Parabola Volume 45, Issue 1 (2009)

Problems 1291–1300

Q1291 Show that there do not exist three primes *x*, *y* and *z* satisfying

$$x^2 + y^3 = z^4.$$

Q1292 Prove that for all *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* satisfying $0 \le a, b, c, d \le 1$, there holds

$$\frac{a}{b+c+d+1} + \frac{b}{c+d+a+1} + \frac{c}{d+a+b+1} + \frac{d}{a+b+c+1} + (1-a)(1-b)(1-c)(1-d) \le 1.$$

Q1293 Suppose that $u = \cot(\pi/8)$ and $v = \csc(\pi/8)$. Prove that u satisfies a quadratic and v a quartic equation with integral coefficients and with leading coefficients 1.

Q1294 Let *a* and *b* be two sides of a triangle, and α and β be two angles opposite these sides, respectively. Prove that

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}.$$

Q1295 Assume that the following information about a triangle is known: the radius R of the circumscribed circle, the length c of one side, and the ratio a/b of the lengths of the other two sides. Determine all three sides and angles of this triangle.

Q1296 Let *a*, *b* and *c* be the sides, and m_a , m_b and m_c be the medians of a triangle *ABC*. Prove that

$$m_a^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2), \quad m_b^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2c^2 + 2a^2 - b^2), \quad m_c^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2a^2 + 2b^2 - c^2).$$

Q1297 (Suggested by Dr. Panagiote Ligouras, Leonardo da Vinci High School, Noci, Bari, Italy)

Let a, b and c be the sides, and m_a , m_b and m_c be the medians of a triangle ABC. Prove or disprove that

$$27(a^{2}b + b^{2}c + c^{2}a)(ab^{2} + bc^{2} + ca^{2}) \le 64(m_{a}^{4} + m_{b}^{4} + m_{c}^{4})(m_{a}^{2} + m_{b}^{2} + m_{c}^{2}).$$

Q1298 Find all functions $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

 $f(a+b) + f(b+c) + f(c+a) \ge 3f(a+2b+3c) \quad \text{for all } a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}.$

Q1299 Let *f* be a function satisfying each of the following

1. For all real numbers x and y, there holds

$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2f(x)f(y).$$

2. There exists a real number *a* such that f(a) = -1.

Prove that f is periodic.

Q1300 Find all polynomials p(x) satisfying

$$(x - 16)p(2x) = 16(x - 1)p(x)$$
 for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.