**Notations:** In the following,  $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  denotes the set of natural numbers,  $\mathbb{R}$  denotes the set of real numbers.

1. Find all pairs (x, y) with x, y real, satisfying the equations:

$$\sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = 0, \ |x|+|y| = 1.$$

- 2. Suppose that PQ and RS are two chords of a circle intersecting at a point O. It is given that PO = 3 cm and SO = 4 cm. Moreover, the area of the triangle POR is 7 cm<sup>2</sup>. Find the area of the triangle QOS.
- 3. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function such that for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  and for all  $t \ge 0$ ,

$$f(x) = f(e^t x).$$

Show that f is a constant function.

4. Let  $f: (0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function such that for all  $x \in (0,\infty)$ ,

$$f(2x) = f(x).$$

Show that the function g defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_{x}^{2x} f(t) \frac{dt}{t} \text{ for } x > 0$$

is a constant function.

P.T.O.

5. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function such that its derivative f' is a continuous function. Moreover, assume that for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$0 \le \left| f'(x) \right| \le \frac{1}{2}$$

.

Define a sequence of real numbers  $\{a_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  by:

$$a_1 = 1,$$
  
 $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}.$ 

Prove that there exists a positive real number M such that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

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|a_n| \leq M.
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- 6. Let  $a \ge b \ge c > 0$  be real numbers such that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exist triangles of side lengths  $a^n$ ,  $b^n, c^n$ . Prove that the triangles are isosceles.
- 7. Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$  be such that

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
 and  $c - b = 1$ .

Prove that

- (i) a is odd,
- (ii) b is divisible by 4,
- (iii)  $a^b + b^a$  is divisible by c.
- 8. Let  $n \geq 3$ . Let  $A = ((a_{ij}))_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix such that  $a_{ij} \in \{1, -1\}$  for all  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ . Suppose that

$$a_{k1} = 1$$
 for all  $1 \le k \le n$  and  
 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ki} a_{kj} = 0$  for all  $i \ne j$ .

Show that n is a multiple of 4.