

# **Winter Camp 2016**

**Stampato integrale delle sessioni**

Autori vari



# Indice

<b>Algebra</b> (Francesco Morandin) . . . . .	4
<b>Combinatoria</b> (Autori Vari) . . . . .	10
<b>Geometria Sintetica</b> (Autori Vari) . . . . .	18
<b>Geometria Algebrizzata</b> (Autori Vari) . . . . .	30
<b>Teoria dei Numeri</b> (Autori Vari) . . . . .	48
<b>Miscellanea</b> (Massimo Gobbino) . . . . .	67

## ALGEBRA

F. MORANDIN

WC. 2016

Titolo nota

29/01/2016

$$\boxed{A4} \quad p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} a_i x^i \quad \text{tale che}$$

$$1) \quad \alpha \leq a_i \leq \alpha + 1 \quad \forall i = 0, 1, \dots, 2n \quad \alpha = 2015$$

$$2) \quad \exists \xi \in \mathbb{R} : p(\xi) = 0$$

determinare il più piccolo  $n$  per cui tale polinomio esiste

$$\rightarrow \xi < 0 \quad \zeta = -\xi$$

$$0 = p(\xi) = p(-\zeta) = a_{2n} \zeta^{2n} + a_{2n-2} \zeta^{2n-2} + \dots + a_0 - (a_{2n-1} \zeta^{2n-1} + \dots)$$

$$a_{2n} \zeta^{2n} + \dots + a_0 = a_{2n-1} \zeta^{2n-1} + \dots + a_1 \zeta \quad (*)$$

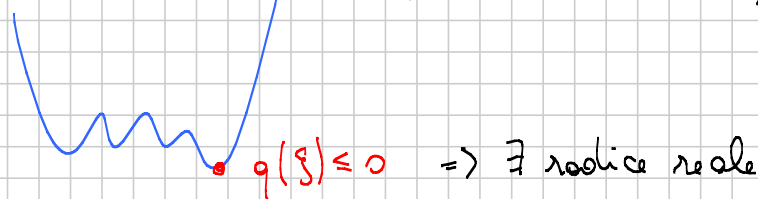
$\rightarrow$  basta studiare  $q(x) = \alpha(x^{2n} + \dots + x^2 + 1) - (\alpha+1)(x^{2n-1} + \dots + x)$

a) se  $q$  soddisfa 2) ok

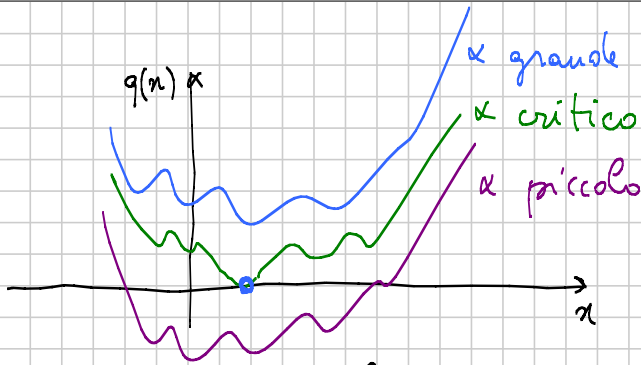
b) se  $\exists p$  che soddisfa 1) e 2) allora anche  $q$  soddisfa 2)

suppongo vera (\*) e calcolo  $q(\zeta) \quad \zeta > 0$

$$q(\zeta) = \alpha(1 + \zeta^2 + \dots) - (\alpha+1)(\zeta + \zeta^3 + \dots) \leq \\ \leq (a_0 + a_2 \zeta^2 + \dots) - (a_1 \zeta + a_3 \zeta^3 + \dots) = 0$$



★ Rovescio la logica: a  $n$  fissato cerco gli  $\alpha$  per cui esiste  $p$  (= per cui  $q$  funziona)



hope: una sola radice doppia  
 q polinomio se  $\xi$  è radice,  $\xi^{-1}$  pure  
 La radice doppia potrebbe essere 1

$$q(1) = \alpha(n+1) - (\alpha+1) \cdot n \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\alpha = n$$

darebbe essere il valore critico

$\alpha \leq n$  va bene di sicuro

$$q_n(x) \text{ con } \alpha = n \quad q_n(x) = n(1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n}) - (n+1)(-x+\dots+x^{2n})$$

$$q_n(x) = (x-1) \left( nx^{2n-1} - x^{2n-2} + (n-1)x^{2n-3} - 2x^{2n-4} + (n-2)\dots + x - n \right)$$

$$= (x-1)^2 \left( nx^{2n-2} + (n-1)x^{2n-3} + (2n-2)x^{2n-4} + (2n-4)x^{2n-5} + (3n-6)x^{2n-6} \dots \right.$$

$$\left. \dots + (n-1)x + n \right)$$

$$n \quad n-1 \quad 2n-2 \quad 2n-4 \quad 3n-6 \quad 3n-9 \quad 4n-12 \quad 4n-16$$

$$kn - k^2 + k \quad kn - k^2$$

$$q_n(x) = (x-1)^2 r(x) \quad r(x) \geq 0 \text{ per } x \geq 0$$

$$\alpha > n \quad q_\alpha(x) = q_n(x) + (\alpha-n) \left( 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + x^{2n} \right) \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\geq 0$   
 $= 0 \quad x=1$

$\parallel$   
 $\frac{1+x^{2n+1}}{1+x}$



Quindi  $\forall a < \frac{1}{4} \exists f$  che soddisfa

$$2\left(\frac{1}{4} - a\right) = \varepsilon > 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon x \quad \text{ecc ecc}$$

Ma per  $a = \frac{1}{4}$

$$a = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f(1)(1-f(1)) = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \leq f(x)(1-f(x)) \Rightarrow f(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{RPA. } \exists x_0: f(x_0) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(x) = 1 - f(1-x) \quad f(x) = 1 - h(1-x)$$

$$a + 1 - h(1-x-y+xy) + 1 - h(1-x) - h(1-y) + h(1-x)h(1-y) \\ \leq 2 - h(1-x) - h(1-y)$$

$$a \leq h((1-x)(1-y)) - h(1-x)h(1-y) \quad x, y \in [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \leq h(uv) - h(u)h(v)$$

$$x = 1-u \\ y = 1-v$$

$$h(u) \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall u$$

$$u, v \in (0, 1]$$

$$\text{RPA } \exists u_0: h(u_0) = \frac{1}{2} - d_0 < \frac{1}{2}$$

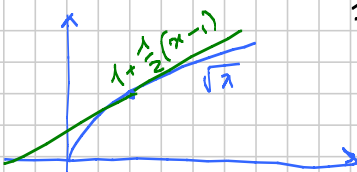
$$u_{n+1} = \sqrt{u_n}$$

$$u = v = \sqrt{u_n} \quad \frac{1}{4} \leq h(u_n) - h(\sqrt{u_n})^2$$

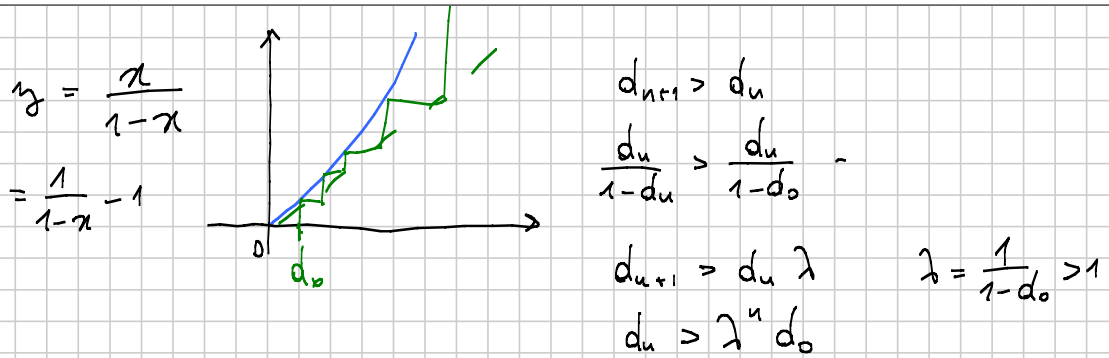
$$h(u_{n+1}) = h(\sqrt{u_n}) \leq \sqrt{h(u_n) - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$d_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} - h(u_{n+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - d_n - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - d_n}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + d_n}{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - d_n}} = \frac{2d_n}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4d_n}} \geq \frac{2d_n}{1 + 1 - 2d_n} = \frac{d_n}{1 - d_n}$$



$$\sqrt{1+z} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}z$$



**AG**  $a, b, c > 0$ ,  $a+b+c = abc$

$$abc \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{\sqrt{a^3+b^3}}{ab+1} \geq K \sum_{\text{cyc}} \frac{a}{a^2+1}$$

(determinare il max  $K$  per cui è vera)

$$a=b=c \quad 3a = a^3 \quad a = \sqrt{3}$$

hope:  $K$  si ha con  $a=b=c=\sqrt{3}$

$$\text{Titu: } \sum \frac{a}{x} \geq \frac{(\sum a)^2}{\sum x}$$

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{a^3+b^3}}{ab+1} \geq 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{(a^3+b^3)(b^3+c^3)(c^3+a^3)}}{(ab+1)(bc+1)(ca+1)}} \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{K}{abc} \sum \frac{a}{a^2+1}$$

$$abc = \sum a \quad abc(a^2+1) = a^2(a+b+c) + abc = a(a+b)(a+c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \frac{a}{a^2+1} &= abc \sum \frac{1}{(a+b)(a+c)} = abc \frac{2 \sum a}{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)} \\ &= \frac{2(abc)^2}{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)} \end{aligned}$$

$$abc(ab+1) = ab(a+b+c) + abc = ab(a+b+2c)$$

$$c(ab+1) = a+b+2c$$



$$\begin{aligned} abc \prod_c (ab+1) &= \prod_c (c(ab+1)) = \prod_c (a+b+2c) \\ &= \underbrace{2 \sum a^3}_3 + \underbrace{7 \sum a^2 b}_6 + \underbrace{16 abc}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^3 \sqrt{(a^3+b^3)(b^3+c^3)(c^3+a^3)} (a+b)^3 (b+c)^3 (c+a)^3 \\ \geq K^3 8 (abc)^3 [2 \sum a^3 + 7 \sum a^2 b + 16 abc] \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) = 2abc + \sum a^2 b \geq 8abc$$

$$(abc)^3 = \left( \sum a \right)^3 = \sum a^3 + 3 \sum a^2 b + 6abc$$

$$= \frac{27}{64} \left[ \frac{64}{27} \sum a^3 + \frac{64}{9} \sum a^2 b + \frac{128}{9} abc \right]$$

$$\geq \frac{27}{64} \left[ 2 \sum a^3 + 7 \sum a^2 b + 16 abc \right] \quad \text{bounding}$$

$$\text{diff: } \frac{10}{27} \sum a^3 + \frac{1}{9} \sum a^2 b \geq \frac{16}{9} abc$$

$$10 \sum a^3 + 3 \sum a^2 b \geq 48 abc$$

$$\text{LHS} \geq \text{const} (abc)^2 \geq K^3 (abc)^2 \geq \text{RHS}$$

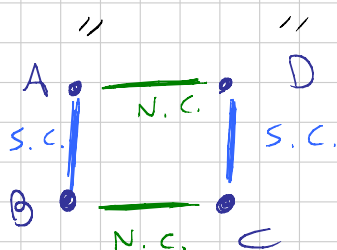
$$abc = \sum a \geq 3 \sqrt[3]{abc} \quad (abc)^3 \geq 3^3 abc \quad abc \geq 3^{3/2}$$

## Combinatoria

WC 2016

Titolo nota

C4  $n$  persone ognuna ne conosce  
almeno un'altra e non ne conosce



Scelgo  $A$  e  $C$  a caso  
riesco a completare il quadrato se  
(Notaz:  $C_M = \{ \text{persone conosciute da } M \}$ )  
 $C_A \setminus C_C \neq \emptyset$       In tal caso  
 $C_C \setminus C_A \neq \emptyset$        $B \in C_A \setminus C_C$ ;  $D \in C_C \setminus C_A$

Se non ci riesco  $\Rightarrow$   
wlog  $C_C \subseteq C_A$

$\Rightarrow$  posso definire una relazione di "popolarità"

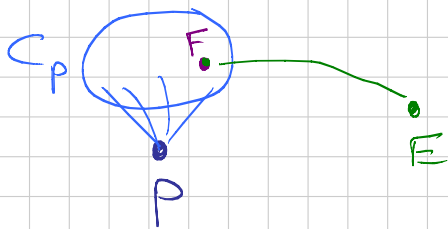
$C$  è meno popolare di  $A$

Si verifica che la popolarità

- riflessiva
- anti simmetrica (quasi)
- transitiva
- totale

$\Rightarrow \exists$  un  $P$  più popolare

$M_i$  chiedo chi è  
 $U \setminus C_P$



$$F \in C_E \subseteq C_P$$

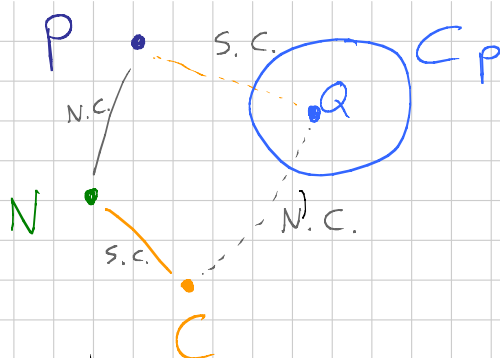
$$E \in C_F \subseteq C_P$$

$\Rightarrow$  Assurdo

Soluzione B

Consideriamo  $P$  una persona con

$|C_P|$  massima

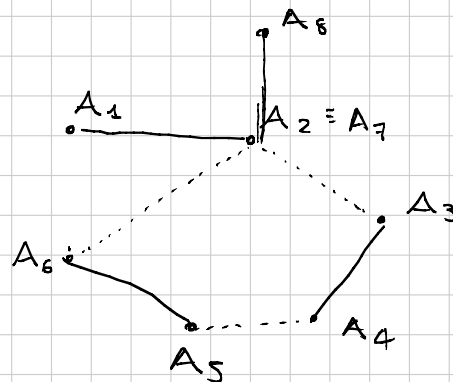


$M$ ; basta trovare  $Q \in C_p$  tale che  
 $C$  non lo conosce  
 Se per assurdo non lo trovo  
 stimiamo  $|C_c|$

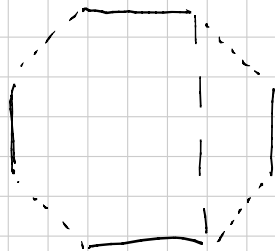
$$\begin{aligned}
 - C \notin C_p &\Rightarrow C_c \supseteq C_p \\
 &\quad \ni N \\
 &\Rightarrow |C_c| > |C_p|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - C \in C_p &\Rightarrow C_c \supseteq C_p \setminus \{C\} \\
 &\quad \ni N \\
 &\quad \ni P \\
 |C_c| &> |C_p| \quad \text{assurdo}
 \end{aligned}$$

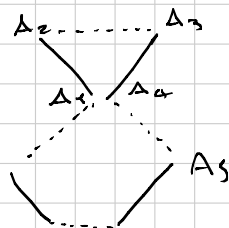
Soluzione C



Se sono fortunato, il ciclo che chiudo è semplice (non si auto-interseca)



Sceglio  $A_i$  e lo collego con  $A_{i+3}$ . In entrambi i casi, il ciclo si accorcia.



Se  $A_1 \equiv A_4$  e  $A_2 \equiv A_5$  allora  $A_1 A_2 = A_4 A_5$ . Ma se  $A_1 A_2$  era una conoscenza, allora  $A_4 A_5$  dev'essere non conoscenza.

## PROBLEMA C5

110 squadre

$\forall$  55 squadre esiste un "campione" che perde al più 1 partita

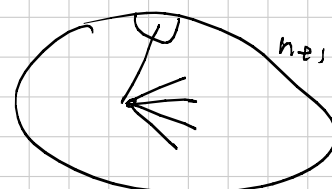
Tesi: esiste un "campione" generale

Induzione sull'ipotesi

Supponiamo che  $\forall n$  squadre esiste un campione  $n \geq 55$

Considero un sottoinsieme grosso  $n+1$

Tolgo una squadra e ho un campione  
Quindi mai che vada ho una squadra  
che perde con al più 5



Quindi se tolgo a una a una tutte le squadre,  
ottengo almeno  $\lfloor \frac{n+1}{5} \rfloor$  "semi-campioni", ma anche 12

Queste 12 squadre giocano tra loro, e fanno 11 partite a testa  
per un totale di 66 partite, ma ho al più 60 sconfitte.

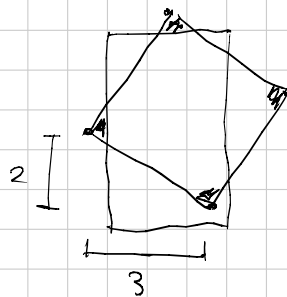
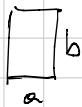
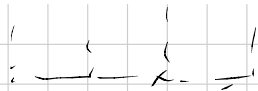
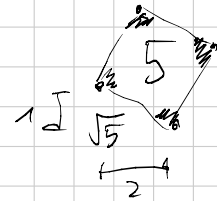
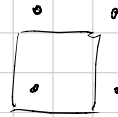
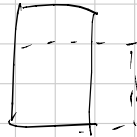
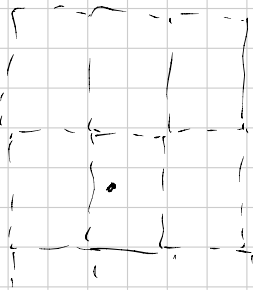
Quindi ho trovato un assurdo.

## Problema C6

Alcune caselle del piano sono nere, le altre bianche.

$a \leq b \leq 2a$  interi e sappiamo che in ogni rettangolo  $a \times b$  (anche  $b \times a$ ) c'è almeno una casella nera.

Max  $\{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{per ogni colorazione e per ogni } N > 0 \text{ intero esiste (almeno) un quadrato } N \times N \text{ con } \alpha N^2 \text{ caselle nere} \}$



Congettura:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{a^2 + (b-a)^2}$$

$\mathcal{U} = \{ \text{rettangoli "verticali"} \} \longrightarrow \{ \text{caselle nere} \} = \mathcal{N}$

$R \longmapsto \text{una delle caselle nere più in alto in } R$

Quanti rettangoli al massimo hanno associata la





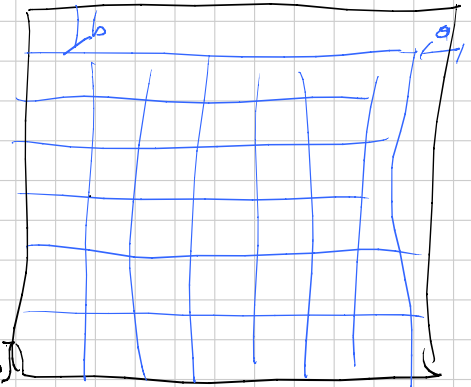
(verticali)  
 Quanti rettangoli contiene  
 interamente  $Q$ ?

$$(k-a)(k-b) > k(k-a-b):$$

Quante caselle nere al minimo in  $Q$ ?

$$N_c \geq \frac{(k-a)(k-b)}{D} > \frac{(a+b)N^2 \cdot [(a+b)N^2 - a - b]}{D} =$$

$$= \frac{(a+b)^2 \cdot N^2 (N^2 - 1)}{D}$$



(disgiunti)

Quanti quadrati  $N \times N$  in  $Q$ ?

$$\frac{((a+b)N^2)^2}{N^2} = (a+b)^2 \cdot N^2$$

Quindi esiste almeno un quadrato  $N \times N$  con dentro <sup>più di</sup>

$$\frac{N_c}{(a+b)^2 N^2} = \frac{N^2 - 1}{D} \text{ caselle nere}$$

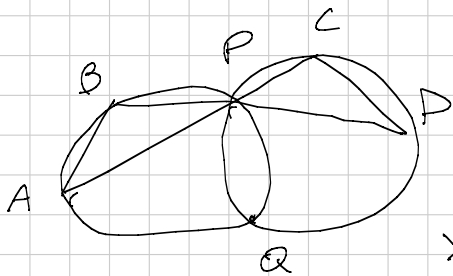
$\Rightarrow$  in quel quadrato  $N \times N$  ci sono  $\geq \frac{N^2}{D} = d N^2$  caselle nere.



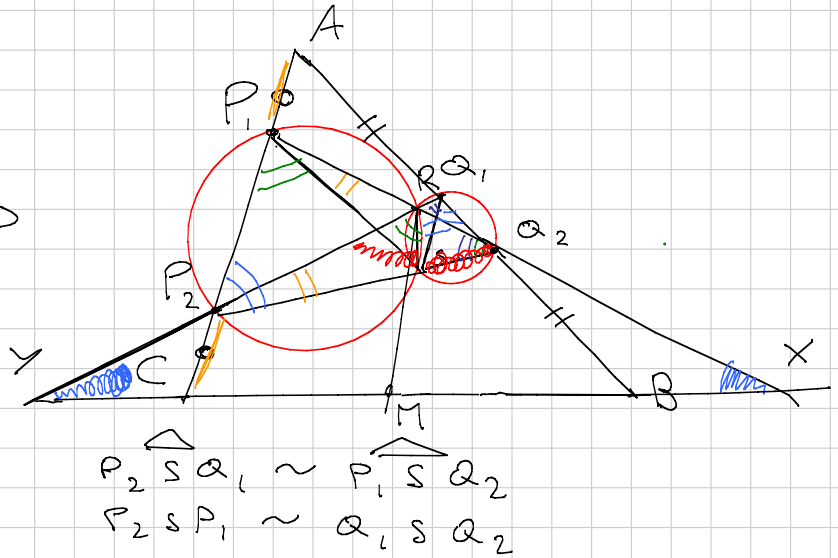
W C 2016 - GEOMETRIA (sintetica)

Titolo nota

Problema 1.

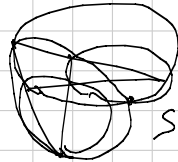


$$\begin{array}{c|c} A \rightarrow C & A \rightarrow B \\ \hline B \rightarrow D & C \rightarrow D \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \triangle P_2 S Q_1 \sim \triangle P_1 S Q_2 \\ \triangle P_2 S P_1 \sim \triangle Q_1 S Q_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_2 S Q_1 A \\ Q_2 S P_1 A \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} P_2 S P_1 \rightarrow Q_1 S Q_2 \\ \frac{P_2 S}{S Q_1} = \frac{\sin \widehat{Q_1 P_2 S}}{\sin \widehat{Q_1 P_2 S}} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{AP_1}{P_1 C} \cdot \frac{CX}{XB} \cdot \frac{BQ_2}{Q_2 A} = 1$$

$$\frac{\sin \widehat{P_2 P_1 S}}{\sin \widehat{S P_1 Q_2}} = \frac{P_2 S}{P_1 S} = \frac{Q_1 P_2}{P_1 Q_2}$$

$$\frac{AQ_1}{Q_1 B} \cdot \frac{BY}{YC} \cdot \frac{CP_2}{P_2 A} = 1$$

$$\frac{AP_1}{P_1 C} \cdot \frac{BQ_2}{Q_2 A} = \frac{CP_2}{P_2 A} \cdot \frac{AQ_1}{Q_1 B}$$

$$\frac{y_C}{y_B} = \frac{x_B}{x_C}$$

$$x_C = x_B + BC$$

$$y_B = y_C + BC$$

$$\frac{y_B}{y_C} = \frac{x_C}{x_B} \Leftrightarrow \frac{y_C + BC}{y_C} = \frac{x_B + BC}{x_B}$$

$$\cancel{y_C} + \frac{BC}{y_C} = \cancel{y_C} + \frac{BC}{x_B}$$

M punto medio di xy

$$\begin{aligned} \text{T Sen: } & \widehat{XBQ_2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_B}{BQ_2} = \frac{\sin \widehat{Q_2B}}{\sin \widehat{BXQ_2}} \\ & \widehat{AP_1Q_2} \Rightarrow \frac{P_1Q_2}{P_1A} = \frac{\sin \widehat{P_1AQ_2}}{\sin \widehat{P_1Q_2A}} \end{aligned}$$

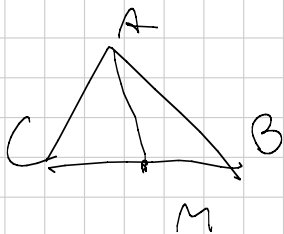
$$\widehat{P_1Q_2A} = \widehat{XQ_2B}$$

$$\frac{\sin \widehat{P_1AQ_2} \cdot P_1A}{P_1Q_2} = \frac{\sin \widehat{P_1Q_2A}}{\sin \widehat{XQ_2B}} = \frac{\sin \widehat{BXQ_2} \cdot x_B}{BQ_2}$$

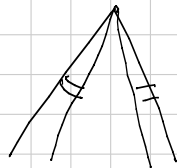
$$\frac{\sin \widehat{Q_1 A P_2} \cdot Q_1 A}{Q_1 P_2} = \frac{\sin \widehat{C \gamma P_2} \cdot \gamma C}{C P_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \widehat{P_1 A Q_2} \cdot P_1 A \cdot Q_1 P_2}{\sin \widehat{Q_1 A P_2} \cdot Q_1 A \cdot P_1 Q_2} = \frac{\sin \widehat{\beta \times \alpha_2} \cdot \alpha B \cdot C P_2}{\sin \widehat{C \gamma P_2} \cdot \gamma C \cdot \beta Q_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \widehat{\beta \times \alpha_2}}{\sin \widehat{C \gamma P_2}} = \frac{Q_1 P_2}{P_1 Q_2} = \frac{\widehat{P_2 P S}}{\widehat{S R Q_2}}$$



$$\frac{\sin \widehat{C A M}}{\sin \widehat{M A B}} = \frac{A B}{A C} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin \beta}$$



## SOLUZIONE ALTERNATIVA

$R, S, P, Q$  sono simmetriche rispetto ad una bisettrice

$$R, P_2, Q_2 \quad a = P_2 Q_2 \quad b = R Q_2 \quad c = R P_2$$

$$Q = R Q_1 \quad Q_1 = (c + \alpha, -\alpha, 0)$$

$$B = R P_1 \quad P_1 = (b + \beta, 0, -\beta)$$

$$P_1, P_2: x\beta + z(\beta + b) = 0$$

$$Q_1, Q_2: x\alpha + y(c + \alpha) = 0$$

$$A = (-(b + \beta)(c + \alpha), \alpha(b + \beta), \beta(c + \alpha))$$

$$\sum_A x = \alpha\beta - bc$$

$$A + B = Q_1 + Q_2$$

$$B = (\beta(c + \alpha)^2, -\alpha\beta(c + \alpha), -c^2(b + \beta))$$

$$C = (\alpha(b+\beta)^2, -\beta^2(c+\alpha), -\alpha\beta(b+\beta))$$

$$M = (b\beta(c+\alpha)^2 + \alpha c(b+\beta)^2, -b(c+\alpha)(\alpha\beta+bc), \\ , -c(b+\beta)(\alpha\beta+bc))$$

$$RM: z b(c+\alpha) - y c(b+\beta) = 0$$

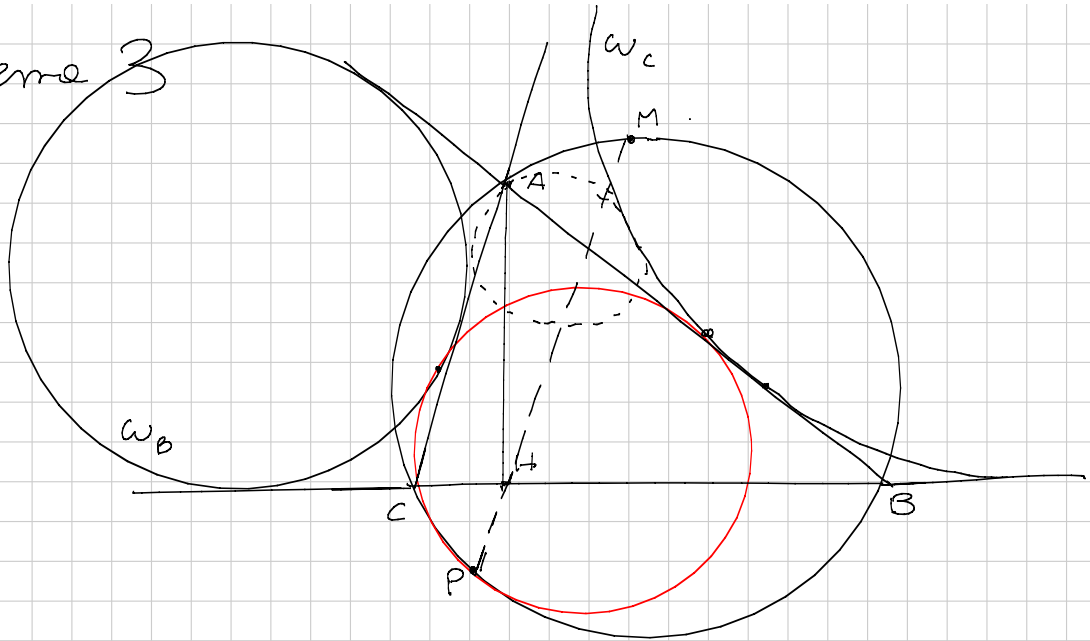
$$\sum_{c,y,z} \alpha^2 y z = (x+y+z)(bz)(b+\beta)$$

$$RS: bz(b+\beta) - cy(c+\alpha) = 0$$

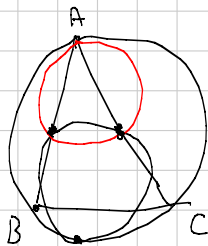
$$dz + ey = 0$$

$$b^2 e z + c^2 d y = 0$$

Problema 3

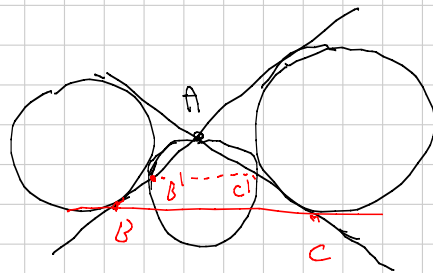


SIMILE NELLO SPIRITO:  
(ma non nella soluzione)



Consideriamo la def.  $\gamma$  che tangge  $(ABC)$ ,  $\omega_B, \omega_C$   
(l'altra)

Claim: tangge  $(ABC)$  in  $A$   
parallel tangent LEMMA



$\gamma'$ : passa per  $A$   
e tangge  $\omega_B, \omega_C$   
voglio che  $\gamma'$  tangge  $(ABC)$

o  $\gamma' \cap AB, AC = B', C'$   
basta che  $BC \parallel B'C'$

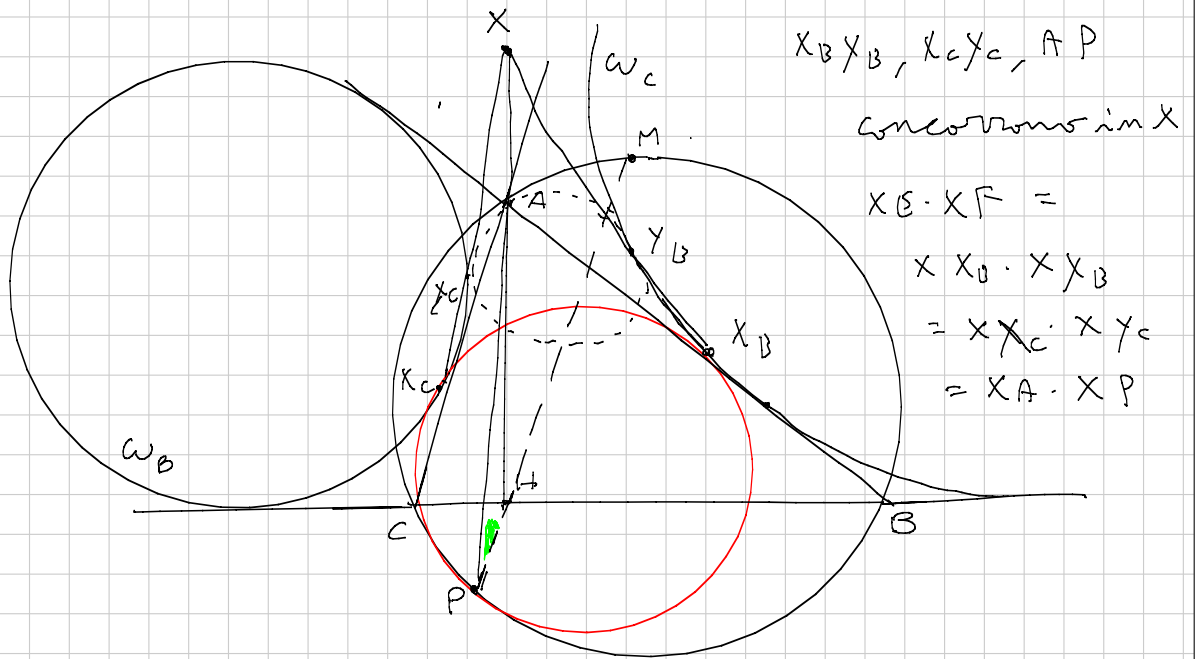
DIM.: esiste un'inversione + simmetrica nella bis.  $\widehat{BAC}$   
che scambi  $\omega_B$  e  $\omega_C$ ; sia essa  $\gamma$   
chi è  $\gamma(\gamma')$ ? in una retta tangente  
a  $\gamma(\omega_B), \gamma(\omega_C)$ , ovvero  $\omega_B, \omega_C$   
si vede che è  $BC$ .

allora  $C = \gamma(B')$  e  $B = \gamma(C')$

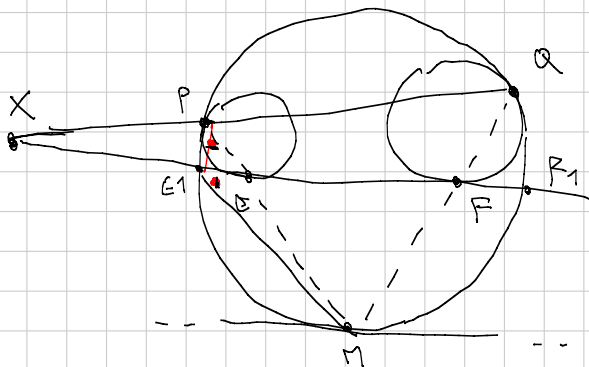
e dunque  $AB' \cdot AC = AC' \cdot AB$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB'}{AB} = \frac{AC'}{AC} \text{ come voluto } \square$$





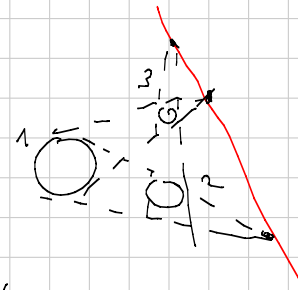
LEMMA (2) :



$PQRE$  è ciclo

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{\uparrow}{ME} \cdot \overset{\uparrow}{E_1 P} &\Rightarrow ME^2 = ME \cdot MP \\ \overset{\parallel}{E_1 P} &\parallel \\ MF_1^2 &= MF \cdot MQ \end{aligned}$$

MONGE :



$$\begin{aligned} ex(0_1, 0_2) & \\ ex(0_2, 0_3) & \sigma \quad in(0_2, 0_3) \\ ex(0_1, 0_3) & \quad in(0_1, 0_3) \end{aligned}$$

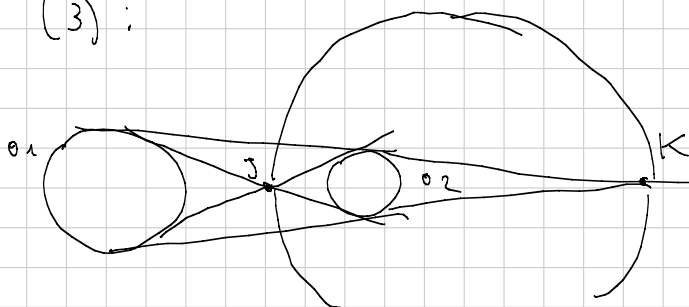
allineati

□

$AX_B X_B P, AX_C X_C P$  sono ciclici  
 oss:  $X$  trova il centro radicale di  $W_B, W_C, (ABC)$   
 in particolare  $X$  è il centro radicale di  $W_B, W_C$

IDEA: costruiamo un cerchio passante a  $W_B, W_C$   
 che passa per  $A, P$

LEMMA (3):



il cerchio  $(JK), (O_1), (O_2)$

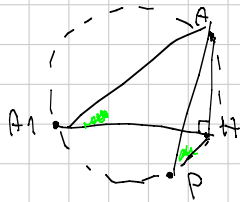
il luogo dei P r.c.  $\frac{\text{pow}_{(O_1)}(P)}{\text{pow}_{(O_2)}(P)} = \text{cost.}$

è un cerchio passante a  $(O_1), (O_2)$   
 (nel caso  $\text{cost.} = (r_1/r_2)^2$ ) □

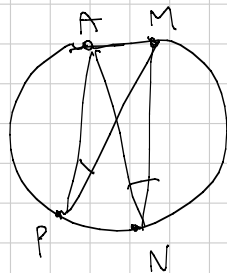
il centro di sim. esterna di  $w_B, w_C$   
 appartiene a  $BC$  e alla bisettrice esterna di  $\hat{BAC}$ .  
 Sia ora  $A_1$ . Allora  $(AA_1), w_B, w_C$  sono  
 concorrenti  $\Rightarrow P \in (A, A_1)$ .

Ma di certo  $H \in (A, A_1)$ .

$$\Rightarrow \hat{HPA} = \hat{HA_1A}$$



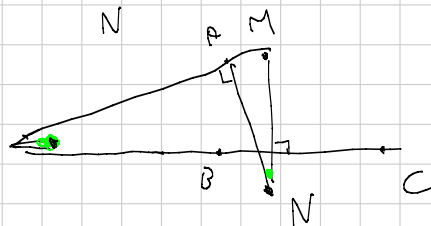
Se  $N$  è il punto medio dell'arco  $BC$  non  
 contenente  $A$ , vale  $\hat{MPA} = \hat{MNA}$

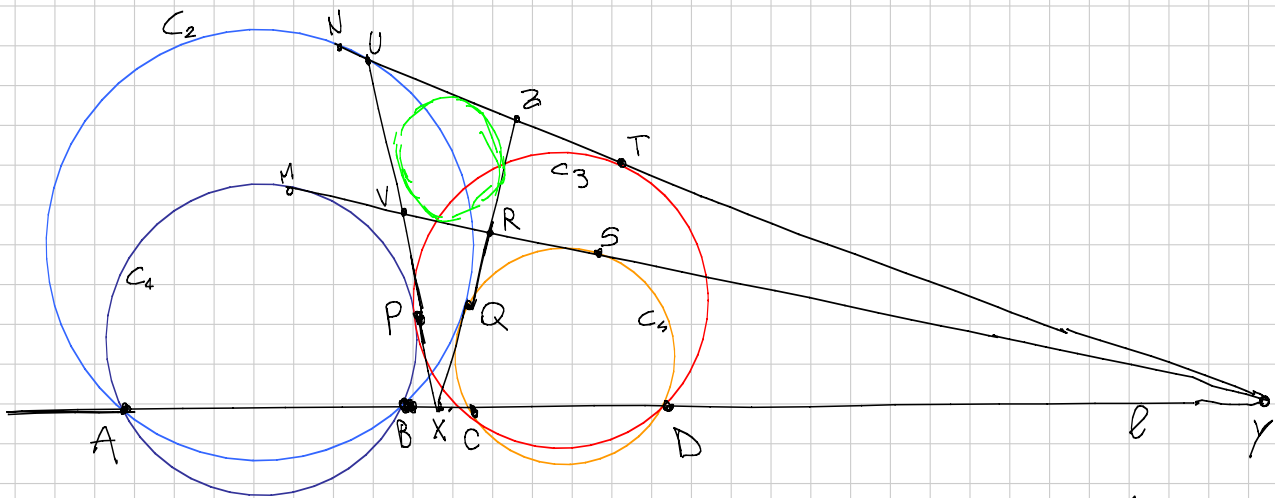


ma  $MN \perp BC$  (è l'asse)

$$\Rightarrow \hat{MNA} = \hat{MA_1A}$$

$\Rightarrow T.S.$





$$X = \text{tang}(C_1, C_3) \cap l$$

$$\text{pow}_{C_1}(X) = \text{pow}_{C_3}(X)$$

$$\text{pow}_{E_2}(X) = \text{pow}_{C_1}(X)$$

$$\begin{cases} XP = XQ \\ YS = YT \end{cases} \quad Y = \text{tang}(C_2, C_3) \cap l \quad \text{pow}_{C_3}(X) = \text{pow}_{E_2}(X)$$

$$XU - UP = XR - RQ$$

$$YU - UT = YR - RS$$

$$XU - YU = XR - YR \Rightarrow XU + YR = YU + XR$$

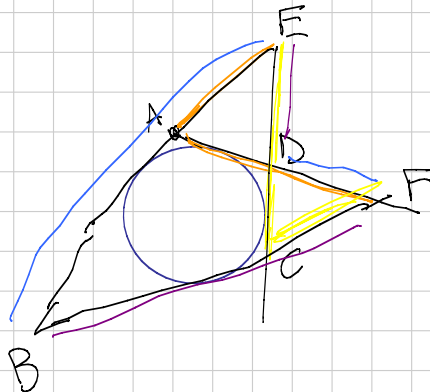
Si conclude che ZUVR è circoscrittibile a una circ.  
dal lemma finale.

$$YZ + ZN = YV + VM$$

$$XZ - ZQ = XV - VP$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZQ &= ZN \\ VP &= VM \end{aligned}$$

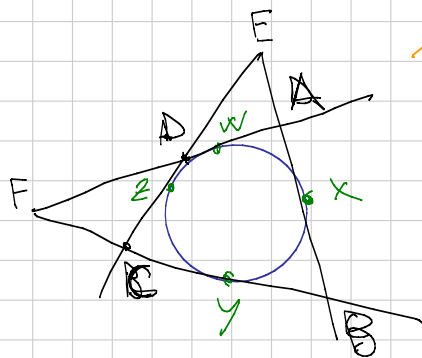
$$YZ + XZ = YV + XV$$



$$EA + AF = EC + CF \Leftrightarrow$$

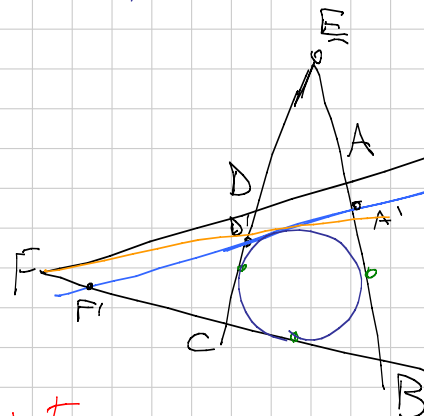
$ABC$  è circoscritta a  $\odot$

$$\Leftrightarrow EB + DF = DE + BF$$



$$EA + AF = FC + CE$$

$$\cancel{EX} - \cancel{XA} + \cancel{AW} + \cancel{WF} = \cancel{FY} - \cancel{YC} + \cancel{CE} + \cancel{ZE}$$



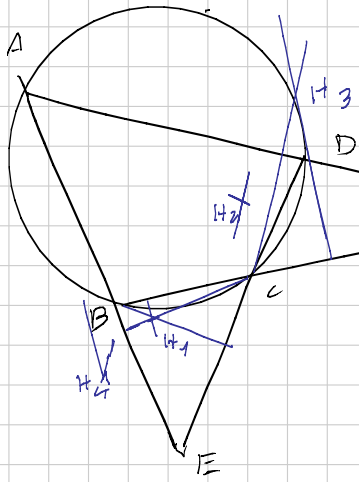
$$EA' + A'B' = F'C + CF$$

$$EA + AF = FC + CE$$

Non c'è tempo => esercizio.

# WC 2016 - GEOMETRIA (contesa)

Titolo nota



$$z = c + i\lambda(b-a)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$F \quad \lambda = \frac{z-c}{i(b-a)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z-c}{i(b-a)} &= \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{c}}{-i(\bar{b}-\bar{a})} = \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{c}}{-i\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{a}\right)} = \\ &= \frac{\bar{z}-\bar{c}}{i(b-a)} \cdot ab \end{aligned}$$

$$z_{CH_1}: z-c = (\bar{z}-\bar{c}) \cdot ab \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \bar{z} = \frac{z-c}{ab} + \bar{c}$$

$$z_{BH_1}: z-b = (\bar{z}-\bar{b}) \cdot cd$$

$$\frac{z-b}{cd} = \frac{z-c}{ab} + \bar{c} - \bar{b}$$

$$abz - ab^2 = cdz - c^2d + ab\bar{c}d - ab\bar{b}cd$$

$$z = \frac{ab^2 - c^2d + abd - acd}{ab - cd} = h_1$$

$$h_2 = \frac{a^2b - cd^2 + abc - bcd}{ab - cd}$$

$$h_3 = \frac{ad^2 - c^2b + abd - abc}{ad - bc}$$

$$h_4 = \frac{a^2d - cb^2 + acd - bcd}{ad - bc}$$

$$\text{Th: } |h_3 - h_1| = |h_2 - h_4|$$

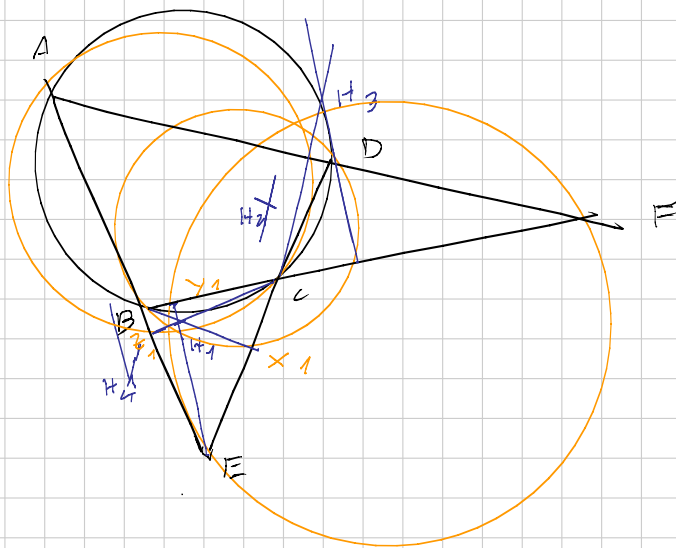
$$(h_3 - h_1)(\bar{h}_3 - \bar{h}_1) = ( \dots )$$

$$\text{HOPE} \rightsquigarrow h_3 - h_1 \stackrel{?}{=} h_2 - h_4$$

$$h_3 + h_4 \stackrel{?}{=} h_1 + h_2$$

$$\frac{(ab - cd)(a + b + c + d)}{(ab - cd)}$$

$$\frac{(ad - bc)(a + b + c + d)}{(ad - bc)}$$



PASSO 1  
 $w_1, w_2, w_3$   
 di diametri  
 $AC, BD, EF$

$\Downarrow$   
 $H_1$  ha la stessa  
 potenza rispetto a  
 $w_1, w_2, w_3$

$$\text{pow}_{w_3}(H_1) = H_1 Y_1 \cdot H_1 E$$

$$\text{pow}_{w_1}(H_1) = H_1 Z_1 \cdot H_1 C$$

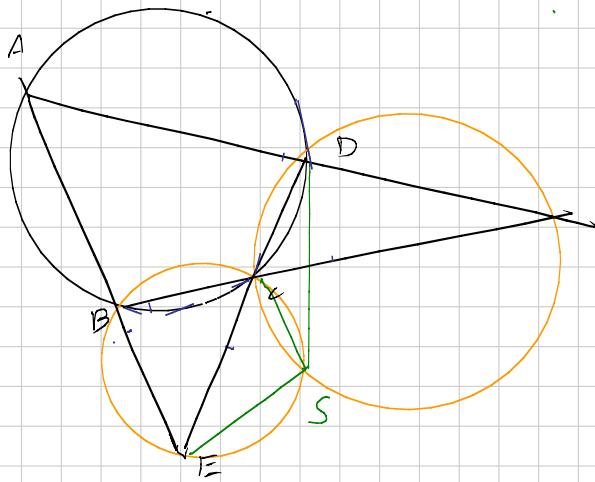
$$\text{pow}_{w_2}(H_1) = H_1 B \cdot H_1 X_1$$

-  $H_1 H_2 H_3 H_4 \rightarrow$  allineati

-  $w_1, w_2, w_3 \rightarrow$  coassiali

- "centri"  $\rightarrow$  allineati

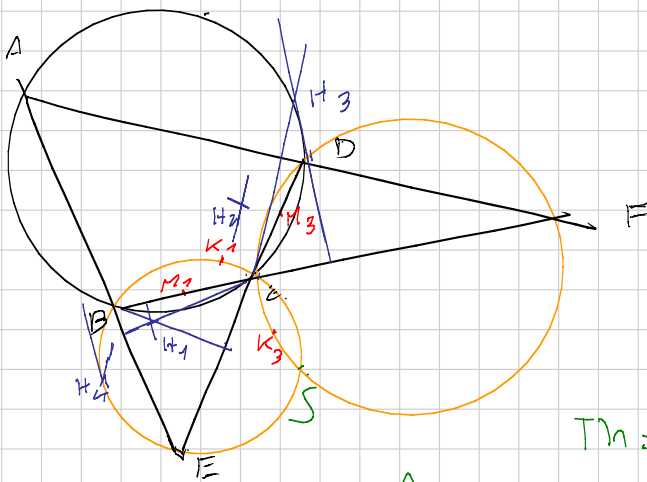




PASSO 2 (Miquel)

$(BCE), (CDF),$   
 $(BFA), (ADE)$

↓  
 concorrono in S



PASSO 3

$M_1 \rightarrow$  pt medio di BC

$K_1 \rightarrow$  simm di  $H_1$   
 risp a  $M_1$

$M_3, K_3$  analoghi

Th:  $K_1 K_3 S$  allineati

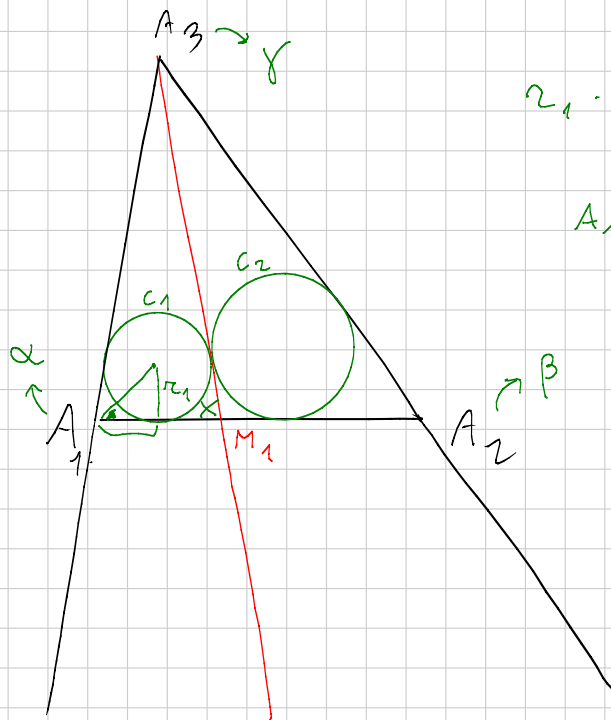
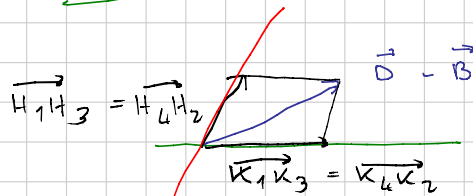
$$\hat{C}SK_1 = \hat{C}BK_1 = \hat{B}CH_1 = 90 - \hat{C}BE$$

$$\hat{C}SK_3 = \dots = 90 - \hat{C}DA$$

$S K_1 K_2 K_3 K_4$  allineati

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_3 - \vec{M}_1 &= \frac{\vec{H}_3 + \vec{K}_3}{2} - \frac{\vec{H}_1 + \vec{K}_1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\vec{H}_1 \vec{H}_3}{2} + \frac{\vec{K}_1 \vec{K}_3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{H}_1 \vec{H}_3 + \vec{K}_1 \vec{K}_3 = \vec{D} - \vec{B} = \vec{H}_4 \vec{H}_2 + \vec{K}_4 \vec{K}_2$$

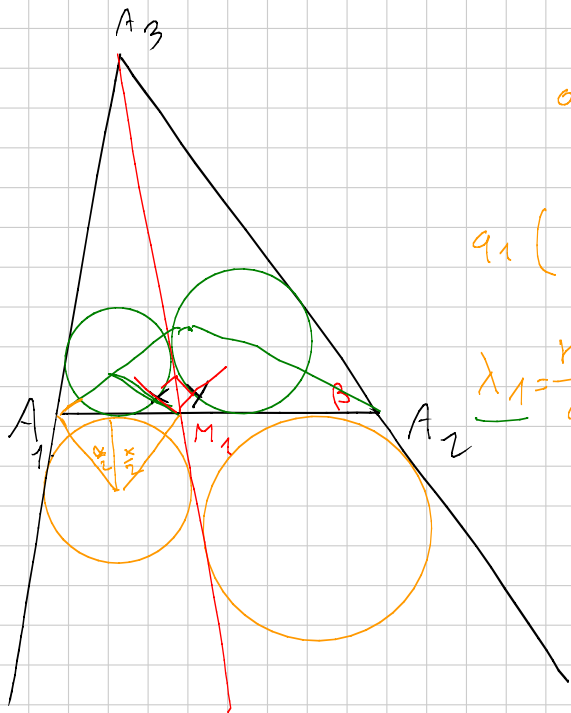


$$r_1 \cdot \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} + r_1 \cdot \cot \frac{\beta}{2} = A_1 M_1$$

$$A_1 M_1 = r_1 \left( \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cot \frac{\beta}{2} \right)$$

$$A_1 M_1 = r_1 \left( \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}} + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\beta}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= r_1 \left( \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$



$$q_1 = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + q_1 \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2} = A_1 M_1'$$

$$q_1 (A + x) = A_1 M_1 = r_1 \left( \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{r_1}{q_1} = \frac{A+x}{\frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{x}} = \underline{A \cdot x}$$

$$\lambda_2 = B - y$$

$$\boxed{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2} = 1}$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = A \cdot x \cdot B - y = A \cdot B = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\beta}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{t_3} = S_3$$

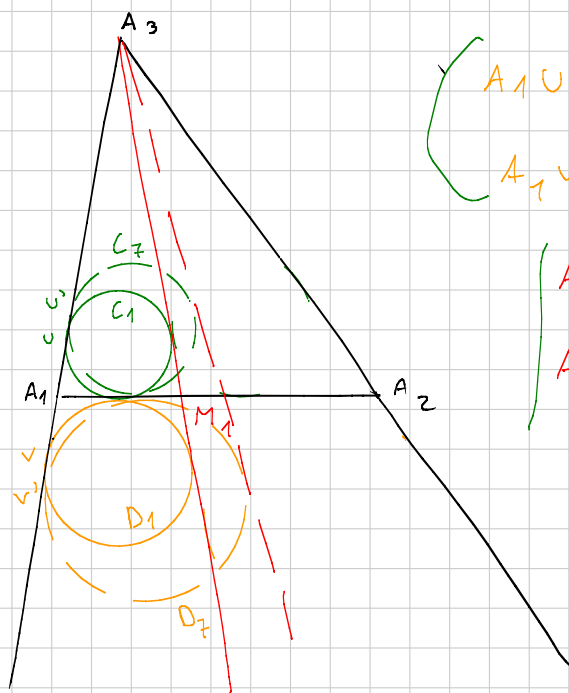
$$\lambda_2 = \frac{S_3}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{S_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{S_1}{S_3} \cdot \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 = \frac{S_2}{\lambda_3} = \frac{S_2 \cdot S_3}{S_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$$

$$\lambda_7 = \frac{S_2 \cdot S_3}{S_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda_4}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda_7} = \frac{S_2 \cdot S_3}{S_1} \cdot \frac{S_1}{S_2 \cdot S_3} \cdot \boxed{\lambda_1}$$



$$\left( \begin{array}{l} A_1 U' > A_1 U \\ A_1 V' > A_1 V \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} A_3 U' < A_3 U \\ A_3 V' > A_3 V \end{array} \right)$$

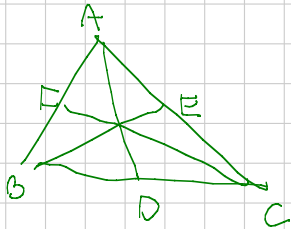
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{r_1}{q_1} = \frac{A_3 U}{A_3 V} \parallel \begin{array}{l} A_3 U > A_3 U' \\ A_3 V < A_3 V' \end{array}$$

$$\parallel \lambda_7 = \frac{r_7}{q_7} = \frac{A_3 U'}{A_3 V'} \quad \frac{A_3 U}{A_3 V} > \frac{A_3 U'}{A_3 V'}$$

ASSURDO



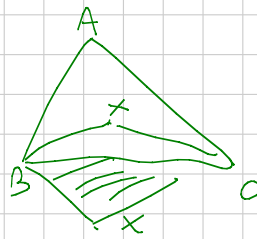
Soluzione esercizio 3



BARICENTRICHE

O circocentro  
I incentro

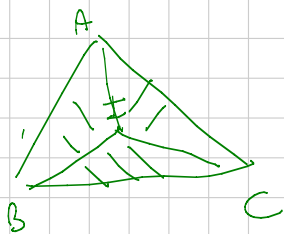
Th.  $N_{DEF} \in OI$



$$\left( \frac{[BXC]}{[BAC]} : \frac{[CXA]}{[BAC]} : \frac{[AXB]}{[BAC]} \right)$$

||

$$(d : d : d)$$



$$I = (a, b, c)$$

Es:

$$O = (a^2 S_A, b^2 S_B, c^2 S_C)$$

$$S_A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2} \text{ e analoghe}$$

$$H = (S_B S_C : S_A S_C : S_A S_B)$$

- Thread forum
- Paul Yiu, Introduction to the Geometry of Triangle
- Erwan Chen

Problema

$$O \quad G \quad X \quad I \#$$

Risolviamo il problema

$ON \perp$  asse radicale fra la circonferenza  
e Feuerbach  $\omega_{EF}$  ( $r_1$ )

$OI \perp$  asse radicale fra inscritta e circonferenza  
( $r_2$ )

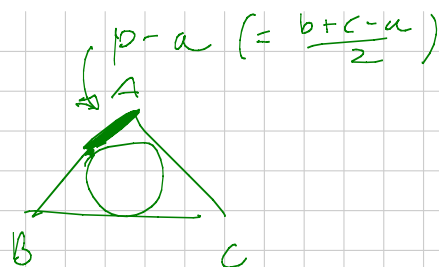
$$NGOI \Leftrightarrow r_1 // r_2$$

Oss.

Asse radicale fra  $\Gamma$  (circonferenza) e  $\gamma$  (angolo)

$$p x + q y + r z = 0$$

$\downarrow$              $\downarrow$              $\downarrow$   
 $\text{Pow}_A \gamma$      $\text{Pow}_B \gamma$      $\text{Pow}_C \gamma$



Asse radicale fra  $\Gamma$  e inscritta è

$$(p-a)^2 x + (p-b)^2 y + (p-c)^2 z = 0 \quad (L)$$

$$x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{«Ha all'infinito»}$$

//

Oss 2  $p x + q y + r z = 0$   
 $\omega = (q-r, r-p, p-q)$

$$\infty \subseteq = \left( (p-b)^2 - (p-c)^2 : cy c \right) \\ \left( a(c-b) : cy c \right) \leftarrow$$

Sia  $\frac{\alpha}{a}x + \frac{\beta}{b}y + \frac{\gamma}{c}z = 0$  l'equazione radicale  
fra  $\Gamma$  e Feuerbach

Th:  $\infty \subseteq \in (r)$

$$\sum_{cyc} \alpha(c-b) = 0$$

L'eq. della cfr in generale è

$$a^2yz + b^2xz + c^2xy + (x+y+z) \left( \frac{\alpha}{a}x + \frac{\beta}{b}y + \frac{\gamma}{c}z \right) = 0$$

- $D(0, b, c)$
- $E(a, 0, c)$
- $F(a, b, 0)$

- $M_{DEF} (a(b+c), b(a+c), c(a+b))$

- $M_{EF} (a(2a+b+c), b(a+c), c(a+b)) \leftarrow$
- "

- $a^2bc(a+c)(a+b) + b^2ac(2a+b+c)(a+b) + c^2ab($   
 $2a+b+c)(a+c) = 2(a+b)(a+c) [\alpha(2a+b+c) + \beta(a+c)$   
 $+ \gamma(a+b)] \neq 0$

$$\alpha(2a+b+c) + \beta(a+c) + \gamma(a+b) = P \quad \begin{matrix} \text{abc} \\ \text{bc} \\ \text{c} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{a+b} \\ \text{a+b+c} \\ \text{a+b+c} \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha(b+c) + \beta(a+2b+c) + \gamma(a+b) = Q \quad \begin{matrix} \text{c} \\ \text{c} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{a+b} \\ \text{a+b} \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha(b+c) + \beta(a+c) + \gamma(a+b+2c) = R \quad \begin{matrix} \text{c} \\ \text{c} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{a+b} \\ \text{a+b} \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} P & a+c & a+b \\ Q & a+2b+c & a+b \\ R & a+c & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix} (*)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2a+b+c & a+c & a+b \\ b+c & a+2b+c & a+b \\ b+c & a+c & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix} = 4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

solo sapere  
che il det  
è simmetrico in a

$$(*) \quad 2 [ P(b+c)(a+b+c) - Qc(a+c) - Rb(a+b) ]$$

$$\beta = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2a+b+c & P & a+b \\ b+c & Q & a+b \\ b+c & R & a+b+2c \end{pmatrix}}{4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)} = \frac{2 [ Q(c+a)(a+b+c) - \dots ]}{4(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)}$$

$$\text{Th } \Leftrightarrow \sum \alpha(b-c) = 0$$



$$\sum_{cyc} P(b+c)(b-c)(a+b+c) - Qc(b-c)(a+c) - Rb(b-c)(a+b) = 0$$



$$\sum_{cyc} P [ (b+c)(b-c)(a+b+c) - c(b-c)(a+c) - b(b-c)(a+b) ] = 0$$



$$\sum_{cyc} P (b^2 - c^2) (b+c) = 0$$

$$\sum_{cyc} (b+c)^2 (b^2 - c^2) [a(a+c)(a+b) + b(a+b)(2a+b+c) + c(a+c)(2a+b+c)] = 0$$

Vero!

Diagram illustrating the relationship between the circumradius  $r$ , the inradius  $r_a$ , and the altitude  $h_a$  from vertex  $A$  to the side  $BC$ . The distance from the circumcenter to the side  $BC$  is labeled  $q_a$ .

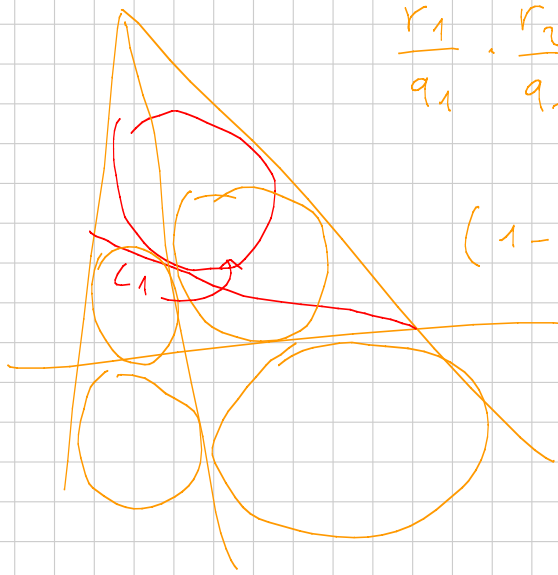
The diagram shows the following relationships:

$$\frac{r}{q_a} = 1 - 2 \frac{r}{h_a}$$

$$\frac{r}{q_a} = \frac{b+c-a}{b+c+a}$$

$$\frac{r}{h_a} = \frac{[IBC]}{[ABC]} = \frac{ar}{ar+br+cr} = \frac{a}{a+b+c}$$

$$\frac{b+c-a}{b+c+a} = 1 - 2 \frac{a}{a+b+c}$$



$$\frac{r_1}{q_1} \cdot \frac{r_2}{q_2} = \frac{r}{q_a}$$

$$\left(1 - 2 \frac{r_1}{h_a}\right) \left(1 - 2 \frac{r_2}{h_a}\right) = \left(1 - 2 \frac{r}{h_a}\right)$$

$$r_2 = h_a \cdot \frac{r - r_1}{h_a - 2r_1}$$

$$r_3 = h_b \cdot \frac{r - r_2}{h_b - 2r_2} =$$

$$= h_b \frac{r_1 (h_a - 2r)}{2r_1 (h_a - h_b) + h_a (h_b - 2r)}$$

$$r_4 = h_c \cdot \frac{r - r_3}{h_c - 2r_3}$$

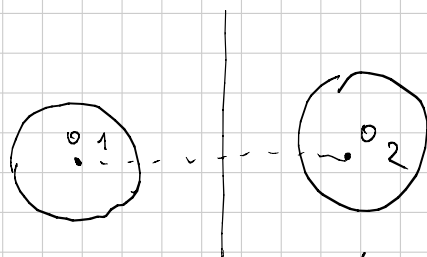
$$r_4 = \frac{h_a h_c (h_b - 2r) (r - r_1)}{h_a h_c (h_b - 2r) + 2r_1 (h_a h_c + h_b (2r - h_a - h_c))}$$

$$r_1 \rightarrow r_0 \rightarrow r_{-1} \rightarrow r_{-2}$$

$r_{-2} \stackrel{?}{=} r_4$  ci basta che  $r_4$  simmetrico  $h_a, h_c$

SOL. ALTERNATIVA 3

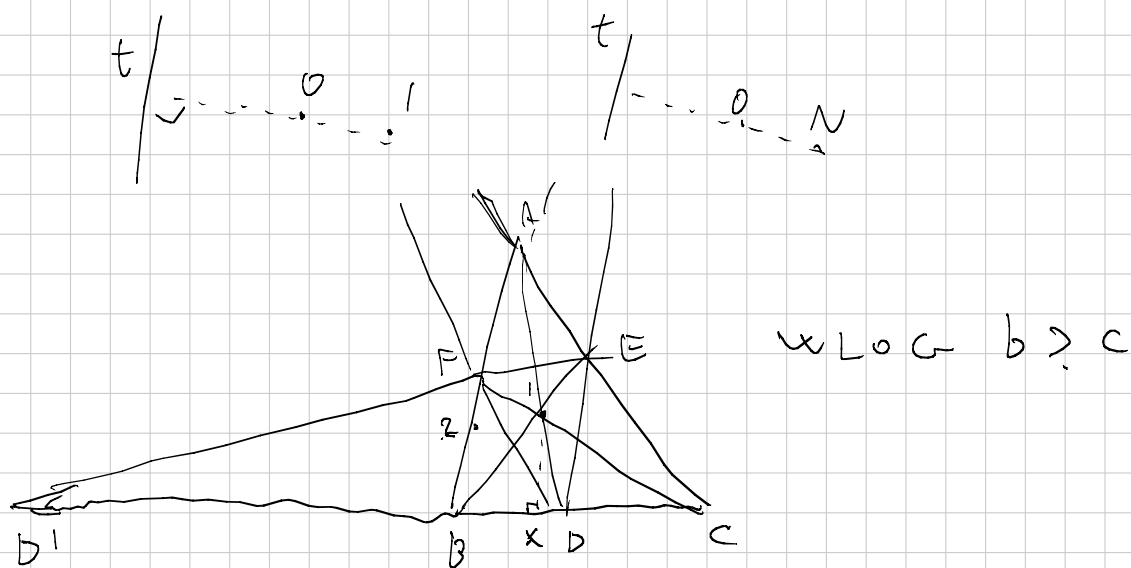
LEMMA:



$$P : \text{pow}_{(O_1)}(P) - \text{pow}_{(O_2)}(P) \\ \equiv \text{cost.}$$

(Le cost. = 0 è l'asse rad.)

in GEN. è una retta  $\perp$  a  $O_1O_2$



$$BD' = \frac{ac}{b-c} \quad \text{perché } (BCDD') = -1$$

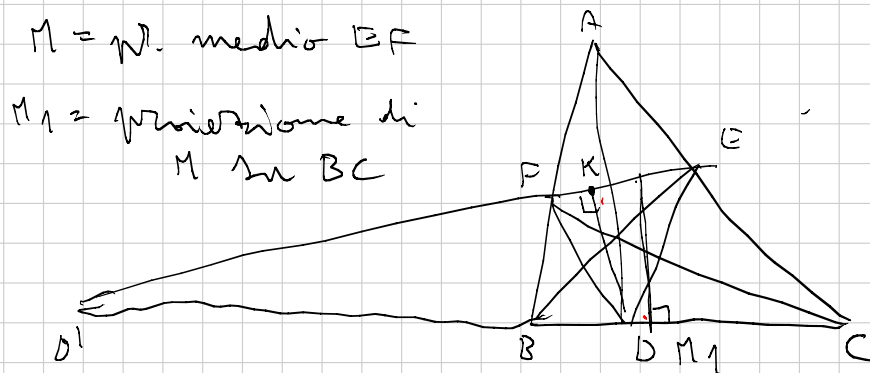
$$BD = \frac{ac}{b+c}$$

$$\text{pow}_{(0)}(D') = b'B \cdot D'C = \frac{a^2bc}{(b-c)^2}$$

$$\text{pow}_{(1)}(D') = D'X^2 = \left( \frac{2ac}{2(b-c)} + \frac{(b-c)(a+c-b)}{2(b-c)} \right)^2$$

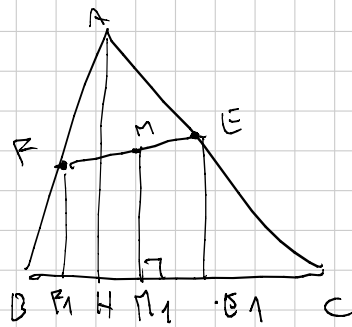
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a(b+c)}{b-c} - (b-c) \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pow}_{(c1)}(D') - \text{pow}_{(b)}(D') &= \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a^2(b+c)^2}{(b-c)^2} + (b-c)^2 - 2a(b+c) - \frac{4a^2bc}{(b-c)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (a^2 + (b-c)^2 - 2a(b+c)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2ab - 2bc - 2ca) \\
 \Rightarrow \overline{D'E'F'} \perp OI &\text{ per il LEMMA}
 \end{aligned}$$



$DM_1MK$  ciclico  
 $\Rightarrow D'K \cdot D'M = D'D \cdot D'M_1 = \text{pow}_{(c1)}(D')$

$$D'D = BD' + BD = \frac{2abc}{(b+c)(b-c)}$$



$$BM_1 = \frac{BF_1 + BE_1}{2} = \frac{BF_1 + (BC - CE_1)}{2}$$

$$BF_1 = BH \cdot \frac{a}{a+b}$$

perché  $\frac{BF_1}{BH} = \frac{BF}{BA} = \frac{a}{a+b}$

$$BH = c \cdot \cos \beta = c \cdot \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$\Rightarrow BF_1 = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2(a+b)}$$

$$BM_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2a(a+c)(a+b)}{2(a+c)(a+b)} + \frac{(a+c)(a^2 + c^2 - b^2) - (a+b)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{2(a+c)(a+b)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{\quad}_a + \frac{(b-c)(a+b+c)^2}{2(a+c)(a+b)} \right)$$

$\sim BF_1 - CE_1$

$$\Rightarrow D'M_1 = D'B + BM_1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2a(a+c)(a+b)}{2(a+c)(a+b)} + \frac{(b-c)(a+b+c)^2}{2(a+c)(a+b)} \right) + \left( \frac{ac}{b-c} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^1 M_1 \cdot D^1 D &= \frac{abc \left( (b-c) \left( 2a \overbrace{(a+c)(a+b)} + (b-c)(a+b+c)^2 \right) \right)}{2(a+c)(a+b)(b+c)(b-c)^2} \\
 &\quad + \frac{abc}{m} \left( 4ac \overbrace{(a+c)(a+b)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{abc}{m} \left( 2a \overbrace{(a+b)(a+c)(a+b)} + (b-c)^2 (a+b+c)^2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pow}_{(N)}(D^1) - \text{Pow}_{(O)}(D^1) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{abc}{2(a+c)(a+b)(b+c)(b-c)^2} \left[ m - 2a \overbrace{(a+c)(a+b)(b+c)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{abc(a+b+c)^2}{2(a+c)(a+b)(b+c)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{D^1 E^1 F^1} \perp ON \Rightarrow O, I, N \text{ allineati.}$$

Titolo nota

WC 2016 TdN

N4

- $f(n)$  CHE VALORI ASSUME mod  $p$ ?

$$p|ab \rightarrow p|a \vee p|b$$

$$f(n)^2 - f(n) \equiv 0(p) \rightarrow f(n) \equiv 0(p) \vee f(n) - 1 \equiv 0(p)$$

$$f(n) \equiv 0(p) \vee f(n) \equiv 1(p)$$

$$f(0) \equiv 0(p) \quad f(1) \equiv 1(p)$$

LEMMA

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv 0(p) \Leftrightarrow p-1 \nmid k$$

$$k \geq 1$$

$$\equiv -1(p) \text{ ALTRIMENTI}$$



ESISTE UN GENERATORE mod  $p$   
 $\exists y \mid \text{ord}_p(y) = p-1.$

$$y^k \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \forall 1 \leq k \leq p-2$$

$$x \mapsto y \cdot x \quad a \mapsto y \cdot a$$

$$b \mapsto y \cdot b$$

$$\exists y \cdot a \equiv y \cdot b \pmod{p} \quad p \mid y(a-b) \quad p \nmid y$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{p}$$

$$1 \leq k \leq p-2 \quad \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} (yx)^k \pmod{p}$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv y^k \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^k \pmod{p}$$

$$x^k \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$(x^k - 1) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} x^k \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$p-1 \mid k \rightarrow x^k \equiv 1 \Leftrightarrow (x, p) = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv p-1 \pmod{p}$$

PER  
FERMAT  
 $x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (x, p) = 1$

$$x^{k+p-1} \equiv x^k \pmod{p} \quad \text{PER } k \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \text{SE } 1 \leq k \leq p-2$$

||| POSSO SOSTITUIRLO mod p

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^{k+p-1} \equiv \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

IN GENERALE:

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} x^{n(p-1)+k} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Con  $p-1 \nmid k$ .

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} f(x) \pmod{p}$$

SUPPONIAMO  $\deg f < p-1$

$$f(x) = a_{p-2} x^{p-2} + a_{p-3} x^{p-3} + \dots + a_0$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} f(x) = \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} a_i x^i \right) + \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} a_0 \pmod{p}$$

$\uparrow$   $f(x)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \left( \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} a_i x^i \right) + \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} a_0 \pmod{p}$$

LEMMA

DATO CHE  $i \leq p-2$

E  $i \geq 1$  ALLORA

$$\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} a_i x^i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p-2} \left( 0 \right) + \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \left( \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} a_0 \right) \pmod{p}$$

$\parallel$

$$0 \pmod{p}$$

$\leftarrow p \cdot a_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

CONCLUSIONE:  $\sum_{x=0}^{p-1} f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

$$f(x) \equiv 0 \vee f(x) \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \forall x$$

$$f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1. \quad \bar{F} \equiv f \pmod{p}$$

$$f(0) + f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(p-1) \leq 0 +$$

$$f(1) + \dots + f(p-1) \leq p-1$$

$$b \text{ VALORI} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad 1 \leq b \leq p-1$$

$$0 \equiv \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} f(x) \equiv b \pmod{p} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SE deg } p < p-1 \\ \text{ASSURDO!} \\ b \neq 0 \pmod{p} \end{array}$$

PERCIÒ deg  $f \geq p-1$ .

UN ESEMPIO:  $f(x) = x^{p-1}$

PER FERMAT  $\equiv 0, 1 \pmod{p}$

N 6

IDEA: CONSIDERIAMO  $x$  TALE CHE  
 $\text{ord}_p(x) = q$  CON  $q$  PRIMO GRANDE.

LEMMA:  $\forall q$  PRIMO ESISTONO  
 INFINITI PRIMI  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$ .

OSSERVAZIONE:

SE  $p \mid 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^{q-1} \rightarrow p \equiv q$  OPPURE  
 $p \mid p-1$ .

$$(x^q - 1) = (x - 1)(1 + x + \dots + x^{q-1})$$

SE  $p \mid 1 + x + \dots + x^{q-1} \rightarrow x^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

ORA:

IN GENERALE SE  
 $x^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$   
 $\text{ord}_p(x) \mid n$

$$\bullet \text{ord}_p(x) \mid p-1$$

$$\bullet \text{ord}_p(x) \mid q \begin{cases} \text{ord}_p(x) = q \rightarrow q \mid p-1 \\ \text{ord}_p(x) = 1 \rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\overset{q \text{rd}}{x^q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$p \mid 1+x+\dots+x^{q-1} \rightarrow p \mid q \rightarrow p=q$$

SUPPONIAMO ESISTA UN NUMERO FINITO DI  
 $p \mid n \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$  (OPPURE ZERO)

$$\text{E CONSIDERIAMO: } S = \left( \prod_{p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}} p \right) \cdot q$$

$$\text{OPPURE } S = q \quad \text{SE NON CI SONO } p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$$

$$1 + s + s^2 + s^3 + \dots + s^{q-1} > 1$$

PERCHÉ  $s \geq q$ .

HA DEI FATTORI PRIMI.  $\rightarrow$  PONIAMO PUNO DI ESSI MA:

$$- \text{SE } p \mid s \rightarrow p \nmid 1 + s + \dots + s^{q-1}$$

$$s \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \rightarrow 1 + s + \dots + s^{q-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

- SE  $p \mid s$  : ALLORA  $p = q$  O PERVE

$$p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}.$$

ASSUNDO!

$\downarrow$   
 $p$  DIVIDEBBE  
 $s$ .

PRENDIAMO  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$  E SIA  $\alpha$  UN  
 ELEMENTO DI ORDINE  $q \pmod{p}$ .



VOLLIAMO DIMOSTRARE CHE  $\alpha$  È LIBERO  
DA  $p$  PER  $p \supset \mathbb{C}$  DOVE  $\mathbb{C}$  È COSTANTE

$$\alpha^q - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO ESISTANO  $i, j, k$   
TALI CHE  $p \mid \alpha^i + \alpha^j - \alpha^k$

$$\alpha^i + \alpha^j \equiv \alpha^k \pmod{p}$$

SUPPONIAMO  $i \leq j$

$$\alpha^i (1 + \alpha^{j-i}) \equiv \alpha^k \pmod{p}$$

ELEVIAMO ALLA  $q$ .

$$\alpha^{iq} (1 + \alpha^{j-i})^q \equiv \alpha^{kq} \pmod{p}$$

$\alpha^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 
 $\equiv 1$

$$(1 + \alpha^{j-i})^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Vogliamo supporre  $0 \leq j-i \leq q-1$ .

$$\alpha^{j-i} \equiv \alpha^{j-i-q} \quad \text{perché } \alpha^{-q} \equiv (\alpha^q)^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Quindi se  $j-i \geq q$ , allora  $\alpha^{j-i} \equiv \alpha^{j-i-q} \pmod{p}$ . A  $j-i$  posso togliere  $q$ .

Per ciò poniamo  $j-i = n$  con  $0 \leq n \leq q-1$ .

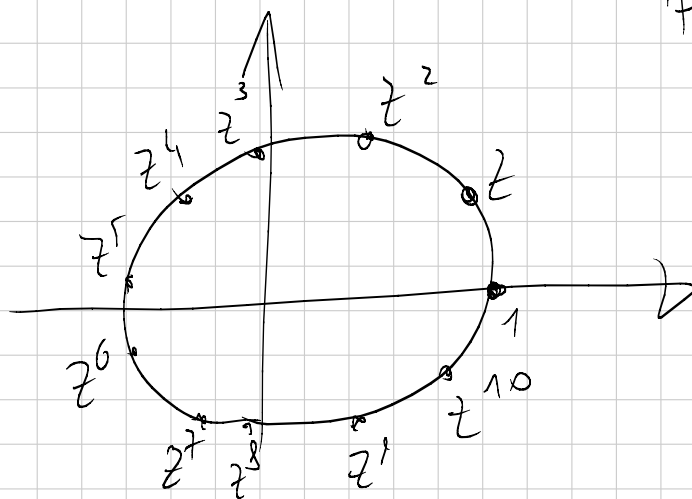
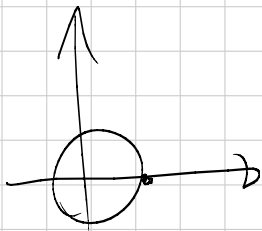
$$\alpha^q - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$(\alpha^n + 1)^q - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \text{con } 0 \leq n \leq q-1$$

$X^q - 1$  E  $(X^N + 1)^q - 1$  NON HANNO  
RADICI COMUNI IN  $\mathbb{C}$ .

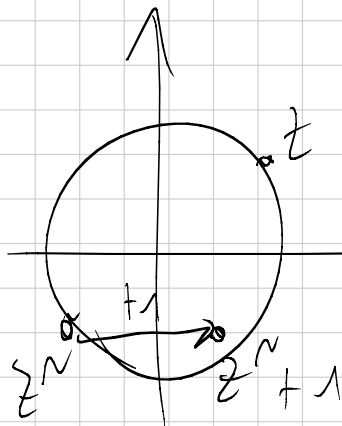
SUPPONIAMO:  $\begin{cases} z^q - 1 = 0 \rightarrow |z| = 1 \\ (z^N + 1)^q - 1 = 0 \rightarrow |z^N + 1| = 1 \end{cases}$

$z^N$  DOVE STA?



PER  $q=11$

$z^N$  SARA  
IN UNO DI  
QUESTI VERTICI.



$$a + ib$$

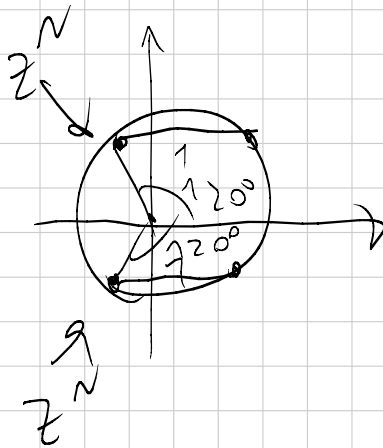
$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$(a+1) + ib \rightarrow$$

$$(a+1)^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$a^2 = (a+1)^2 \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$z^3 = 1$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = 1$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = 1$$

$$(z^N)^3 = 1 \quad \wedge \quad z^9 = 1.$$

ORA: SE  $0 < 3 \leq 9$   $N < 9$  ALLORA

$3 \leq 9$  E  $3 \nmid N$  SONO COPRIMI.

$N \neq 0$ .

$$3 < 9, N < 9 \Rightarrow (z^N, z^9) = 1$$

$$z^{3N} = 1 \quad z^9 = 1$$

$$\exists a, b \quad 3Na - 9b = 1$$

$$1 = \frac{(z^{3N})^a}{(z^9)^b} = z^{3Na - 9b} = z$$

$$1^9 - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(1^2 + 1)^9 - 1 = 0 \quad \times$$

$$N=0 \quad \begin{cases} x^q - 1 = 0 \\ z^q - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{NO SOLUZIONE}$$

PERCIÒ  $x^q - 1$  E  $(x^{N+1})^q - 1$  SONO  
 COPRIMI  $\forall 0 \leq N \leq q-1$ .

QUINDI ESISTONO PER BÉZOUT

POLINOMI A COEFFICIENTI INTERI  $f_n(x)$   
 E  $g_n(x)$  TALI CHE

$$f_n(x) (x^q - 1) + g_n(x) \left( (x^{N+1})^q - 1 \right) = C_n$$

CON  $C_n$  INTERO POSITIVO

PERCIÒ VALUTANDO IN  $\alpha$ :

$$f_n(x) (x^q - 1) + g_n(x) ((x^n + 1)^q - 1) = C_n$$

$$p \mid x^q - 1, \quad p \mid (x^n + 1)^q - 1 \rightarrow p \mid C_n$$

PERCIÒ  $p \leq C_n$

ALLORA, DATO I  $C_n$  NON DIPENDONO DA  $p$   
MA SOLO DA  $q$ , IN PARTICOLARE  
 $\max \{C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{q-1}\}$  DIPENDE SOLO

DA  $q$ . MA  $p \leq \max \{C_0, \dots, C_{q-1}\}$

$n \in q$  NON DIPENDONO DA  $p$  PERCHÉ

$$0 \leq n \leq q-1$$

ASSURDO! MI BASTA PRENDERE  $p > \max$

**N5**

Idea fondamentale:

$$n = (p_1 p_2 \dots p_k)^A$$

$$m = p_1^{b_1} p_2^{b_2} \dots p_k^{b_k}$$

$$b_i < A$$

$$\phi(n) \leftrightarrow \phi\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$$

Qual è la relazione?

$$\phi(n) = (p_1 p_2 \dots p_k)^{A-1} (p_1-1) \dots (p_k-1)$$

$$\frac{n}{m} = p_1^{A-b_1} \dots p_k^{A-b_k}$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{n}{m}\right) = p_1^{A-b_1-1} \dots p_k^{A-b_k-1} (p_1-1) \dots (p_k-1)$$

$$\phi\left(\frac{n}{m}\right) = \frac{\phi(n)}{m}$$

Secondo passo.

$$n = (p_1 \dots p_k)^A$$

Altro primo:  $q \neq p_1, \dots, p_k$

tale che  $q-1$  sia "del tipo precedente"

$$q-1 = p_1^{b_1} \dots p_k^{b_k}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\phi\left(\frac{n \cdot q}{q-1}\right) &= \phi\left(\frac{n}{q-1}\right) \phi(q) \\ &= \frac{\phi(n)}{q-1} \cdot (q-1) = \phi(n)\end{aligned}$$

$x$  abbastanza grande:

Voglio che siano almeno 2016  
numeri primi  $q$

$$x < q < 2x$$

$\{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$  = numeri primi  $< x$

$$n = (p_1 \dots p_k)^A$$

con  $A$  abbastanza grande:  
tutti i numeri  $< x$  sono divisori di  $n$ .

$$\frac{n}{q-1} \cdot q$$

Perché  $\frac{q-1}{2} < x$   $q-1$  ha solo fattori  
primi  $< x$

Uso la formula

$$\phi\left(\frac{n}{q-1} \cdot q\right) = \frac{\phi(n)}{q-1} \cdot (q-1) = \phi(n)$$

$$S = \{11, 13, 17, 19, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 61, 71\}$$

$$|S| = 11$$

$$2^{11} > 2016$$

$$n = (2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7)^A$$

$$n \rightarrow n \quad \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ q \in T \end{array} \quad \frac{q}{q-1}$$

T  $\subseteq$  S

## WC 2016 - MISCELLANEA

Titolo nota

27/01/2016

$$\boxed{M3} \quad f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad f(m + f(m)) + f(m) = f(m) + f(3m) + 2000$$

$$f\left(m + \frac{f(m)}{a}\right) = f(m) + \frac{f(3m) - f(m)}{b} + 2000$$

In generale:  $f(m+a) = f(m) + b \rightsquigarrow f(ka) = f(0) + kb \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$   
(inclusione avanti e indietro)

Bruttalmente:  $f$  sulla succ.  $ka$  va all'infinito come  $f(x) \sim \frac{b}{a}x$

$\rightsquigarrow$  Fisso  $m_1 \rightsquigarrow$  ottengo  $a_1$  e  $b_1$        $\rightsquigarrow \frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2} = c$   
Fisso  $m_2 \rightsquigarrow$  "       $a_2$  e  $b_2$

$\rightsquigarrow$  fatto su tutti gli  $m \rightsquigarrow \boxed{f(3m) - f(m) + 2000 = c f(m)}$

Uso la relazione con  $a_1, b_1$        $f(ka_1) = f(0) + kb_1$        $k = a_2$   
 $a_2, b_2$        $f(ka_2) = f(0) + kb_2$        $k = a_1$

$a_2 b_1 = a_1 b_2 \rightsquigarrow$  se posso dividere ottengo  $\frac{b_1}{a_1} = \frac{b_2}{a_2} = c \in \mathbb{Q}$

Devo poter dividere  $\rightarrow$  posso  $c = \frac{b_1}{a_1}$  e voglio dir. che  $b_2 = ca_2$

A meno di cambiare  $c$  sappiamo che  $\boxed{f(3m) = (c+1)f(m) - 2000}$

$$f(m + f(m)) = f(m) + c f(m)$$

$\boxed{\text{Aparente}}$   $f(3m) = \alpha f(m) - 2000 \rightsquigarrow$

$$f(3^k m) = \alpha^k f(m) - 2000 \frac{\alpha^k - 1}{\alpha - 1}$$

Mettiamo anche che  $\alpha = 3 \rightsquigarrow \boxed{f(m + f(m)) = f(m) + 2f(m)}$

Tutte le funzioni  $f(x) = 2x + b$  risolvono, ma NON sono le uniche

$\boxed{m30}$   $f(f(m)) = f(0) + 2f(m) \rightsquigarrow f(x) = 2x + f(0) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $n = f(k) \rightsquigarrow f(f(k) + f(m)) = 2f(k) + 2f(m) + f(0) \quad f(x) = 2x + f(0)$   
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}$

Ci sono soluzioni non rette, ad esempio

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{se } x \text{ è pari} \\ 2x+6 & \text{se } x \text{ è dispari} \end{cases}$$

Conclusioni: serve iterazione tra

$$f(3^k m) = \alpha^k f(m) - 2000 \frac{\alpha^k - 1}{\alpha - 1} \quad e$$

$$f(m + f(m)) = f(m) + (\alpha - 1) f(m) \rightsquigarrow f(m + \alpha f(m)) = f(m) + (\alpha - 1) \alpha f(m)$$

$$f(3^k m) = f(3^k m - m + m) = f(m + \underbrace{(3^k - 1)m}_{\text{se fosse multiplo di un qualche } f(m)})$$

$$\alpha^k f(m) - 2000 \frac{\alpha^k - 1}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$= f(m) + (\alpha - 1) (3^k - 1)m$$

Come concluso: scelgo  $m$  quasi a caso, e poi scelgo  $k$  in modo tale che

$$(3^k - 1) \text{ sia multiplo di } f(m)$$

Questo è possibile poiché  $f(m)$  non sia multiplo di 3.

Procedura diretta:

→ scelgo  $m$  t.c.  $3 \nmid f(m)$

→ scelgo  $k$  t.c.  $(3^k - 1)$  è multiplo di  $f(m)$

→ con progressioni arit. e geom. trovo  $f(x) = Ax + B \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$

→ sostituisco e trovo  $A$  e  $B$   $f(x) = 2x + 1000$

Ⓜ)  $\varphi(n) =$  più grande primo di  $n$

$$\varphi(n^4 + u^2 + 1) = \varphi((u+1)^4 + (u+1)^2 + 1)$$

Fattorizzazione !!  $u^4 + u^2 + 1 = (n^2 + n + 1)(n^2 - n + 1)$   
 $(n-1)^2 + (n-1) + 1$

$$P_k = \varphi(k^2 + k + 1)$$

$$P_k = \max \{ P_k, P_{k-1} \}$$

$$P_{(k+1)^2} = \max \{ P_{k+1}, P_k \}$$

Se per caso fosse  $P_k \geq P_{k-1}$  e  $P_k \geq P_{k+1}$ , allora  $k$  è Ok 😊

Ni servono  $\infty$  piti di "massimo locale" per  $P_k$



Basta escludere che  $P_k$  sia

- definitivamente, strett. decrescente (assurdo)
- " " " crescente (assurdo perché  $P_k = \max \{ P_k, P_{k-1} \}$ )

a)  $(a^2+1)(a+1)^2+1 = ((a^2+a+1)^2+1)$  e la conclusione è la stessa

$P_k = \varphi(k^2+1)$  e come prima.

### Solus. alternative

$$\textcircled{1} (a^2+1) = 2(b^2+1) \rightsquigarrow \text{Pell} \quad a^2 - 2b^2 = 1$$

Sia  $p$  il massimo primo  $x^2+1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

ha soluzioni perché  $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$  per i soliti motivi

Ha 2 soluzioni minori di  $p$ . dette  $x$  e  $y$  queste soluz per forza

$$\varphi(x^2+1) = \varphi(y^2+1) = p$$

Se fosse  $\{x, y\} = \{a, b\}$ , allora  $atb = x+y = p$

Quindi Ok se la Pell ha  $\infty$  soluzioni con  $atb$  non primo.  
 (si può anche con  $atb$  multiplo di  $s$ )

$$a^2 - 2b^2 = 1$$

$$(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^k (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^k = 1$$

"

$$(a_k + b_k \sqrt{2})(a_k - b_k \sqrt{2})$$

$$a_{k+1} = \dots a_k + \dots b_k$$

$$b_{k+1} = \dots b_k + \dots a_k$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \varphi \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad x^2 + 1 \equiv y^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi} \quad 0 < x < y < \varphi$$

$$\varphi(x^2 + 1) = \varphi(y^2 + 1) = \varphi \quad \text{spero che } \varphi((p+x)^2 + 1) = \varphi$$

$$\text{Sia } q = \varphi((p+x)^2 + 1) \quad \text{vomei tanto che } \boxed{p+x < q}$$

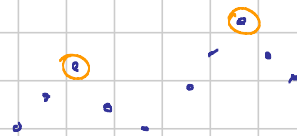
Se fosse vero, allora

$$\begin{aligned} (p+x)^2 + 1 &\geq 2pq > 2p(p+x) \\ \cancel{p^2} + \cancel{2px} + x^2 + 1 &> \cancel{2p^2} + \cancel{2px} \quad \text{Assurda} \end{aligned}$$

Considero  $p+x-q$ . Questo è  $< x$ . Se è negativo, allora ok.  
Se è positivo, allora

$$(p+x-q)^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{q}$$

Allora ---- Ad ogni  $x$  pari associa  $\varphi(x^2+1)$ . Questa successione assume infiniti valori. Prendo  $x$  in maniera tale che  $\varphi(x)$  sia massimo tra tutti i valori visti fino a quel momento



Se  $x$  è di questo tipo, non può esistere un numero  $0 < p+x-q < x$  tale che

$$\varphi((p+x-q)^2 + 1) = q > \varphi$$

**M2** Fatto generale 1: in  $n \cdot 2^m$  passaggi posso ordinare un vettore lungo  $2^m$ . MERGE SORT

(Faccio 2 pile, ordino dalle 2 parti, e poi metto insieme togliendone uno per volta:

$$S(k+1) = 2S(k) + 2^{k+1} \quad \leadsto \quad k \cdot 2^k$$

(a) da cui  $4 \cdot n \cdot 2^m$

Cui  $n \cdot 2^m = 2m \cdot 2^{m-1}$  passaggi di ordine  $\leq \dots$  poi chiedo disug. opposte su ogni coppia consecutiva

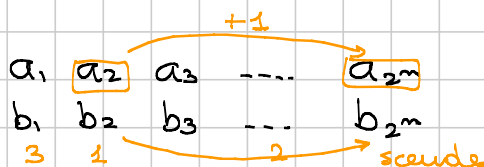
(b) Idea: prendo 2 successioni che sono permutazioni della stessa

$$\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2^m\}$$

Quanti sono?  $(2^m)!$

Quante sono le possibili risposte?  $2^{n \cdot 2^{m-1}} < (2^m)!$   
*si dimostra*

$\leadsto$  esistono due permutazioni che avrebbero le stesse risposte



Voglio: modificare la 1<sup>a</sup> ottenendo una succ.  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{2^m}$  che ottiene le stesse risposte di  $a_k$  e  $b_k$  e ha 2 elementi uguali.

Esistono due indici  $i$  e  $j$  t.c.

$$a_j = a_i + 1 \quad \text{ma} \quad b_j < b_i$$

La domanda  $k_i < k_j$  non è mai stata fatta

Sostituisco  $a_i$  con  $a_j$  (o viceversa) e la cosa funziona.