

# Junior Problems

**J637.** Find all positive integers  $n$  such that

$$3 \cdot n! - 1 = \sqrt{(2n-1)! + 1}.$$

*Proposed by Adrian Andreescu, Dallas, USA*

**J638.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers. Prove that

$$\frac{a+2b}{\sqrt{c(a+2b+3c)}} + \frac{b+2c}{\sqrt{a(b+2c+3a)}} + \frac{c+2a}{\sqrt{b(c+2a+3b)}} \geq \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Mihaela Berindeanu, Bucharest, România*

**J639.** Solve the equation

$$176x - 4[x]^2 - 88\{x\}^2 = 2023,$$

where  $[x]$  and  $\{x\}$  are the integer part and the fractional part of  $x$ , respectively.

*Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA*

**J640.** Let  $x, y, z$  be positive real numbers such that  $x + y + z = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$ . Prove that

$$\sqrt{xy+3} + \sqrt{yz+3} + \sqrt{zx+3} \leq \frac{3(x+y+z+1)}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România*

**J641.** Find all positive integers  $a$  and  $b$  such that

$$\frac{a^2}{b} - \frac{b^2}{a} = 2023.$$

*Proposed by Mircea Becheanu, Canada*

**J642.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers such that  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 3$ . Prove that

$$3\sqrt[6]{8abc} \leq \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{c}} + \sqrt{b + \frac{c}{a}} + \sqrt{c + \frac{a}{b}} \leq 3\sqrt{2abc}.$$

*Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România*

# Senior Problems

**S637.** Let  $a, b > 0$  and  $c < 0$  such that

$$2a^2 + \frac{1}{8a^2} = 7, \quad 2b^2 + \frac{1}{8b^2} = 17, \quad 2c^2 + \frac{1}{8c^2} = 31.$$

Prove that

$$(4ab + 1)(4bc + 1)(4ca + 1) = (8abc + 1)^2.$$

*Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA*

**S638.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers. Prove that

$$\frac{6a^2}{(2b+c)(2c+b)} + \frac{6b^2}{(2c+a)(2a+c)} + \frac{6c^2}{(2a+b)(2b+a)} \geq 1 + \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{ab + bc + ca}.$$

*Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România*

**S639.** Let  $f(n) = \binom{n^2 - 1}{3}$ ,  $n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$ . Find all positive integers  $k \geq 2$  such that  $f(k+3) = f(k) + 2023$ .

*Proposed by Adrian Andreescu, Dallas, USA*

**S640.** Let  $ABCD$  be a convex quadrilateral with incenter  $I$  and inradius  $r$ . A line passing through  $I$  intersects segments  $BC$ ,  $CA$ ,  $AD$  at points  $K$ ,  $L$ ,  $M$ , respectively. Let  $r_1$  be the radius of a circle tangent to segments  $AB$ ,  $AM$ ,  $MK$  and let  $r_2$  be the radius of a circle tangent to segments  $CD$ ,  $CK$ ,  $KM$ . Set  $a = AL/LC$ . Prove that

$$a \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r}.$$

*Proposed by Waldemar Pompe, Warsaw, Poland*

**S641.** Solve in integers the equation

$$2x^3 - 3x^2y^2 + 2y^3 = 1.$$

*Proposed by Titu Andreescu, University of Texas at Dallas, USA*

**S642.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers such that  $a + b + c = 3$ . Prove that

$$\frac{1}{a^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{b^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{c^2 + 3} \leq \frac{1}{92} \left( 68 + \frac{1}{abc} \right).$$

*Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România*

# Undergraduate Problems

**U637.** Let  $H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ . Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{n - H_n}{n} \right)^n.$$

*Proposed by Ángel Plaza, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain*

**U638.** Evaluate

$$\int \frac{1 - \sin x}{3 \sin x + 5(1 + \cos x)e^x} dx$$

where  $0 < x < \pi/2$ .

*Proposed by Mihaela Berindeanu, Bucharest, România*

**U639.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers such that  $a = \min\{a, b, c\}$  and  $a^4bc \geq 1$ , and let

$$F(a, b, c) = \frac{a + b + c}{3} - \sqrt{\frac{ab + bc + ca}{3}}.$$

Prove that

$$F(a, b, c) \geq F\left(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\right).$$

*Proposed by Vasile Cârtoaje, Ploești and Vasile Mircea Popa, Sibiu, România*

**U640.** Let  $(x_n)_{n \geq 2}$  be the sequence defined by

$$x_n = \frac{\sqrt[n]{e} - 1}{\sqrt[n^2]{e} - 1} - n.$$

Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{1}{2}$ .

*Proposed by Dorin Andrica, Cluj-Napoca and Dan-Ștefan Marinescu, Hunedoara, România*

**U641.** Let  $P(x, y, z)$  be a polynomial with rational coefficients. Prove that there is a polynomial  $Q(x, y, z)$  with rational coefficients such that

$$P(x, y, z)Q(x, y, z) = R(x^2y, y^2z, z^2x),$$

for some polynomial  $R(x, y, z)$  with rational coefficients.

*Proposed by Navid Safaei, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran*

**U642.** Evaluate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \left( (2\pi n)^p + 2^p \pi^p n^{p-1} p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

*Proposed by Paolo Perfetti, Università degli studi di Tor Vergata Roma, Italy*

# Olympiad Problems

**O637.** Let  $a, b, c$  be positive real numbers such that  $a + b + c = ab + bc + ca$ . Prove that

$$\sqrt[3]{a^3 + 7} + \sqrt[3]{b^3 + 7} + \sqrt[3]{c^3 + 7} \leq 2(a + b + c).$$

*Proposed by Marius Stănean, Zalău, România*

**O638.** Let  $1 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \dots$  be an infinite sequence of positive integers. Prove that there is a sequence  $b_1, b_2, \dots$  of positive integers with  $b_i > a_i$  such that the only multiplicative function  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$  satisfying the condition  $f(b_i + b_j) = f(b_i) + f(b_j)$  is  $f(n) = n$  for all  $n$ .

*Proposed by Navid Safaei, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran*

**O639.** Let  $a, b, c, \lambda$  be positive real numbers such that

$$\frac{1}{a + \lambda} + \frac{1}{b + \lambda} + \frac{1}{c + \lambda} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}.$$

Prove that

$$abc \geq 8\lambda^3 \quad \text{and} \quad a + b + c + \frac{3abc}{ab + bc + ca} \geq 8\lambda.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Viet Hung, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam*

**O640.** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$  be the sequence defined by  $a_0 > 1$  and  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1+a_n^2}{2}$ , for all  $n \geq 0$ . Prove that

$$\prod_{k=0}^n \frac{1+a_k}{a_k} \geq \left( \frac{(1+a_0)(n+1)}{(1+a_0)n+a_0} \right)^{n+1}.$$

*Proposed by Paolo Perfetti, Università degli studi di Tor Vergata Roma, Italy*

**O641.** Let  $(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$ ,  $F_0 = 0$ ,  $F_1 = 1$  be the *Fibonacci* sequence and  $p, q$  be distinct primes of the form  $4k + 3$ . Find all triples  $(n, a, b)$  of nonnegative integers for which  $F_n = p^a q^b$ .

*Proposed by Navid Safaei, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran*

**O642.** Point  $P$  lies inside triangle  $ABC$ . Let  $D = AP \cap BC$ ,  $E = BP \cap CA$ ,  $F = CP \cap AB$ . The circumcircle of triangle  $DEF$  intersects sides  $BC$ ,  $CA$ ,  $AB$  for the second time at points  $D'$ ,  $E'$ ,  $F'$ , respectively. Set  $X = DF' \cap D'F$ ,  $Y = EF' \cap E'F$ . Prove that points  $X, P, Y$  are collinear.

*Proposed by Waldemar Pompe, Warsaw, Poland*