = n^2 - n + nf(1)$$

para cualquier valor entero de f(1) y podemos comprobar que esa funcion sirve;

$$f(a)+f(b)+f(c) = a^2 - a + af(1) + b^2 - b + bf(1) + c^2 - c + cf(1) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + (a+b+c)(f(1)-1)$$
$$= a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$