

INEQUALITIES FROM 2008 MATHEMATICAL CONTESTS

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CHAPTER 1: PROBLEMS

Pro 1. (Vietnamese National Olympiad 2008) Let x, y, z be distinct non-negative real numbers. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{(x-y)^2} + \frac{1}{(y-z)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-x)^2} \geq \frac{4}{xy + yz + zx}.$$

▽

Pro 2. (Iranian National Olympiad (3rd Round) 2008). Find the smallest real K such that for each $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^+$:

$$x\sqrt{y} + y\sqrt{z} + z\sqrt{x} \leq K\sqrt{(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)}$$

▽

Pro 3. (Iranian National Olympiad (3rd Round) 2008). Let $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and $x + y + z = 3$. Prove that:

$$\frac{x^3}{y^3 + 8} + \frac{y^3}{z^3 + 8} + \frac{z^3}{x^3 + 8} \geq \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{27}(xy + xz + yz)$$

▽

Pro 4. (Iran TST 2008.) Let $a, b, c > 0$ and $ab + ac + bc = 1$. Prove that:

$$\sqrt{a^3 + a} + \sqrt{b^3 + b} + \sqrt{c^3 + c} \geq 2\sqrt{a + b + c}$$

▽

Pro 5. Macedonian Mathematical Olympiad 2008. Positive numbers a, b, c are such that $(a + b)(b + c)(c + a) = 8$. Prove the inequality

$$\frac{a + b + c}{3} \geq \sqrt[27]{\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3}}$$

▽

Pro 6. (Mongolian TST 2008) Find the maximum number C such that for any nonnegative x, y, z the inequality

$$x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + C(xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2) \geq (C + 1)(x^2y + y^2z + z^2x).$$

holds.

▽

Pro 7. (Federation of Bosnia, 1. Grades 2008.) For arbitrary reals x, y and z prove the following inequality:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx \geq \max\left\{\frac{3(x-y)^2}{4}, \frac{3(y-z)^2}{4}, \frac{3(y-z)^2}{4}\right\}.$$

▽

Pro 8. (Federation of Bosnia, 1. Grades 2008.) If a, b and c are positive reals such that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ prove the inequality:

$$\frac{a^5 + b^5}{ab(a+b)} + \frac{b^5 + c^5}{bc(b+c)} + \frac{c^5 + a^5}{ca(a+b)} \geq 3(ab + bc + ca) - 2$$

▽

Pro 9. (Federation of Bosnia, 1. Grades 2008.) If a, b and c are positive reals prove inequality:

$$\left(1 + \frac{4a}{b+c}\right)\left(1 + \frac{4b}{a+c}\right)\left(1 + \frac{4c}{a+b}\right) > 25$$

▽

Pro 10. (Croatian Team Selection Test 2008) Let x, y, z be positive numbers. Find the minimum value of:

(a) $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{xy + yz}$

(b) $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + 2z^2}{xy + yz}$

▽

Pro 11. (Moldova 2008 IMO-BMO Second TST Problem 2) Let a_1, \dots, a_n be positive reals so that $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \leq \frac{n}{2}$. Find the minimal value of

$$A = \sqrt{a_1^2 + \frac{1}{a_2^2}} + \sqrt{a_2^2 + \frac{1}{a_3^2}} + \dots + \sqrt{a_n^2 + \frac{1}{a_1^2}}$$

▽

Pro 12. (RMO 2008, Grade 8, Problem 3) Let $a, b \in [0, 1]$. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1+a+b} \leq 1 - \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{ab}{3}.$$

▽

Pro 13. (Romanian TST 2 2008, Problem 1) Let $n \geq 3$ be an odd integer. Determine the maximum value of

$$\sqrt{|x_1 - x_2|} + \sqrt{|x_2 - x_3|} + \dots + \sqrt{|x_{n-1} - x_n|} + \sqrt{|x_n - x_1|},$$

where x_i are positive real numbers from the interval $[0, 1]$

▽

Pro 14. (Romania Junior TST Day 3 Problem 2 2008) Let a, b, c be positive reals with $ab + bc + ca = 3$. Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{1+a^2(b+c)} + \frac{1}{1+b^2(a+c)} + \frac{1}{1+c^2(b+a)} \leq \frac{1}{abc}.$$

▽

Pro 15. (Romanian Junior TST Day 4 Problem 4 2008) Determine the maximum possible real value of the number k , such that

$$(a+b+c) \left(\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{c+b} + \frac{1}{a+c} - k \right) \geq k$$

for all real numbers $a, b, c \geq 0$ with $a + b + c = ab + bc + ca$.

▽

Pro 16. (Serbian National Olympiad 2008) Let a, b, c be positive real numbers such that $x + y + z = 1$. Prove inequality:

$$\frac{1}{yz + x + \frac{1}{x}} + \frac{1}{xz + y + \frac{1}{y}} + \frac{1}{xy + z + \frac{1}{z}} \leq \frac{27}{31}.$$

▽

Pro 17. (Canadian Mathematical Olympiad 2008) Let a, b, c be positive real numbers for which $a + b + c = 1$. Prove that

$$\frac{a-bc}{a+bc} + \frac{b-ca}{b+ca} + \frac{c-ab}{c+ab} \leq \frac{3}{2}.$$

▽

Pro 18. (German DEMO 2008) Find the smallest constant C such that for all real x, y

$$1 + (x + y)^2 \leq C \cdot (1 + x^2) \cdot (1 + y^2)$$

holds.

▽

Pro 19. (Irish Mathematical Olympiad 2008) For positive real numbers a, b, c and d such that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1$ prove that

$$a^2b^2cd + ab^2c^2d + abc^2d^2 + a^2bcd^2 + a^2bc^2d + ab^2cd^2 \leq 3/32,$$

and determine the cases of equality.

▽

Pro 20. (Greek national mathematical olympiad 2008, P1) For the positive integers a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n prove that

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} \right)^{\frac{kn}{t}} \geq \prod_{i=1}^n a_i$$

where $k = \max \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ and $t = \min \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$. When does the equality hold?

▽

Pro 21. (Greek national mathematical olympiad 2008, P2)

If x, y, z are positive real numbers with $x, y, z < 2$ and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ prove that

$$\frac{3}{2} < \frac{1 + y^2}{x + 2} + \frac{1 + z^2}{y + 2} + \frac{1 + x^2}{z + 2} < 3$$

▽

Pro 22. (Moldova National Olympiad 2008) Positive real numbers a, b, c satisfy inequality $a + b + c \leq \frac{3}{2}$. Find the smallest possible value for: $S = abc + \frac{1}{abc}$

▽

Pro 23. (British MO 2008) Find the minimum of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ and satisfy $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz = 1$

▽

Pro 24. (Zhautykov Olympiad, Kazakhstan 2008, Question 6) Let a, b, c be positive integers for which $abc = 1$. Prove that

$$\sum \frac{1}{b(a+b)} \geq \frac{3}{2}.$$

▽

Pro 25. (Ukraine National Olympiad 2008, P1) Let x, y and z are non-negative numbers such that $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$. Prove that:

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y + z}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x + y^2 + z}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x + y + z^2}} \leq \sqrt{3}$$

▽

Pro 26. (Ukraine National Olympiad 2008, P2) For positive a, b, c, d prove that

$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+d)(d+a)(1 + \sqrt[4]{abcd})^4 \geq 16abcd(1+a)(1+b)(1+c)(1+d)$$

▽

Pro 27. (Polish MO 2008, Pro 5) Show that for all nonnegative real values an inequality occurs:

$$4(\sqrt{a^3b^3} + \sqrt{b^3c^3} + \sqrt{c^3a^3}) \leq 4c^3 + (a+b)^3.$$

▽

Pro 28. (Chinese TST 2008 P5) For two given positive integers $m, n > 1$, let $a_{ij} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ be nonnegative real numbers, not all zero, find the maximum and the minimum values of f , where

$$f = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n (\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij})^2 + m \sum_{j=1}^m (\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij})^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij})^2 + mn \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=j}^m a_{ij}^2}$$

▽

Pro 29. (Chinese TST 2008 P6) Find the maximal constant M , such that for arbitrary integer $n \geq 3$, there exist two sequences of positive real number a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , and b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n , satisfying

(1): $\sum_{k=1}^n b_k = 1, 2b_k \geq b_{k-1} + b_{k+1}, k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1;$

(2): $a_k^2 \leq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n, a_n \equiv M.$