

The 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Vojtěch Jarník  
International Mathematical Competition  
Ostrava, 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019  
Category I

**Problem 1** Let  $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  be a sequence given recursively by  $a_0 = 1$  and

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{7a_n + \sqrt{45a_n^2 - 36}}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots$$

Show that the following statements hold for all positive integers  $n$ :

- a)  $a_n$  is a positive integer.
- b)  $a_n a_{n+1} - 1$  is the square of an integer.

[10 points]

**Problem 2** A triplet of polynomials  $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$  is called smart if there exist polynomials  $P, Q, R \in \mathbb{R}[x, y, z]$  such that the following polynomial identity holds:

$$u^{2019}P + v^{2019}Q + w^{2019}R = 2019.$$

- a) Is the triplet of polynomials

$$u = x + 2y + 3, \quad v = y + z + 2, \quad w = x + y + z$$

smart?

- b) Is the triplet of polynomials

$$u = x + 2y + 3, \quad v = y + z + 2, \quad w = x + y - z$$

smart?

[10 points]

**Problem 3** For an invertible  $n \times n$  matrix  $M$  with integer entries we define a sequence  $\mathcal{S}_M = \{M_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$  by the recurrence

$$M_0 = M \\ M_{i+1} = (M_i^T)^{-1}M_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots$$

Find the smallest integer  $n \geq 2$  for which there exists a normal  $n \times n$  matrix  $M$  with integer entries such that its sequence  $\mathcal{S}_M$  is non-constant and has period  $P = 7$ , i.e.,  $M_{i+7} = M_i$  for all  $i = 0, 1, \dots$

( $M^T$  means the transpose of a matrix  $M$ . A square matrix  $M$  is called normal if  $M^T M = M M^T$  holds.)

[10 points]

**Problem 4** Determine the largest constant  $K \geq 0$  such that

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

holds for all positive real numbers  $a, b, c$  such that  $ab + bc + ca = abc$ .

[10 points]