Undergraduate Competitions

Putnam

2009

A

$\boxed{\text{A1}}$ Let f be a real-valued function on the plane such that for every square $ABCD$ in the plane, $f(A) + f(B) + f(C) + f(D) = 0$. Does it follow that $f(P) = 0$ for all points P in the plane.

[Yes, I know there really should be a question mark at the end - but the Putnam authors themselves failed to put in the question mark.]

$\boxed{\text{A2}}$ Functions f, g, h are differentiable on some open interval around 0 and satisfy the equations and initial conditions

$$f' = 2f^2gh + \frac{1}{gh},\ f(0) = 1,$$
$$g' = fg^2h + \frac{4}{fh},\ g(0) = 1,$$
$$h' = 3fgh^2 + \frac{1}{fg},\ h(0) = 1.$$

Find an explicit formula for $f(x)$, valid in some open interval around 0.

$\boxed{\text{A3}}$ Let d_n be the determinant of the $n \times n$ matrix whose entries, from left to right and then from top to bottom, are $\cos 1, \cos 2, \dots, \cos n^2$. (For example, $d_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos 1 & \cos 2 & \cos 3 \\ \cos 4 & \cos 5 & \cos 6 \\ \cos 7 & \cos 8 & \cos 9 \end{vmatrix}$. The argument of cos is always in radians, not degrees.)

Evaluate $\lim_{n\to\infty} d_n$.

$\boxed{\text{A4}}$ Let S be a set of rational numbers such that

(a) $0 \in S$;

(b) If $x \in S$ then $x + 1 \in S$ and $x - 1 \in S$; and

(c) If $x \in S$ and $x \notin \{0, 1\}$, then $\frac{1}{x(x-1)} \in S$.

Must S contain all rational numbers?

$\boxed{\text{A5}}$ Is there a finite abelian group G such that the product of the orders of all its elements is 2^{2009}?

$\boxed{\text{A6}}$ Let $f : [0, 1]^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function on the closed unit square such that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ exist and are continuous on the interior of $(0, 1)^2$. Let $a = \int_0^1 f(0, y)\, dy$, $b = \int_0^1 f(1, y)\, dy$, $c = \int_0^1 f(x, 0)\, dx$ and $d = \int_0^1 f(x, 1)\, dx$. Prove or disprove: There must be a point (x_0, y_0) in $(0, 1)^2$ such that

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = b - a$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = d - c$.

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B

B1 Show that every positive rational number can be written as a quotient of products of factorials of (not necessarily distinct) primes. For example, $\frac{10}{9} = \frac{2! \cdot 5!}{3! \cdot 3! \cdot 3!}$.

B2 A game involves jumping to the right on the real number line. If a and b are real numbers and $b > a$, the cost of jumping from a to b is $b^3 - ab^2$. For what real numbers c can one travel from 0 to 1 in a finite number of jumps with total cost exactly c?

B3 Call a subset S of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ *mediocre* if it has the following property: Whenever a and b are elements of S whose average is an integer, that average is also an element of S. Let $A(n)$ be the number of mediocre subsets of $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. [For instance, every subset of $\{1, 2, 3\}$ except $\{1, 3\}$ is mediocre, so $A(3) = 7$.] Find all positive integers n such that $A(n+2) - 2A(n+1) + A(n) = 1$.

B4 Say that a polynomial with real coefficients in two variable, x, y, is *balanced* if the average value of the polynomial on each circle centered at the origin is 0. The balanced polynomials of degree at most 2009 form a vector space V over $\mathbb{R}$. Find the dimension of V.

B5 Let $f : (1, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function such that

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - (f(x))^2}{x^2\left((f(x))^2 + 1\right)} \quad \text{for all } x > 1.$$

Prove that $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$.

B6 Prove that for every positive integer n, there is a sequence of integers $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{2009}$ with $a_0 = 0$ and $a_{2009} = n$ such that each term after a_0 is either an earlier term plus 2^k for some nonnnegative integer k, or of the form $b \mod c$ for some earlier positive terms b and c. [Here $b \mod c$ denotes the remainder when b is divided by c, so $0 \leq (b \mod c) < c$.]

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