



Bucharest, March 4th, 2011

SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN MATHEMATICAL OLYMPIAD FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

PROBLEMS

Problem 1 For a given integer $n \geq 1$, let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-decreasing function. Prove that

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx \leq (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n f(x) \, dx.$$

Find all non-decreasing continuous functions for which equality holds.

Problem 2 Let $A = (a_{ij})$ be a real $n \times n$ matrix such that $A^n \neq 0$ and $a_{ij}a_{ji} \leq 0$ for all i, j . Prove that there exist two nonreal numbers among eigenvalues of A .

Problem 3 Given vectors $\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, show that

$$(\|\bar{a}\| \langle \bar{b}, \bar{c} \rangle)^2 + (\|\bar{b}\| \langle \bar{a}, \bar{c} \rangle)^2 \leq \|\bar{a}\| \|\bar{b}\| (\|\bar{a}\| \|\bar{b}\| + |\langle \bar{a}, \bar{b} \rangle|) \|\bar{c}\|^2,$$

where $\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rangle$ denotes the scalar (inner) product of the vectors \bar{x} and \bar{y} and $\|\bar{x}\|^2 = \langle \bar{x}, \bar{x} \rangle$.

Problem 4 Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a twice continuously differentiable increasing function. Define the sequences given by $L_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$ and

$U_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$, $n \geq 1$. The interval $[L_n, U_n]$ is divided into three equal

segments. Prove that, for large enough n , the number $I = \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx$ belongs to the middle one of these three segments.

Each problem is 10 points worth.

Allowed time: 5 hours.