

### Week 3: Assorted Problems

- 1:** Let  $n \geq 2$  be an integer. Prove that 
$$\prod_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \leq \left( \frac{2^n - 2}{n - 1} \right)^{n-1}.$$
- 2:** Let  $P(x)$  be a polynomial with real coefficients such that  $P(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that there exist polynomials  $Q(x)$  and  $R(x)$  such that  $P(x) = Q(x)^2 + R(x)^2$ .
- 3:** Let  $p$  be a prime. Let  $f(x) = x^{p-1} + \dots + 1$ . Prove that  $f(a) \equiv p \pmod{p^2}$  for any  $a \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .
- 4:** An infinite checkerboard is colored black and white so that every  $2 \times 3$  block contains exactly two white squares. How many white squares does a  $2022 \times 2021$  block contain?
- 5:** Prove that any collection of pairwise non-disjoint subsets of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  has size at most  $2^{n-1}$ .
- 6:** Cagnus Marlsen trains by playing at least one game per day, but, to avoid exhaustion, no more than 13 games in any 7 consecutive days. Prove that there is a group of consecutive days in which Cagnus plays exactly 20 games.
- 7:** Prove that for any positive integer  $m$ , there exists a positive integer  $N$  such that for all integer  $r > N$ , there exists positive integers  $x_1, \dots, x_r$  such that 
$$\frac{1}{x_1^m} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_r^m} = 1.$$
- 8:** Let  $A, B, C$  be three non-colinear points on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  of distance at most  $d$  from each other. Prove that there are at most  $O(d^2)$  points whose distances to  $A, B$  and  $C$  are all integers.
- 9:** Find all differentiable functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+n) - f(x)}{n}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and all positive integers  $n$ .
- 10:** Determine the number of permutations  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2022}$  of  $1, 2, \dots, 2022$  such that  $|a_i - i|$  is constant for  $i = 1, \dots, 2022$ .
- 11:** Prove that for any  $x > 0$ , 
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-tx}}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t+x} dt.$$
- 12:** For any positive integer  $k$ , find the smallest integer  $n$  such that there exist  $n \times n$  matrices  $A, B$  such that  $(AB)^k = 0$  and  $(BA)^k \neq 0$ .

## Week 3: Hints

- 1:** AMGM
- 2:** The roots of  $P(x)$  come in complex conjugate pairs.
- 3:**  $f(a + bp) \equiv f(a) + bpf'(a) \pmod{p^2}$ .
- 4:** Consider the distribution of white and black squares in a  $3 \times 3$  block.
- 5:** The collections  $\{A_1, \dots, A_m\}$  and  $\{\bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_m\}$  are disjoint.
- 6:** There is a group of at most 20 days where Cagnus plays a multiple of 20 games.
- 7:** Prove that if a solution exists for  $r$ , then it exists for  $r + (a^m - 1)k$  for any positive integers  $m$  and  $k$ .
- 8:** If  $|d(P, A) - d(P, B)|$  is an integer less than  $d$ , then  $P$  lies on a union of  $O(d)$  hyperbolae.
- 9:** Prove  $f''(x) = 0$ .
- 10:** Prove that  $f(i) = a_i$  is an order 2 involution if it is not the identity.
- 11:** Both sides satisfy  $y'' + y = 1/x$ .
- 12:** Try some small values of  $k$ .