



**Austrian-Polish Competition 1993**

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– Individual

**1** Solve in positive integers  $x, y$  the equation  $2^x - 3^y = 7$ .

**2** Consider all tetrahedra  $ABCD$  in which the sum of the areas of the faces  $ABD, ACD, BCD$  does not exceed 1. Among such tetrahedra, find those with the maximum volume.

**3** Define  $f(n) = n + 1$  if  $n = p^k > 1$  is a power of a prime number, and  $f(n) = p_1^{k_1} + \dots + p_r^{k_r}$  for natural numbers  $n = p_1^{k_1} \dots p_r^{k_r}$  ( $r > 1, k_i > 0$ ). Given  $m > 1$ , we construct the sequence  $a_0 = m, a_{j+1} = f(a_j)$  for  $j \geq 0$  and denote by  $g(m)$  the smallest term in this sequence. For each  $m > 1$ , determine  $g(m)$ .

**4** The Fibonacci numbers are defined by  $F_0 = 1, F_1 = 1, F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$ . The positive integers  $A, B$  are such that  $A^{19}$  divides  $B^{93}$  and  $B^{19}$  divides  $A^{93}$ . Show that if  $h < k$  are consecutive Fibonacci numbers then  $(AB)^h$  divides  $(A^4 + B^8)^k$

**5** Solve in real numbers the system

$$\begin{cases} x^3 + y = 3x + 4 \\ 2y^3 + z = 6y + 6 \\ 3z^3 + x = 9z + 8 \end{cases}$$

**6** If  $a, b \geq 0$  are real numbers, prove the inequality

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{a + \sqrt[3]{a^2b} + \sqrt[3]{ab^2} + b}{4} \leq \frac{a + \sqrt{ab} + b}{3} \leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^{2/3} + b^{2/3}}{2}\right)^3}$$

For each of the inequalities, find the cases of equality.

– Team

**7** The sequence  $(a_n)$  is defined by  $a_0 = 0$  and  $a_{n+1} = [\sqrt[3]{a_n + n}]^3$  for  $n \geq 0$ .  
(a) Find  $a_n$  in terms of  $n$ .  
(b) Find all  $n$  for which  $a_n = n$ .

- 8 Determine all real polynomials  $P(z)$  for which there exists a unique real polynomial  $Q(x)$  satisfying the conditions  $Q(0) = 0$ ,  $x + Q(y + P(x)) = y + Q(x + P(y))$  for all  $x, y \in R$ .
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- 9 Point  $P$  is taken on the extension of side  $AB$  of an equilateral triangle  $ABC$  so that  $A$  is between  $B$  and  $P$ . Denote by  $a$  the side length of triangle  $ABC$ , by  $r_1$  the inradius of triangle  $PAC$ , and by  $r_2$  the exradius of triangle  $PBC$  opposite  $P$ . Find the sum  $r_1 + r_2$  as a function in  $a$ .
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