## 17<sup>th</sup> IMC Competition

## 2010

A1. Let 0 < a < b. Prove that

$$\int_{a}^{b} (x^{2} + 1)e^{-x^{2}} dx \ge e^{-a^{2}} - e^{-b^{2}}.$$

A2. Compute the sum of the series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4k+1)(4k+2)(4k+3)(4k+4)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8} + \cdots$$

A3. Dene the sequence  $x_1, x_2, \ldots$  inductively by  $x_1 = \sqrt{5}$  and  $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 - 2$  for each  $n \ge 1$ . Compute

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdots x_n}{x_{n+1}}.$$

B1. (a) A sequence  $x_1, x_2, \ldots$  of real numbers satisfies

$$x_{n+1} = x_n \cos x_n$$

for all  $n \geq 1$ .

Does it follow that this sequence converges for all initial values  $x_1$ ?

(b) A sequence  $y_1, y_2, \ldots$  of real numbers satisfs

$$y_{n+1} = y_n \sin y_n$$

for all  $n \geq 1$ .

Does it follow that this sequence converges for all initial values y1?

B2. Let  $a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n$  be positive real numbers such that  $a_{k+1} - a_k \ge 1$  for all  $k = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1$ . Prove that

$$1 + \frac{1}{a_0} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_1 - a_0} \right) \cdots \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_n - a_0} \right) \le \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_0} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \right) \cdots \left( 1 + \frac{1}{a_n} \right).$$

B3. Denote by  $S_n$  the group of permutations of the sequence (1, 2, ..., n). Suppose that G is a subgroup of  $S_n$  such that for every  $\pi \in G \setminus \{e\}$  there exists a unique  $k \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}$  for which  $\pi(k) = k$ . (Here e is the unit element in the group  $S_n$ .) Show that this k is the same for all  $\pi \in G \setminus \{e\}$ .