

AoPS Community

Silk Road Mathematics Competiton 2006

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1 Found all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, such that for any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x^{2} + xy + f(y)) = f^{2}(x) + xf(y) + y.$$

- **2** For positive a, b, c, such that abc = 1 prove the inequality: $4(\sqrt[3]{\frac{a}{b}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b}{c}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{c}{a}}) \le 3(2 + a + b + c + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})^{\frac{2}{3}}$.
- **3** A subset *S* of the set $M = \{1, 2,, p 1\}$, where *p* is a prime number of the kind 12n + 11, is *essential*, if the product Π_s of all elements of the subset is not less than the product $\overline{\Pi}_s$ of all other elements of the set. The **difference** $\Delta_s = \Pi_s \overline{\Pi}_s$ is called *the deviation* of the subset *S*. Define the least possible remainder of division by *p* of the deviation of an essential subset, containing $\frac{p-1}{2}$ elements.

A family *L* of 2006 lines on the plane is given in such a way that it doesn't contain parallel lines and it doesn't contain three lines with a common point. We say that the line *l*₁ ∈ *L* is *bounding* the line *l*₂ ∈ *L*, if all intersection points of the line *l*₂ with other lines from *L* lie on the one side of the line *l*₁. Prove that in the family *L* there are two lines *l* and *l'* such that the following 2 conditions are satisfied simultaneously:
1) The line *l* is bounding the line *l'*;
2) the line *l'* is not bounding the line *l*.

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