

Junior Problems

J541. Solve in positive real numbers the system of equations

$$\begin{cases} (x - \sqrt{xy})(x + 3y) = 8(9 + 8\sqrt{3}) \\ (y - \sqrt{xy})(3x + y) = 8(9 - 8\sqrt{3}). \end{cases}$$

Proposed by Adrian Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA

J542. Let $ABCD$ be a unit square. Points M and N lie on sides BC and CD , respectively, such that $\angle MAN = 45^\circ$. Prove that

$$1 \leq MC + NC \leq 4 - 2\sqrt{2}.$$

Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

J543. Let a and b be positive real numbers. Prove that

$$|a^5 - b^5| = ab \max(a^3, b^3)$$

if and only if

$$|a^3 - b^3| = ab \min(a, b).$$

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA

J544. Let a, b, c, x, y, z be positive real numbers such that $x + y + z = 3$. Prove that

$$\frac{a}{a + 2bx} + \frac{b}{b + 2cy} + \frac{c}{c + 2az} \geq 1.$$

Proposed by An Zhenping, Xianyang Normal University, China

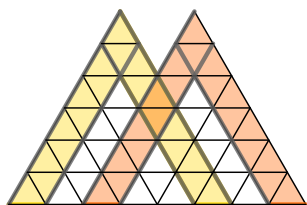
J545. Let a, b, c be distinct positive real numbers such that

$$\left(a + \frac{b^2}{a - b}\right) \left(a + \frac{c^2}{a - c}\right) = 4a^2.$$

Prove that $a^2 > bc$.

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA

J546. For $m \geq n \geq 0$, let AM_n^m be the *AwesomeMath figure of degree* (m, n) , formed by two equilateral triangles of side m , overlapping in an equilateral triangle of side n . Assume that the triangles are subdivided into equilateral triangles of side 1. Count the number of parallelograms in AM_n^m .



Proposed by Li Zhou, Polk State College, Winter Haven, USA

Senior Problems

S541. Prove that for each positive integer n the number

$$3^{3^{n+1}+3} + 3^{3^n+2} + 1$$

is composite.

Proposed by Adrian Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA

S542. Let ABC be a triangle with $AB \neq AC$ and let I be its incenter. Points D and E are taken on side BC such that $\angle DAB = \angle EAC$. Lines AD and BI intersect in F , lines AE and CI intersect in G , and lines BC and FG intersect in P . Prove that $AP \perp AI$.

Proposed by Mihai Miculița, Oradea, România

S543. Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that $a + b + c = 3$. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{2abc}{ab + bc + ca} \geq \frac{11}{3}.$$

Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

S544. Let ABC be a triangle. Prove that

$$\frac{\cos A}{\sin^2 A} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin^2 B} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin^2 C} \geq \frac{R}{r}.$$

Proposed by An Zhenping, Xianyang Normal University, China

S545. Let x, y, z be nonnegative real numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xyz = 4$. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{(x+y)^2} + \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{1}{(z+x)^2} \geq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}.$$

Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România

S546. Solve in real numbers the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}x^3 - 2xyz + y^3 &= \frac{1}{2} \\y^3 - 2xyz + z^3 &= 1 \\z^3 - 2xyz + x^3 &= -\frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA

Undergraduate Problems

U541. Let R be a (not necessarily commutative) ring which contains \mathbb{Q} as a subring and in which every non-invertible element is a divisor of zero. Assume that x and y are elements of R such that $xy = yx$ and $x^m = y^n = 1$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Prove that $1 + x + y$ is invertible in R .

Proposed by Mircea Becheanu, Canada

U542. Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Proposed by Toyesh Prakash Sharma, Agra, India

U543. Let n be a positive integer. Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \left(\int_0^x e^{t^n} dt - x \right).$$

Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

U544. Find all real numbers x such that the sequence $(\cos 2^n x)_{n \geq 1}$ converges.

Proposed by Mihaela Berindeanu, Bucharest, România

U545. Prove that

$$\int_e^{4e} \frac{dx}{\ln x - \ln 2} \geq \frac{90e}{34 \ln 2 + 15}$$

Proposed by Olimjon Jalilov, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

U546. Let p be an odd prime and let $n > 2$ be an integer. For any permutation f of the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $I(f)$ denote the number of inversions of f . Let A_j denote the number of permutations f such that $I(f) \equiv j \pmod{p}$, for all $0 \leq j \leq p-1$. Prove that $A_1 = A_2 = \cdots = A_{p-1}$ if and only if $p \leq n$. (Note: An inversion of f is a pair (i, j) such that $i > j$ and $f(i) < f(j)$.)

Proposed by Shubhrajit Bhattacharya, Chennai Mathematical Institute, India

Olympiad Problems

O541. Let a, b, c be the side-lengths triangle and let S be its area. Let R and r be the circumradius and the inradius of the triangle, respectively. Prove that

$$\cot^2 A + \cot^2 B + \cot^2 C \geq \frac{1}{5} \left(31 - 52 \frac{r}{R} \right).$$

Proposed by Titu Andreescu, USA and Marius Stănean, România

O542. Let x, y, z be positive real numbers such that $x + y + z = 1$. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{x^3 + y^3 + z^3} + \frac{24}{xy + yz + zx} \geq 81.$$

Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

O543. Let ABC be a triangle. Point M is the midpoint of side AB and D lies inside the triangle. Let E be the reflection of D with respect to M . Inside triangle ABC a point P is chosen such that DP and AC are parallel and $\angle CBP = \angle DAC$. Prove that $\angle ACP = \angle BCE$.

Proposed by Waldemar Pompe, Warsaw, Poland

O544. Find all triples of positive integers (a, b, p) , with p prime, such that

$$\frac{2^a + 2^b}{a + b} = a^p + b^p.$$

Proposed by Karthik Vedula, James S. Rickards High School, Tallahassee, USA

O545. Let a and b be integers with $a > 2$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. Prove that for any positive integer n there are infinitely many positive integers k such that $(ak + b)^n$ divides $\binom{2k}{k}$.

Proposed by Navid Safaei, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

O546. Let a, b, c be real numbers such that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 6$. Find all possible values of the expression:

$$\left(\frac{a+b+c}{3} - a \right)^5 + \left(\frac{a+b+c}{3} - b \right)^5 + \left(\frac{a+b+c}{3} - c \right)^5.$$

Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România