

# Polynomials Problems

Amir Hossein Parvardi \*

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1. Find all polynomial  $P$  satisfying:  $P(x^2 + 1) = P(x)^2 + 1$ .

2. Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$f(x^n + 2f(y)) = (f(x))^n + y + f(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}.$$

3. Find all functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$x^2 y^2 (f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)) = 3(x+y)f(x)f(y)$$

4. Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$P(x)P(x+1) = P(x^2) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

5. Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficient such that

$$P(x)Q(x) = P(Q(x)) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

6. Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that if  $P(a)$  is an integer, then so is  $a$ , where  $a$  is any real number.

7. Find all the polynomials  $f \in \mathbb{R}[X]$  such that

$$\sin f(x) = f(\sin x), \quad (\forall)x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

8. Find all polynomial  $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that

$$f(x)f(2x^2) = f(2x^3 + x^2) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

9. Find all real polynomials  $f$  and  $g$ , such that:

$$(x^2 + x + 1) \cdot f(x^2 - x + 1) = (x^2 - x + 1) \cdot g(x^2 + x + 1),$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

10. Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with integral coefficients such that  $P(P'(x)) = P'(P(x))$  for all real numbers  $x$ .

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\*email: [ahpwsog@gmail.com](mailto:ahpwsog@gmail.com), blog: <http://math-olympiad.blogspot.com>

**11.** Find all polynomials with integer coefficients  $f$  such that for all  $n > 2005$  the number  $f(n)$  is a divisor of  $n^{n-1} - 1$ .

**12.** Find all polynomials with complex coefficients  $f$  such that we have the equivalence: for all complex numbers  $z$ ,  $z \in [-1, 1]$  if and only if  $f(z) \in [-1, 1]$ .

**13.** Suppose  $f$  is a polynomial in  $\mathbb{Z}[X]$  and  $m$  is integer. Consider the sequence  $a_i$  like this  $a_1 = m$  and  $a_{i+1} = f(a_i)$  find all polynomials  $f$  and all integers  $m$  that for each  $i$ :

$$a_i | a_{i+1}$$

**14.**  $P(x), Q(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  and we know that for real  $r$  we have  $p(r) \in \mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $Q(r) \in \mathbb{Q}$ . I want some conditions between  $P$  and  $Q$ . My conjecture is that there exist rational  $a, b, c$  that  $aP(x) + bQ(x) + c = 0$

**15.** Find all polynomials  $f$  with real coefficients such that for all reals  $a, b, c$  such that  $ab + bc + ca = 0$  we have the following relations

$$f(a - b) + f(b - c) + f(c - a) = 2f(a + b + c).$$

**16.** Find all polynomials  $p$  with real coefficients that if for a real  $a$ ,  $p(a)$  is integer then  $a$  is integer.

**17.**  $\mathfrak{P}$  is a real polynomial such that if  $\alpha$  is irrational then  $\mathfrak{P}(\alpha)$  is irrational. Prove that  $\deg[\mathfrak{P}] \leq 1$

**18.** Show that the odd number  $n$  is a prime number if and only if the polynomial  $T_n(x)/x$  is irreducible over the integers.

**19.**  $P, Q, R$  are non-zero polynomials that for each  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $P(z)Q(\bar{z}) = R(z)$ .  
a) If  $P, Q, R \in \mathbb{R}[x]$ , prove that  $Q$  is constant polynomial. b) Is the above statement correct for  $P, Q, R \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ ?

**20.** Let  $P$  be a polynomial such that  $P(x)$  is rational if and only if  $x$  is rational. Prove that  $P(x) = ax + b$  for some rational  $a$  and  $b$ .

**21.** Prove that any polynomial  $\in \mathbb{R}[X]$  can be written as a difference of two strictly increasing polynomials.

**22.** Consider the polynomial  $W(x) = (x - a)^k Q(x)$ , where  $a \neq 0$ ,  $Q$  is a nonzero polynomial, and  $k$  a natural number. Prove that  $W$  has at least  $k + 1$  nonzero coefficients.

**23.** Find all polynomials  $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that the equation

$$f(x) = n$$

has at least one rational solution, for each positive integer  $n$ .

**24.** Let  $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  be an irreducible polynomial over the ring of integer polynomials, such that  $|f(0)|$  is not a perfect square. Prove that if the leading coefficient of  $f$  is 1 (the coefficient of the term having the highest degree in  $f$ ) then  $f(X^2)$  is also irreducible in the ring of integer polynomials.

**25.** Let  $p$  be a prime number and  $f$  an integer polynomial of degree  $d$  such that  $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$  and  $f(n)$  is congruent to 0 or 1 modulo  $p$  for every integer  $n$ . Prove that  $d \geq p - 1$ .

**26.** Let  $P(x) := x^n + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x^{n-k}$  with  $0 \leq a_n \leq a_{n-1} \leq \dots \leq a_2 \leq a_1 \leq 1$ . Suppose that there exists  $r \geq 1, \varphi \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $P(re^{i\varphi}) = 0$ . Find  $r$ .

**27.** Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be a polynomial with rational coefficients such that

$$\mathcal{P}^{-1}(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}.$$

Prove that  $\deg \mathcal{P} \leq 1$ .

**28.** Let  $f$  be a polynomial with integer coefficients such that  $|f(x)| < 1$  on an interval of length at least 4. Prove that  $f = 0$ .

**29.** prove that  $x^n - x - 1$  is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Q}$  for all  $n \geq 2$ .

**30.** Find all real polynomials  $p(x)$  such that

$$p^2(x) + 2p(x)p\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + p^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = p(x^2)p\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

For all non-zero real  $x$ .

**31.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with odd degree such that

$$P(x^2 - 2) = P^2(x) - 2.$$

**32.** Find all real polynomials that

$$p(x + p(x)) = p(x) + p(p(x))$$

**33.** Find all polynomials  $P \in \mathbb{C}[X]$  such that

$$P(X^2) = P(X)^2 + 2P(X).$$

**34.** Find all polynomials of two variables  $P(x, y)$  which satisfy

$$P(a, b)P(c, d) = P(ac + bd, ad + bc), \forall a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**35.** Find all real polynomials  $f(x)$  satisfying

$$f(x^2) = f(x)f(x - 1) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**36.** Find all polynomials of degree 3, such that for each  $x, y \geq 0$ :

$$p(x + y) \geq p(x) + p(y).$$

**37.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  such that for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , the equation  $P(x) = 2^n$  has an integer root.

**38.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be polynomials such that  $f(Q) = g(Q)$  for all rationals  $Q$ . Prove that there exist reals  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $f(X) = g(aX + b)$ , for all real numbers  $X$ .

**39.** Find all positive integers  $n \geq 3$  such that there exists an arithmetic progression  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  such that the equation  $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$  has  $n$  roots setting an arithmetic progression.

**40.** Given non-constant linear functions  $p_1(x), p_2(x), \dots, p_n(x)$ . Prove that at least  $n-2$  of polynomials  $p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-1} + p_n, p_1 p_2 \dots p_{n-2} p_n + p_{n-1}, \dots, p_2 p_3 \dots p_n + p_1$  have a real root.

**41.** Find all positive real numbers  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  such that the number  $a_1^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + a_k^{\frac{1}{n}}$  is rational for all positive integers  $n$ , where  $k$  is a fixed positive integer.

**42.** Let  $f, g$  be real non-constant polynomials such that  $f(\mathbb{Z}) = g(\mathbb{Z})$ . Show that there exists an integer  $A$  such that  $f(X) = g(A + x)$  or  $f(x) = g(A - x)$ .

**43.** Does there exist a polynomial  $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  with rational coefficients such that  $f(1) \neq -1$ , and  $x^n f(x) + 1$  is a reducible polynomial for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ?

**44.** Suppose that  $f$  is a polynomial of exact degree  $p$ . Find a rigorous proof that  $S(n)$ , where  $S(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(k)$ , is a polynomial function of (exact) degree  $p + 1$  in variable  $n$ .

**45.** The polynomials  $P, Q$  are such that  $\deg P = n, \deg Q = m$ , have the same leading coefficient, and  $P^2(x) = (x^2 - 1)Q^2(x) + 1$ . Prove that  $P'(x) = nQ(x)$

**46.** Given distinct prime numbers  $p$  and  $q$  and a natural number  $n \geq 3$ , find all  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that the polynomial  $f(x) = x^n + ax^{n-1} + pq$  can be factored into 2 integral polynomials of degree at least 1.

**47.** Let  $F$  be the set of all polynomials  $\Gamma$  such that all the coefficients of  $\Gamma(x)$  are integers and  $\Gamma(x) = 1$  has integer roots. Given a positive integer  $k$ , find the smallest integer  $m(k) > 1$  such that there exist  $\Gamma \in F$  for which  $\Gamma(x) = m(k)$  has exactly  $k$  distinct integer roots.

**48.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with integer coefficients such that the polynomial

$$Q(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 10) \cdot P^2(x) - 1$$

is the square of a polynomial with integer coefficients.

**49.** Find all polynomials  $p$  with real coefficients such that for all reals  $a, b, c$  such that  $ab + bc + ca = 1$  we have the relation

$$p(a)^2 + p(b)^2 + p(c)^2 = p(a + b + c)^2.$$

**50.** Find all real polynomials  $f$  with  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$2yf(x + y) + (x - y)(f(x) + f(y)) \geq 0.$$

**51.** Find all polynomials such that  $P(x^3 + 1) = P((x + 1)^3)$ .

**52.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that  $P(x^2 + 1) = P(x)^2 + 1$  holds for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**53.** Problem: Find all polynomials  $p(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$(x + 1)p(x - 1) + (x - 1)p(x + 1) = 2xp(x)$$

for all real  $x$ .

**54.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  that have only real roots, such that

$$P(x^2 - 1) = P(x)P(-x).$$

**55.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that:

$$P(x^2) + x \cdot (3P(x) + P(-x)) = (P(x))^2 + 2x^2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

**56.** Find all polynomials  $f, g$  which are both monic and have the same degree and

$$f(x)^2 - f(x^2) = g(x).$$

**57.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that there exists a polynomial  $Q(x)$  with real coefficients that satisfy

$$P(x^2) = Q(P(x)).$$

**58.** Find all polynomials  $p(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$  such that for each  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  we have

$$p(x + y, x - y) = 2p(x, y).$$

**59.** Find all couples of polynomials  $(P, Q)$  with real coefficients, such that for infinitely many  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  the condition

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} - \frac{P(x+1)}{Q(x+1)} = \frac{1}{x(x+2)}$$

Holds.

**60.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients, such that  $P(P(x)) = P(x)^k$  ( $k$  is a given positive integer)

**61.** Find all polynomials

$$P_n(x) = n!x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + (-1)^n(n+1)n$$

with integers coefficients and with  $n$  real roots  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ , such that  $k \leq x_k \leq k + 1$ , for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

**62.** The function  $f(n)$  satisfies  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(n) = n - f(f(n-1))$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . Find all polynomials  $g(x)$  with real coefficient such that

$$f(n) = [g(n)], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Where  $[g(n)]$  denote the greatest integer that does not exceed  $g(n)$ .

**63.** Find all pairs of integers  $a, b$  for which there exists a polynomial  $P(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  such that product  $(x^2 + ax + b) \cdot P(x)$  is a polynomial of a form

$$x^n + c_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + c_1x + c_0$$

where each of  $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}$  is equal to 1 or  $-1$ .

**64.** There exists a polynomial  $P$  of degree 5 with the following property: if  $z$  is a complex number such that  $z^5 + 2004z = 1$ , then  $P(z^2) = 0$ . Find all such polynomials  $P$

**65.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients satisfying the equation

$$(x+1)^3P(x-1) - (x-1)^3P(x+1) = 4(x^2-1)P(x)$$

for all real numbers  $x$ .

**66.** Find all polynomials  $P(x, y)$  with real coefficients such that:

$$P(x, y) = P(x+1, y) = P(x, y+1) = P(x+1, y+1)$$

**67.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$(x-8)P(2x) = 8(x-1)P(x).$$

**68.** Find all reals  $\alpha$  for which there is a nonzero polynomial  $P$  with real coefficients such that

$$\frac{P(1) + P(3) + P(5) + \dots + P(2n-1)}{n} = \alpha P(n) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and find all such polynomials for  $\alpha = 2$ .

**69.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[X]$  satisfying

$$(P(x))^2 - (P(y))^2 = P(x+y) \cdot P(x-y), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**70.** Find all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that polynomial

$$P(x) = (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-n)$$

can be represented as  $Q(R(x))$ , for some polynomials  $Q(x), R(x)$  with degree greater than 1.

**71.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that  $P(x^2 - 2x) = (P(x) - 2)^2$ .

**72.** Find all non-constant real polynomials  $f(x)$  such that for any real  $x$  the following equality holds

$$f(\sin x + \cos x) = f(\sin x) + f(\cos x).$$

**73.** Find all polynomials  $W(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that

$$W(x^2)W(x^3) = W(x)^5 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**74.** Find all the polynomials  $f(x)$  with integer coefficients such that  $f(p)$  is prime for every prime  $p$ .

**75.** Let  $n \geq 2$  be a positive integer. Find all polynomials  $P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$  having exactly  $n$  roots not greater than  $-1$  and satisfying

$$a_0^2 + a_1a_n = a_n^2 + a_0a_{n-1}.$$

**76.** Find all polynomials  $P(x), Q(x)$  such that

$$P(Q(X)) = Q(P(x)) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**77.** Find all integers  $k$  such that for infinitely many integers  $n \geq 3$  the polynomial

$$P(x) = x^{n+1} + kx^n - 870x^2 + 1945x + 1995$$

can be reduced into two polynomials with integer coefficients.

**78.** Find all polynomials  $P(x), Q(x), R(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$\sqrt{P(x)} - \sqrt{Q(x)} = R(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**79.** Let  $k = \sqrt[3]{3}$ . Find a polynomial  $p(x)$  with rational coefficients and degree as small as possible such that  $p(k + k^2) = 3 + k$ . Does there exist a polynomial  $q(x)$  with integer coefficients such that  $q(k + k^2) = 3 + k$ ?

**80.** Find all values of the positive integer  $m$  such that there exists polynomials  $P(x), Q(x), R(x, y)$  with real coefficient satisfying the condition: For every real numbers  $a, b$  which satisfying  $a^m - b^2 = 0$ , we always have that  $P(R(a, b)) = a$  and  $Q(R(a, b)) = b$ .

**81.** Find all polynomials  $p(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that  $p(x^{2008} + y^{2008}) = (p(x))^{2008} + (p(y))^{2008}$ , for all real numbers  $x, y$ .

**82.** Find all Polynomials  $P(x)$  satisfying  $P(x)^2 - P(x^2) = 2x^4$ .

**83.** Find all polynomials  $p$  of one variable with integer coefficients such that if  $a$  and  $b$  are natural numbers such that  $a + b$  is a perfect square, then  $p(a) + p(b)$  is also a perfect square.

**84.** Find all polynomials  $P(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  such that

$$P(x) = P\left(\frac{-x + \sqrt{3 - 3x^2}}{2}\right) \quad \text{for all } |x| \leq 1.$$

**85.** Find all polynomials  $f$  with real coefficients such that for all reals  $a, b, c$  such that  $ab + bc + ca = 0$  we have the following relations

$$f(a - b) + f(b - c) + f(c - a) = 2f(a + b + c).$$

**86.** Find All Polynomials  $P(x, y)$  such that for all reals  $x, y$  we have

$$P(x^2, y^2) = P\left(\frac{(x+y)^2}{2}, \frac{(x-y)^2}{2}\right).$$

**87.** Let  $n$  and  $k$  be two positive integers. Determine all monic polynomials  $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ , of degree  $n$ , having the property that  $f(n)$  divides  $f(2^k \cdot a)$ , for all  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ , with  $f(a) \neq 0$ .

**88.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  such that

$$P(x^2 - y^2) = P(x + y)P(x - y).$$

**89.** Let  $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + 8ax^2 - ax + a^2$ . Find all real number  $a$  such that  $f(x) = 0$  has four different positive solutions.

**90.** Find all polynomial  $P \in \mathbb{R}[x]$  such that:  $P(x^2 + 2x + 1) = (P(x))^2 + 1$ .

**91.** Let  $n \geq 3$  be a natural number. Find all nonconstant polynomials with real coefficients  $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ , for which

$$f_k(x) f_{k+1}(x) = f_{k+1}(f_{k+2}(x)), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

for every real  $x$  (with  $f_{n+1}(x) \equiv f_1(x)$  and  $f_{n+2}(x) \equiv f_2(x)$ ).

**92.** Find all integers  $n$  such that the polynomial  $p(x) = x^5 - nx - n - 2$  can be written as product of two non-constant polynomials with integral coefficients.

**93.** Find all polynomials  $p(x)$  that satisfy

$$(p(x))^2 - 2 = 2p(2x^2 - 1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**94.** Find all polynomials  $p(x)$  that satisfy

$$(p(x))^2 - 1 = 4p(x^2 - 4X + 1) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

**95.** Determine the polynomials  $P$  of two variables so that:

**a.)** for any real numbers  $t, x, y$  we have  $P(tx, ty) = t^n P(x, y)$  where  $n$  is a positive integer, the same for all  $t, x, y$ ;

**b.)** for any real numbers  $a, b, c$  we have  $P(a+b, c) + P(b+c, a) + P(c+a, b) = 0$ ;

**c.)**  $P(1, 0) = 1$ .

**96.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  satisfying the equation

$$(x + 1)P(x) = (x - 2010)P(x + 1).$$

**97.** Find all polynomials of degree 3 such that for all non-negative reals  $x$  and  $y$  we have

$$p(x + y) \leq p(x) + p(y).$$

**98.** Find all polynomials  $p(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$p(a + b - 2c) + p(b + c - 2a) + p(c + a - 2b) = 3p(a - b) + 3p(b - c) + 3p(c - a)$$

for all  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**99.** Find all polynomials  $P(x)$  with real coefficients such that

$$P(x^2 - 2x) = (P(x - 2))^2$$

**100.** Find all two-variable polynomials  $p(x, y)$  such that for each  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$p(ab, c^2 + 1) + p(bc, a^2 + 1) + p(ca, b^2 + 1) = 0.$$

## Solutions

1. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=382979>.
2. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=385331>.
3. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=337211>.
4. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=395325>.
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20. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=85409>.
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24. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=53271>.
25. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=49788>.
26. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=49530>.
27. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=47243>.

28. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=48110>.
29. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=68010>.
30. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=131296>.
31. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=397716>.
32. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=111400>.
33. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=136814>.
34. <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/Forum/viewtopic.php?t=145370>.
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