

PREIMO 2018 - ALGEBRA POMERIGGIO

Note Title

5/21/2018

PROBLEMA 5

$$f(f(y) + x^2 + 1) + 2x = y + (f(x+1))^2$$

$$x=0$$

$$f(f(y) + 1) = y + (f(1))^2 \Rightarrow f \text{ bieettiva}$$

$$f(f(z) + x^2 + 1) + \text{etc.}$$

Scegli y, z con WLOG $f(y) \geq f(z)$

trovar x t.c. $x^2 = f(y) - f(z)$: sostituisci e ottengo

$$y + (f(1))^2 = f(f(y) + 1) = f(f(z) + x^2 + 1) = z - 2x + (f(x+1))^2$$

$$\text{quindi } y - z = -(f(1))^2 - 2x + (f(x+1))^2$$

$$\text{Se } f(y) - f(z) = f(s) - f(t) \text{ allora } y - z = s - t$$

Scegli y, x qualsiasi. Per bieettività, trova z t.c.

$$f(z) = f(x) + f(y) - f(0)$$

Allora ha $f(x) - f(y) = f(z) - f(0)$ da cui $z - y = x - 0$
cioè $z = x + y$.

Quindi ha dimostrato $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) - f(0)$

A questo punto si testa in "spazio"

$$f(f(y) + x^2 + 1) + 2x = y + (f(x+1))^2$$

$$f(f(y)) + f(x^2 + 1) - f(0)$$

$$\text{Quindi ha } f(f(y)) - y = (f(x+1))^2 - 2x - f(x^2 + 1) + f(0)$$

Chiamando le costanti a cui i due membri sono uguali c'ha che

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) - f(0) \quad (\text{F})$$

Chiamare $a = f(0)$

$b = f(1)$

$c = f(2)$

$$f(f(y)) - y = d$$

$$(f(x+1))^2 - 2x - f(x^2+1) + f(0) = d \quad (\text{F F})$$

$$(\text{F}) \quad x=y=1 \quad \text{dunque} \quad f(2) = 2f(1) - f(0) \quad c = 2b - a$$

$$(\text{F F}) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= 0 \\ x &= 1 \\ x &= -1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} b^2 &= b+d \\ c^2 &= c+d+2 \\ a^2 &= c+d-2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{RISOLVENDO} \quad \text{una delle 2 trascr.} \quad \boxed{f(0)=0} \quad f(1)=1 \quad d=0.$$

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$(f(x+1))^2 = f(x^2+1) + 2x \quad \text{per} \quad (f(x)+1)^2 = f(x^2) + 1 + 2x$$

cioè $f(x)^2 + 2f(x) = f(x^2) + 2x$

in questa metà $-x$ al posto di x
 e trascr. $(f(x))^2 - 2f(x) = f(x^2) - 2x$

ritraendo trascr. $4f(x) = 4x$
 $f(x) = x$.

— o — o —

Sono due alternative per ottenere la Cauchy:

$$f(f(y)+1) = y + (f(1))^2$$

le simmetrie dentro al testo
 sostituendo $f(y)+1$ al posto di y
 nel testo:

$$f\left(\underbrace{f(f(y)+1)}_{f(f(y)+1)} + x^2 + 1\right) + 2x = f(y) + 1 + (f(x+1))^2$$

$$f(y + x^2 + 1 + (f(1))^2) > f(y) + 1 + (f(x+1))^2 - 2x \quad \text{R}$$

$$\text{mettre } y = -1 - (\underbrace{f(x)}_{\text{et hor}})^2 \quad \text{et hor} \quad f(x^2) = \underbrace{(f(x+1))^2 - 2x^2}_{f(x^2)} - (f(1))^2$$

$$\text{D'ailleurs } f(y + x^2 + 1 + (f(1))^2) = f(y) + 1 + f(x^2) + (f(1))^2$$

$$f(y + x^2 + c) = f(y) + f(x^2) + c$$

PROBLEMA 6]

$$p(x)^3 - q(x)^2 = r(x) \quad \deg r = 1$$

$$3 p(x)^2 p'(x) - 2 q(x) q'(x) = r'(x) \quad 2 \deg q = 3 \deg p$$

$$3 \underbrace{q(x)}_{\text{11}}^3 p'(x) - 2 p(x) q(x) q'(x) = p(x) r'(x)$$

$$3 r(x) + (q(x))^2$$

$$3 r(x) p'(x) + 3 \underbrace{(q(x))^2}_{q} p'(x) - 2 p(x) q(x) q'(x) = p(x) r'(x)$$

Guarda mod $q(x)$ e trova $3 r(x) p'(x) - p(x) r'(x) = 0$

Scegli che $3 r(x) p'(x) = p(x) r'(x)$

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0$$

$$r(x) = r_1 x + r_0$$

il termine dominante è:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a minima} \\ \text{a destra} \end{array} \right] 3 r_1 a_n \cdot n x^n \Rightarrow 3n = 1$$

ASSORBO

Tesi (Mason - Stothers) $a(x) + b(x) + c(x) = 0 \quad a, b, c$ a due a due
cognomi

$$\text{Allora } \max \{ \deg a, \deg b, \deg c \} \leq \deg (\underline{\text{rad}(abc)}) - 1$$

il polinomio abc
tolti i fattori irriducibili riportati

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Null nostra cond} &= \deg q^2 \leq \deg (\underline{\text{rad}(p^3 q^2 r)}) - 1 \leq \\ &\leq \deg (p q r) - 1 = \deg p + \deg q + \deg r - 1 \\ \Rightarrow \deg q &\leq \deg p \end{aligned}$$

PROBLEM 71

$$a, b, c > 0$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} + \sqrt{\frac{(a^2+b^2)(a^2+b^2-ab)}{2}} \leq \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{a+b} \right) \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{1}{a+b} \right)$$

$$\sum \frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b} \leq \frac{\left(\sum a^2+b^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)}{3}$$

$$\frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^2+c^2}{b+c}$$

Chebyshev

$$4 \sqrt{\frac{(a^2+b^2)(a^2+b^2-ab)}{2}} \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{a+b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^2+b^2-ab)(a+b)^4 \leq 2(a^2+b^2)^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-b)^4 (a^2+b^2+ab) \geq 0$$

Soluzione alternativa

$$\sum \sqrt[4]{\frac{(a^2-ab+b^2)(a^2-ab+b^2)}{2}} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\sum a^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)$$

Usa AM-GM su LHS:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}(a^2-ab+b^2)} \leq \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} + \frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{2}$$

Sostit. e resta la matrice

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{3a^2+3b^2-2ab}{4}} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\sum a^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)$$

Usa AM-HM su RHS:

$$\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \geq \frac{9}{\sum(a+b)} = \frac{9}{2} \frac{1}{\sum a}$$

Voglio mostrare che

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{3a^2+3b^2-2ab}{4}} \leq 3 \sum \frac{a}{\sum a}$$

NON SO
SE FUNZIONA --

SORRY

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{(a^2-ab+b^2)(a^2+b^2)}{2}} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\sum a^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{1}{a+b} \right)$$

IDEA 1: Lavoro su LHS e cerco di renderla

simile a RHS

IDEA 2: IL CONTINUO

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{(a^2-ab+b^2)(a^2+b^2)}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum a^2 + b^2 \right) \left(\sum \frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{a^3+b^3} \right)$$

$$\left(\sum \cos \theta \right)^2 \leq \text{RHS} \quad \text{Non funziona}$$

$$\sum (a^2+b^2) \left(\frac{a^2-ab+b^2}{a^3+b^3} \right) \leq \text{RHS} \quad \text{CHEBYSHEV}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(a^2-ab+b^2)(a^2+ab)}{2}}$$

$$\sum \sqrt{\frac{3a^2+3b^2-2ab}{4}} \leq 3 \sum \frac{a^2}{a}$$

Us AM-GM on LHS : $\sum \sqrt{\frac{3a^2+3b^2-2ab}{4}} \leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\sum \frac{3a^2-2ab+3b^2}{4}}$

Quindi resta da mostrare che $\sqrt{\sum 3a^2 - \sum ab} \leq \sqrt{6} \frac{\sum a^2}{\sum a}$

Ora devo al quadrato e faccio il conto. Per comodità $\sum a^2 = A$
 $\sum ab = B$

$$(3A-B)(\sum a)^2 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 6A^2$$

$$(3A-B)(A+2B) \leq 6A^2$$

$$5AB - 2B^2 \leq 3A^2$$

$$5B(B+h) - 2B^2 \leq 3(B+h)^2$$

$$\underbrace{5B^2}_{\sim} + \underbrace{5Bh}_{\sim} - \underbrace{2B^2}_{\sim} \leq 3B^2 + 6Bh + 3h^2 \quad \text{che è vero.}$$

$$\underline{\text{PROBLEMA 8}} \quad f(f(x) + f(y) + f(z)) = f(f(x) - f(y)) + f(f(z) + 2xy) + 2f(z(x-y))$$

$$\text{Testor}(x, y, z) - \text{Testor}(y, x, z)$$

$$\left[f(f(x) - f(y)) - f(f(y) - f(x)) \right] + 2 \left[f(z(x-y)) - f(z(y-x)) \right] = 0$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow f(f(x) - f(y)) = f(f(y) - f(x))$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z(x-y)) = f(z(y-x)) \Rightarrow f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{Testor}(x, y, z) - \text{Testor}(x, -y, z)$$

$$\left[f(f(z) + 2xy) - f(f(z) - 2xy) \right] + 2 \left[f(z(x-y)) - f(z(x+y)) \right] = 0$$

$$z=0 \quad f(f(0) + 2xy) = f(f(0) - 2xy)$$

$$f(f(0) + x) = f(f(0) - x)$$

$$f(f(0) - x) = f(x - f(0))$$

$$f(x + 2f(0)) = f(x)$$

$$\text{Testor}(x, x, z) \quad f(f(z) + 2f(x)) = f(0) + f(f(z) + 2x^2) + 2f(0)$$

$$x=0 \quad f(f(z) + 2f(0)) = 3f(0) + f(f(z))$$

$$f(f(z)) \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f(f(z) + 2f(x)) = f(f(z) + 2x^2)$$

Proriam e' vedere che succede se $f(a) = f(b)$

$$\text{Testor}(x, y, a) - \text{Testor}(x, y, b)$$

$$f(a(x-y)) = f(b(x-y))$$

Quindi $f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow f(\lambda a) = f(\lambda b) \quad \forall \lambda$.

Supponiamo $f(x) = f(x')$ $f(y) = f(y')$

Proviamo a trovare $\text{Testor}(x, y, z) - \text{Testor}(x', y', z)$

$$\text{Venne} \quad \left[f(f(z) + 2xy) - f(f(z) + 2x'y') \right] + 2 \left[f(z(x-y)) - f(z(x'-y')) \right] = 0$$

Impone "forza" che valga $f(z) + 2xy = f(z) + 2x'y'$

$$\text{Se } f(a) = f(b) \text{ si legge } \lambda, \mu \text{ e metto } \begin{array}{l} x = \lambda a \\ x' = \lambda b \\ y = \mu a \\ y' = \mu b \end{array}$$

$$\text{metto } z=1: \text{ resta } f(\lambda a - \mu b) = f(\lambda b - \mu a)$$

$$\forall u, v \text{ risulta } \begin{cases} \lambda a - \mu b = u \\ \lambda b - \mu a = v \end{cases}$$

$$\det = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\text{Se } a^2 - b^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \forall u, v \text{ trovo } \lambda, \mu \Rightarrow f(u) = f(v)$$

$$\text{Quindi } f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow a = \pm b$$

$$f(f(z) + 2f(x)) = f(f(z) + 2x^2)$$

Trovare x e z facendo 2 casi: se $\exists z$ t.c. viene cd + e allora ha $f(x) = x^2$

se no $\forall z$ vale cd -

$$\forall z \quad f(z) + 2f(x) = -f(z) - 2x^2 \\ \Rightarrow f \text{ costante.}$$

$$f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow f(\lambda a) = f(\lambda b) \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x := \lambda b, \quad k := \frac{a}{b} \rightsquigarrow f\left(\frac{a}{b} \cdot \lambda b\right) = f(\lambda b) \\ f(kx) = f(x) \quad \forall x$$

$$\text{testo } (kx, ky, z) \rightsquigarrow f(2k^2xy + f(z)) = \underbrace{f(2ky + f(z))}_{f(2k^2xy + k^2f(z))}$$

$$s := 2k^2xy + f(z) \rightsquigarrow f(s) = f(s + \underbrace{(k^2 - 1)f(z)}_t)$$

Escluideremos la periodicidad

$$f(x+t) = f(x)$$

$$\text{entonces } (x, y, z+t) \rightsquigarrow f(\underbrace{f(x-y)}_a) = f((z+t)(x-y))$$

$$f(a) = f(a + \text{qualsevero})$$