

Exercitii: (Carte Traian Tămădian)

P1

$x, y, z > 0$ Arătați că

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + yz} + \frac{1}{y^2 + zx} + \frac{1}{z^2 + xy} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{xy} + \frac{1}{yz} + \frac{1}{zx} \right)$$

Caz egalitate?

P2

$a, b, c > 0$. Arătați că

$$\frac{ab}{a+b} + \frac{bc}{b+c} + \frac{ca}{c+a} - \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{6} \leq 1$$

Caz egalitate?

P3

$x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9$. Arătați că

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2 + zx + 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 + xy + 3}} \geq 1$$

P4

Arătați că șirul $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$ este crescător, iar șirul $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$ e descrescător

P5

Determinați $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a. i. $f(x) + f(x^2) + f(x^4) = 2x$,
 $(\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$

P6

J. o. def $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cu $x f(x) + y f(y) > xy + f(x) \cdot f(y)$,
 $(\forall) x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ cu $x \neq y$

P7

Fie $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ care dă naștere unei progresii aritmetice
Între-un șir monoton. Arătați că f e monotonă

(P8) Fie (x_n) un șir de numere naturale nenule în care fiecare număr apare cel mult o dată.

Arătați că există $N \in \mathbb{N}$ astfel încât

$$(\forall) M \geq N$$

$$\sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{x_i(x_i+1)} < \frac{1}{100}$$

(P9) Determinați $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a.ș.

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$f(x \cdot y) = f(x) \cdot f(y) \quad (\forall) x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

(P10) Fie $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 3$, $h \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq h \leq n-2$ și $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ distincte câte câte

Demonstrați că, dacă

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \geq \frac{n^2 + n + 2h}{2}$$

atunci printre a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n există $n-h$ nr. naturali consecutive

(P11) Fie $ABCO$ inscribit în cercul de centru O și H, K ortocentrele $\triangle ACO$, resp. $\triangle BCO$. Fie L mij. $[AB]$.

Ținând că O e centrul de greutate $\triangle HKL$, arătați $ABCO$ trapez isoscel.

Lösung

(P1)

$$\frac{x^2 + yz}{2} \geq x \sqrt{yz} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + yz} \leq \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{yz}} = \frac{\sqrt{yz}}{2xyz} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{y+z}{2xyz} =$$

$$= \frac{y+z}{4xyz}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{x^2 + yz} \leq \frac{2(y+z+z)}{4xyz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{xy} + \frac{1}{yz} + \frac{1}{zx} \right)$$

(P2)

$$\sum \frac{ab}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{6} + 1 = \sum \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c}{12}$$

Äquivalent $\frac{ab}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c}{12}$

$$12ab \leq (a+b)(a^3 + b^3 + c)$$

$$a+b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 + c \geq 2\sqrt{a^3b^3} + c \geq$$

$$(a+b)(a^3 + b^3 + c) \geq 4 \cdot \sqrt{ab} \cdot \left((\sqrt{ab})^3 + 2 \right)$$

$$(\sqrt{ab})^3 + 2 = (\sqrt{ab})^3 + 1 + 1 \geq 3 \cdot \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\text{Deci } (a \cdot b) (a^3 + b^3 + 4) \geq 12 ab \quad \square$$

(P3)

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3}} \geq \frac{(1+1+1)^2}{\sum \sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3}} = \frac{9}{\sum \sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3}}$$

Prinim de la caz de egalitate

$$\left(\sum \sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3} \right)^2 = \left(\sum 1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3} \right)^2 \leq$$

$$\leq (1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + yz + xz + xy + 9) \leq$$

$$\leq 3 \cdot (9 + 9 + 9) = 3 \cdot 27 = 81$$

$$\text{Prin } xy + yz + xz \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9 \quad (\text{ip.})$$

Rezultă:

$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + yz + 3}} \geq \frac{9}{\sqrt{81}} = 9$$

$$\textcircled{P6} \quad a) \quad \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \leq \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n+1]{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{2n}} \leq \frac{n+2}{n+1}$$

$$\sqrt[n+1]{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{2n}} \stackrel{\text{ineq.}}{\leq} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot n+1}{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{n+1} \quad \checkmark$$

med.

$$b) \quad \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \geq \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1} \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n+2}\right)^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n+2]{\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}} \leq \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

$$\sqrt[n+2]{\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}} \stackrel{\text{ineq.}}{\leq} \frac{\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (n+1) + 1}{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{n+2} \quad \checkmark$$

med.

$$\text{Zus: } \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \leq \dots \leq \dots \leq \dots \leq \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{P5} \quad x=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) + f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x$$

$$\text{Dov } f([x]) = [x], (\forall) x$$

$$x \in [0, 1)$$

$$2x = f(x) + \underbrace{f([x])}_{=0} + \underbrace{f(\{x\})}_{f(x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x.$$

$$\text{Dov } f(\{x\}) = \{x\}, (\forall) x.$$

Rămânem cu, $(\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) + [x] + \{x\} = 2x \Rightarrow f(x) = x.$$

$$\textcircled{P9} \quad f(0) = f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f(n \cdot x) = n \cdot f(x), (\forall) n \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{inductiv}$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) = ?$$

$$f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) = f\left(n \cdot \frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) = n \cdot f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow m \cdot f(x) = n \cdot f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f\left(\frac{m}{n} \cdot x\right) = \frac{m}{n} \cdot f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(q \cdot x) = q \cdot f(x), \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R} \\ (\forall) q \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Până acum nu am folosit înmulțirea,
adică $f(x) \cdot f(y) = f(x \cdot y)$.

$f \equiv 0$ îndeplinește.

Dacă $f \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow (\exists) x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ a.î. $f(x_0) \neq 0$.

Dacă $(\exists) y \in \mathbb{R}^*$ cu $f(y) = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f\left(y \cdot \frac{x}{y}\right) = \underbrace{f(y)}_{=0} \cdot f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = 0$$

Contradicție.

Deci $f(y) \neq 0, (\forall) y \neq 0$.

$$f(1) = f(1 \cdot 1) = f(1) \cdot f(1) \Big/_{f(1) \neq 0} \Rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

Donc $f(q) = q \cdot f(1) = q$, $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{En } x > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) &= f(\sqrt{x}) \cdot f(\sqrt{x}) = \\ &= \left(\underset{\substack{\neq \\ > 0}}{f(\sqrt{x})} \right)^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Donc pt. $x < y$

$$f(y) = f(x) + \underbrace{f(y-x)}_{> 0} > f(x)$$

Donc f strict \nearrow

De ce qui précède nous avons $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$,
 $f(q) = q$ $\forall q \in \mathbb{Q}$ et $f \nearrow$.

Il est donc $(\exists) x \in \mathbb{R}$ tel que $f(x) \neq x$.

Cas 1 $x < f(x)$

\mathbb{Q} dense sur $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (\exists) q \in \mathbb{Q}$ $x < q < f(x)$

Applique f car $f \nearrow$ $f(x) < f(q) = q$ \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow Contradiction.

Caz 2 $x > f(x)$

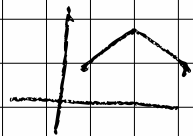
$$(\exists) q \in \mathbb{Q} \quad x > q > f(x) \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \text{Contradicție.}$$
$$f(x) > f(q) = q$$

Deci $f(x) = x, (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$.

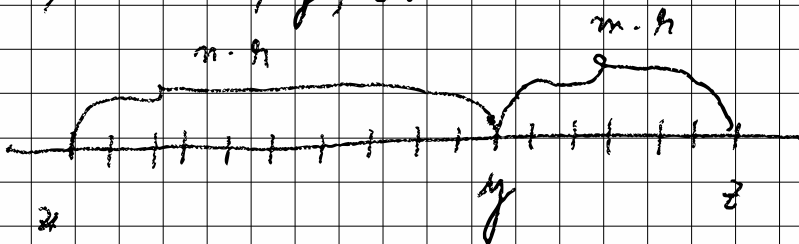
(P7) Presupunem că f nu e monotonă.

Atunci există $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q}$ cu

$$x < y < z \quad \Bigg\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) > f(y) < f(z) \\ \text{sau} \\ f(x) < f(y) > f(z) \end{array}$$



Consternim o progresie aritmetică ce
conține x, y, z .



$$\text{Vreau } m \cdot x = z - y \quad m, x \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$n \cdot x = y - z$$

$$\text{Fie } z - y = \frac{p}{q} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p, q, r \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ y - z = \frac{r}{q} \end{array} \right\} \text{adunam la ac. numitor.}$$

$$\text{Luăm } x = \frac{1}{q} \quad \begin{array}{l} m = p \\ n = r \end{array}$$

Nota: E esențial pt. construcția noastră că

$$x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Deci progresia ^{aritm.} cu primul termen inițial și rată x conține și pe y și pe $z \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(y) \leq f(z)$$

sau

$$f(x) \geq f(y) \geq f(z)$$

contradicție.

(P8) Dacă șirul ar fi chiar N :

$1, 2, \dots, n, \dots$

$$\sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{x_i \cdot (x_i + 1)} = \sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{i \cdot (i+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N+1} + \frac{1}{N+1} - \dots + \frac{1}{M} - \frac{1}{M+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{M+1} \leq \frac{1}{N}, (\forall) M \geq N.$$

În acest caz, alegem $N = 100$.

Revenim la cazul general:

Mulțimea $\{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid x_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 99\}\}$ e

finită (are exact 99 elemente) \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow \exists N = \max \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid x_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 99\}\} + 1$

Atunci $(\forall) n \geq N$ avem $x_n \geq 100$.

Fie $M \geq N$. Reordonăm mulțimea

$\{x_N, x_{N+1}, \dots, x_M\}$ și obținem:

$$\{x_N, x_{N+1}, \dots, x_M\} = \{a_N, a_{N+1}, \dots, a_M\}$$

$$\text{or } a_N < a_{N+1} < \dots < a_M$$

$$a_N \geq 100 \Rightarrow a_{N+1} \geq 101 \Rightarrow a_{N+2} \geq 102 \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow a_M \geq 100 + M - N$$

$$\sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{x_i(x_i+1)} = \sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{a_i(a_i+1)} \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{100 \cdot 101} + \frac{1}{101 \cdot 102} + \dots +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(100 + M - N)(100 + M - N + 1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} - \frac{1}{101} + \frac{1}{101} - \frac{1}{102} + \dots + \frac{1}{100 + M - N} - \frac{1}{100 + M - N + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} - \frac{1}{101 + M - N} < \frac{1}{100} \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{P_6} \quad x f(x) + y f(y) \geq xy + f(x) \cdot f(y) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(f(x) - y) + f(y)(y - f(x)) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (f(x) - y) / (f(y) - x) < 0, \quad (\forall) \begin{matrix} x, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \neq y \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Dacă } f(x) \neq y, \quad (\forall) x \neq y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x, \quad (\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\textcircled{P_{10}} \quad \text{Presupunem } a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots < a_n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_j \geq j, \quad (\forall) j = \overline{1, n}$$

$$\text{Dacă pt. un } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

$$a_j \geq j \Rightarrow a_j \geq j+1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{j+1} \geq j+2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow a_n \geq n+1$$

$$\text{Dacă } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_j + \dots + a_n \geq$$

$$\geq 1 + 2 + \dots + (j-1) + (j+1) + (j+2) + \dots + (n+1) =$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n-j+1)$$

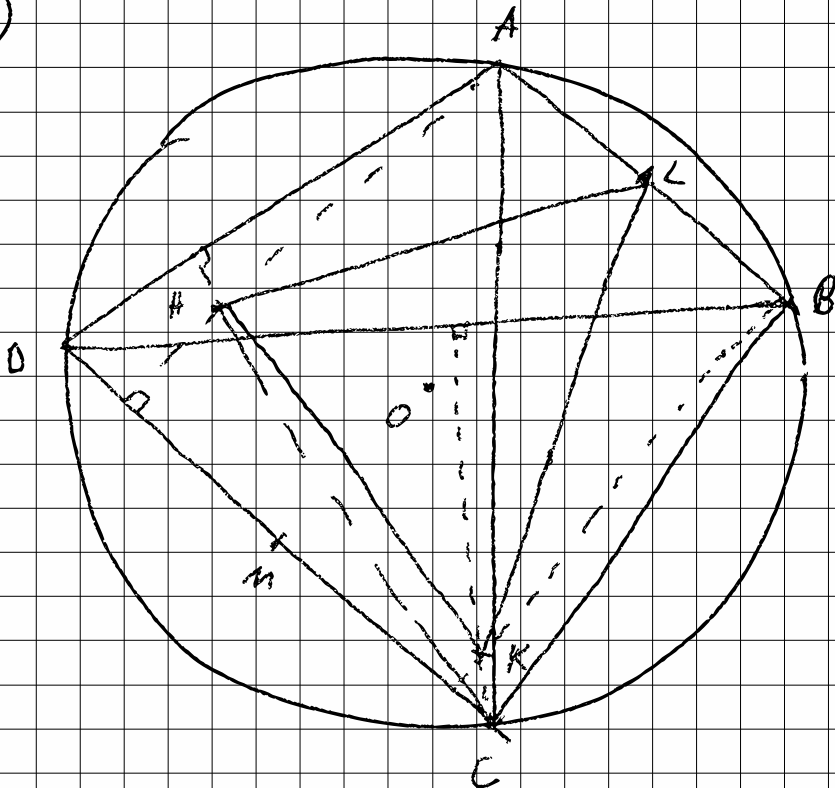
$$\text{Deci } \frac{n^2 + n + 2h}{2} \geq \frac{n^2 + n}{2} + (n - j + 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow h \geq n - j + 1 \Rightarrow j \geq n - h + 1.$$

Deci pt. $i \leq n - h$ $a_i = i$,

adică a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-h} sunt
nr. nat. consecutive \square

(P11)



$$\vec{OH} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{OK} = \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OA}$$

$$\vec{OL} = \frac{\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}}{2}$$

O - centrul de greutate $\Delta HKL \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OH} + \vec{OK} + \vec{OL} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{0} = \vec{OH} + \vec{OK} + \vec{OL} = \frac{3}{2}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}) + 2(\vec{OC} + \vec{OD})$$

$$2(\vec{OC} + \vec{OD}) = -\frac{3}{2}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}) = -3\vec{OL}$$

$$\vec{OC} + \vec{OD} = 2\vec{OM}, \text{ unde } M - \text{ mij } [CD]$$

$$4\vec{OM} = -3\vec{OL} \Rightarrow O, M, L \text{ coliniare.}$$

L - mij [AB]

O - centrul cercului

$$\Rightarrow OL \perp AB \Rightarrow$$

Analogy, $OM \perp CD$

$\Rightarrow AB \parallel CD. \Rightarrow ABCD$ -trapez \Rightarrow trapez
isocat \square
 $ABCD$ - inscriabil