

$d_D = d(M, (ABC))$ . Prove that:  $\frac{m_A}{xh_A+yd_A} + \frac{m_B}{xh_B+yd_B} + \frac{m_C}{xh_C+yd_C} + \frac{m_D}{xh_D+yd_D} \geq \frac{16}{4x+y}$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase-Romania*

**S.2206** Let  $x, y > 0, g_a, g_b, g_c$  –Gergonne’s cevians and  $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$ .

If  $d_a = d(M, BC), d_b = d(M, CA)$  and  $d_c = d(M, AB)$ , then:

$$\frac{g_a}{xh_a + yd_a} + \frac{g_b}{xh_b + yd_b} + \frac{g_c}{xh_c + yd_c} \geq \frac{9}{3x + y}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze-Romania*

**S.2207** If  $t > 0$ , then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(r_a^2 + t)(r_b^2 + t)(r_c^2 + t) \geq \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot t^2 F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase-Romania*

**S.2208** If  $a, b, c > 0$ , then:  $(a^2 + 1936)(b^2 + 2025)(c^2 + 2016) \geq \frac{3}{4}(2070a + 2024b + 1980c)^2$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu-Romania*

**S.2209** If  $t \geq 0, u, v > 0$  and  $X, Y \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC), x_a = d(X, BC), y_a = d(Y, BC)$  and analogous  $x_b, x_b, y_b, y_c$ , then:

$$\frac{a^{t+2}}{(ux_a + vy_a)^t} + \frac{b^{t+2}}{(ux_b + vy_b)^t} + \frac{c^{t+2}}{(ux_c + vy_c)^t} \geq \frac{2^{t+2}(\sqrt{3})^{t+1}}{(u+v)^t} \cdot F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți-Romania*

**S.2210** In  $\Delta ABC, g_a, g_b, g_c$  –Gergonne’s cevians, holds:

$$\frac{g_b + g_c}{h_a^3} + \frac{g_c + g_a}{h_b^3} + \frac{g_a + g_b}{h_c^3} \geq \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{F}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze-Romania*

**S.2211** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  an sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{n \cdot a_n} = a > 0$  and

$\gamma_n = -\log n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}, \gamma$  –Euler constant. Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\gamma_{n+1} \gamma_n - \gamma^2)^n \sqrt{a_n}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**S.2212** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}, (b_n)_{n \geq 1}, (c_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequences of real numbers strictly positive such that

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{n^3 \cdot a_n} = a > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{n^2 \cdot b_n} = b > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = c > 0$  and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(c_n - c) = d > 0. \text{ Find: } \Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_n}{b_n}} (c_{n+1}c_n - c^2).$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase-Romania*

**S.2213** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{3}{4(2R^2 + r^2)} \leq \frac{1}{a^2 + 2b^2} + \frac{1}{b^2 + 2c^2} + \frac{1}{c^2 + 2a^2} \leq \frac{1}{12r^2}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2214** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f(x+y) = f(x)f(x-2y) + 2021xy, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2215** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sum_{cyc} m_a^2 + r(R-2r) &\leq \sum_{cyc} r_a^2, \quad b) \sum_{cyc} r_a^2 \leq \sum_{cyc} m_a^2 + 16(R^2 - 4r^2) \\ c) \min\{h_a, h_b, h_c\} &\leq \frac{\sum h_a}{3} \leq \frac{\sum h_a + r(R-2r)}{3} \leq \frac{\sum m_a}{3} \end{aligned}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2216** If  $a, b, c > 0$  and  $0 < \lambda \leq 2$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a} \geq \lambda \sqrt{\sum_{cyc} ab} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{a^2}}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2217** Let  $a, b > 0, c \geq 0$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{b^2 + bc + c^2} + \frac{1}{c^2 + ca + a^2} \geq \frac{2(a+b)}{ab(a+b) + bc(b+c) + ca(c+a)} \geq \frac{2(a+b)}{a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + abc}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2218** Let  $x, y, z, t > 0, x + y + z + t = 4$ . Prove that:

$$3 \sum_{cyc} x^2 \geq 16 - 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{xyzt}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2219** Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  such that:  $|ax^4 + bx^2 + c|\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1, \forall |x| \leq 1$ . Prove that  $|a| \leq 16$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2220** Find all numbers  $\alpha > 0$  such that:

$$\frac{a^4 + b^4 + c^4}{ab + bc + ca} + \frac{3abc}{a + b + c} \geq \alpha(a^2 + b^2 + c^2); \forall a, b, c > 0$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2221** Find all polynomials  $p: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$p(x) + 2p(x^2) + 2p(x^3) = 5x^6 + 4x^4 - 6x^2 + x - 1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2222** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $g_a$  –Gergonne’s cevian, the following relationship holds:

$$a) \sum_{cyc} g_a^2 + \frac{r^2(R - 2r)}{3R} \leq \min \left\{ \sum_{cyc} w_a^2, \sum_{cyc} m_a^2, 1 \right\}$$

$$b) \sum_{cyc} g_a^2 + \frac{r^2(R - 2r)}{2R} \leq \max \left\{ \sum_{cyc} w_a^2, \sum_{cyc} m_a^2, s^2 \right\}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2223** Let  $\alpha, \beta > 0$ . Find all polynomials  $p: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:  $\alpha p(\beta x^{2021}) + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} x^{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}} = \beta p(\alpha x^{2021})$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2224** Let  $a, b, c > 0, ab + bc + ca \leq a + b + c$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \geq \frac{9(ab + bc + ca)}{(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c})^2}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2225** Solve in  $\mathbb{R}$ : a)  $\tan x - \cot x = |\sin x - \cos x|$ , b)  $\log x - \lg x = |e^x - 1|$ , c)  $e^{\sqrt{x}} \geq x$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**S.2226** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\omega$  –Brocard’s angle, holds:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{h_b}{h_c} + \frac{h_c}{h_b} \right) \frac{w_a^2}{h_a^2} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \omega}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2227** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $(r_i)_{i=1,2,3}$  –Malfatti’s radii, holds:

$$\frac{r_1}{r_a} + \frac{r_2}{r_b} + \frac{r_3}{r_c} \leq 1 - \frac{3(3 - \sqrt{3})}{2} \cdot \frac{r}{s}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2228** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $(r_i)_{i=1,2,3}$  –Malfatti’s radii, holds:

$$2 \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{r_1 r_2} + s \leq m_a + m_b + m_c$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2229** If  $X \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$ ,  $XA' = XB' = XC' = R$ ,  $R$  –circumradii,  $XA' \perp BC$ ,  $XB' \perp CA$ ,  $XC' \perp AB$ ,  $a', b', c', I_{a'}, I_{b'}, I_{c'}$  sides and excenters in  $\Delta A'B'C'$  then:

$$[I_{a'} I_{b'} I_{c'}] = 2R^2 \left( \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**S.2230** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $n_a$  –Nagel’s cevian, holds:

$$n_a n_b n_c \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{n_a h_b}{n_b h_a} + \frac{n_b h_a}{n_a h_b} \right) \geq s^3$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2231** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:

$$\frac{a}{3a^2 + 2b^2 + c^2} \geq \frac{1}{18} \left( \frac{2}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2232** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $P \in (AB)$ ,  $Q \in (BC)$ ,  $R \in (CA)$  such that  $AP = a$ ,  $PB = b$ ,  $BQ = c$ ,  $QC = d$ ,

$CR = e$ ,  $RA = f$ , then prove:

$$\frac{bc}{(a+b)(c+d)} + \frac{de}{(d+c)(e+f)} + \frac{af}{(a+b)(e+f)} < 1$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2233** If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i & -1 & -i & \dots & i \\ i & 1 & i & -1 & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ i & -1 & -i & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_{2022}(\mathbb{C})$ , then compute  $\det A$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2234** If  $a > 0$  and  $E(x) = \frac{a^x}{a^x + \sqrt{a}}$ , then compute:  $E\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right) + E\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right) + \dots + E\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2235** If  $x, y, z \geq 1$ ,  $x + y + z = 6$ , then prove:

$$\frac{x^2 + 3}{3x^2 + 1} + \frac{y^2 + 3}{3y^2 + 1} + \frac{z^2 + 3}{3z^2 + 1} \geq \frac{21}{13}$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2236** If  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1+4x}{3+2x}$ , then find  $f_n(x) = \left( f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f \right) (x), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2237** If  $a, b, c > 0, a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = 3$ , then prove that:

$$2(a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)(c^2 + a^2) \geq (a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2 + abc)^2$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu, Marius Drăgan-Romania*

**S.2238** If  $m, n \geq 2$  then prove that in any convex quadrilateral  $ABCD$  with usual notations is true the inequality:

$$\frac{b^n + c^n + d^n}{a^m} + \frac{c^n + d^n + a^n}{b^m} + \frac{d^n + a^n + b^n}{c^m} + \frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{d^m} \geq 12 \left( \frac{2}{S} \right)^{m+n}$$

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2239** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $[ABC]$  – area and  $P \in (AB), Q \in (BC), R \in (CA)$  such that  $AP = a, PB = b,$

$BQ = c, QC = d, CR = e, RA = f$ , then determine  $\frac{[PQR]}{[ABC]}$  in terms of  $a, b, c, d, e, f$ .

*Proposed by George Florin Șerban, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2240** Solve in  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$  the following equation:  $a^2 + b^2 - 2a + b = 5$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2241** Solve in  $\mathbb{R}^*$  the equation  $\left[ \frac{1}{x} \right] + \left[ \frac{3}{x} \right] = 4$ , where  $[*]$  – GIF.

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2242** If  $m \in [0, \infty), x, y, z, t \in (0, \infty)$ , then in any triangle  $ABC$  holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{(xm_a^2 + ym_b^2)^{m+1}}{(zw_c^2 + th_a^2)^m} \geq \frac{(x+y)^{m+1}}{(z+t)^m} 3\sqrt{3}F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2243** If  $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\{x\}+1}{x}, \{x\} \leq \frac{1}{3+n} \\ \frac{1-\{x\}}{x}, \{x\} > \frac{1}{3+n} \end{cases}$ ,  $\{x\}$  – is fractional part of  $x$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\frac{1}{5+n}}^{\frac{1}{2+n}} f(x) dx$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2244** If  $ABCD A' B' C' D'$  is a cube with  $O$  the center of face  $ABCD$  and  $O'$  the center of face  $BCC' B'$ , then compute the distance between the lines  $B'O$  and  $BO'$  in terms of side of cube.

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2245** If  $e_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  and  $\gamma = -\log n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ , then compute:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!!} \gamma_n} - \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!} e_n} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2246** Solve in  $M_2(\mathbb{R})$  the following equation  $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2247** If  $a, m \in \mathbb{R}_+$  and  $b, c, d, x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^*, X = x + y + z, cX > d \max\{x, y, z\}$ , then

$$\left(\frac{aX + bx}{cX - dx}\right)^{m+1} + \left(\frac{aX + by}{cX - dy}\right)^{m+1} + \left(\frac{aX + bz}{cX - dz}\right)^{m+1} \geq \frac{3(3a + b)^{m+1}}{(3c - d)^{m+1}}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2248** If  $m, n \geq 1$  then prove that in any bicentric quadrilateral  $ABCD$  with usual notations is true the inequality:

$$\frac{b^n + c^n + d^n}{a^m} + \frac{c^n + d^n + a^n}{b^m} + \frac{d^n + a^n + b^n}{c^m} + \frac{a^n + b^n + c^n}{d^m} \geq \frac{12}{2^{\frac{m+n}{2}} R^{m-n}}$$

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2249** In which triangle  $ABC$  holds the identity:

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} = \frac{a \tan A + b \tan B}{a + b} ?$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2250** If  $x, y, z > 0, xyz \geq 7 + 5\sqrt{2}$  then prove that:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(x + y + z) \geq 3$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2251** If  $ABC$  is an acute triangle with the medians  $AM, BN, CP$  and  $\sphericalangle CBN = \alpha, \sphericalangle ACP = \beta,$

$\sphericalangle BAM = \gamma$ , then prove that:  $i) \cot \beta + \cot \gamma - \cot \alpha > \cot(C - \beta) - \cot(A - \gamma) - \cot(B - \alpha)$

$$ii) \cot \beta + \cot \gamma - \cot \alpha > \cot C - \cot A - \cot B$$

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2252** Solve for positive integers  $a^3 + 9b^2 + 9c^2 = 2017$ , where  $a \geq b \geq c$ .

*Proposed by George Florin Șerban, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2253** If  $ABC$  is a triangle with  $\sphericalangle A = 90^\circ$ ,  $\sphericalangle C = 30^\circ$ ,  $AD$  –altitude from  $A$ ,  $I$  –incenter and  $T$  midpoint of  $BI$ , then prove that  $AT$  is angle bisector of  $\sphericalangle BAD$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2254** How many divisors has the positive integer  $n$  which verify:  $n^n = 2027^{2027^{2028}}$ ?

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2255** If  $x$  and  $y$  are positive integers with  $\frac{2010}{2011} < \frac{x}{y} < \frac{2011}{2012}$ , then compute the minimum value for  $x + y$  and the values of  $x$  and  $y$  which achieves this minimum.

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2256** How many digits has the number  $2^{320} \cdot 5^{240}$ ?

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2257** If  $ABC$  is right angled with  $A = 90^\circ$ ,  $AD \perp BC$  and  $E$  is the intersection of the bisector of  $\sphericalangle ADC$  with  $AC$ ,  $M \in (AE)$ ,  $N \in (DC)$ ,  $\{F\} = MN \cap AD$  such that  $\frac{AE}{DC} = \frac{ME}{NC} = k > 1$ , then determine the ratio  $\frac{BD}{AF}$  in terms of  $k$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2258** Prove that the number  $5^{n+k} - 5^n$  can be written as the sum of  $2k$  different non-zero perfect squares for any positive integers  $n$  and  $k$ .

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2259** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$2 \max \left\{ \frac{m_a}{h_a}, \frac{m_b}{h_b}, \frac{m_c}{h_c} \right\} \geq \frac{m_a}{m_b} + \frac{m_b}{m_c} + \frac{m_c}{m_a} - 1$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2260** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left( \frac{R}{r} - 1 \right) \sqrt{\frac{2r}{R}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{n_a n_b + n_b n_c + n_c n_a}}{s}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2261** If  $xyz(x + y + z) > 0$  then:

$$\left| yz \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} + zx \sqrt{\frac{m_b}{h_b}} + xy \sqrt{\frac{m_c}{h_c}} \right| \geq \sqrt{\left( 2 \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{m_a m_b}{h_a h_b}} - \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a}{h_a} \right) (x + y + z) xyz}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2262** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $I$  –incenter, the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{A}{4}} \geq \frac{AI + BI + CI + s}{r} + 3(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} - 2)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2263** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $n_a^2 + g_a^2 \geq n_a g_a + am_a - rr_a$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2264** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{m_a + m_b + m_c}{9F^2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left( \min \left\{ \frac{1}{h_a h_b m_c}, \frac{1}{h_b h_c m_a}, \frac{1}{h_a h_c m_b} \right\} + \max \left\{ \frac{1}{h_a h_b m_c}, \frac{1}{h_b h_c m_a}, \frac{1}{h_a h_c m_b} \right\} \right)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2265** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$am_b + bm_c + cm_a \geq r \sqrt{4 - \frac{2r}{R}} (m_a + m_b + m_c) + \frac{s(m_a m_b + m_b m_c + m_c m_a)}{m_a + m_b + m_c}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2266** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $I$  –incenter and  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  –Malfatti's radii, the following relationship holds:

$$AI + BI + CI \leq 2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) + s - 3r$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2267** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{n_a^2 + g_a^2 + 2w_a^2} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{cm_b + bm_c}{a}$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2268** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $r_i, i = 1, 2, 3$  –Malfatti's radii and  $I$  –incenter, then holds:

$$\frac{r_1}{r_a} + \frac{r_2}{r_b} + \frac{r_3}{r_c} = \frac{3(s - r) - AI - BI - CI}{2s}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*



**S.2269** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$m_a^2 + m_b^2 + m_c^2 = g_a^2 + g_b^2 + g_c^2 + (R - 2r)(h_a + h_b + h_c)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2270** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\prod_{cyc} [2(m_b h_c + m_c h_b) - h_a(h_b + h_c)] \geq h_a h_b h_c \prod_{cyc} (h_a + h_b)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2271** If  $a, b, c > 0$ , then prove that

$$\frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{b+c} + \frac{c}{c+a} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \right)$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2272** If  $X, Y, Z \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $n \geq 2$  with  $XZ = ZX$  and  $Z^2 = XY + Y$ , then prove that:

$$\det(X^2 + YX + Y) \geq 0$$

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2273** Determine  $x > 0$  which satisfy  $\left\{ \frac{3x+5}{x+2} \right\} + \left[ \frac{3x+2}{x+1} \right] = 2$ . (7), where  $\{x\}$  represents the fractional part of  $x$  and  $[x]$  represents the integral part of  $x$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2274** Compute:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \left( \cos x \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x \right) + \sin x \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x \right) \right) dx$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2275** If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & m & -m \\ m & 1 & 0 \\ m & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , then compute  $A^n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**S.2276** If  $a, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x + y > 0$ ,  $y + z > 0$ ,  $z + x > 0$ ,  $xy + yz + zx > 0$  then in  $\triangle ABC$  holds:

$$a^2 x + b^2 y + c^2 z \geq \frac{8(x+y+z)}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} F^2 + \frac{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(xy + yz + zx)}{2(x+y+z)}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2277** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $(r_i)_{i=1,2,3}$  – Malfatti's radii, the following relationship holds:

$$2 \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{w_a + a - n_a - 2\sqrt{r_2 r_3}} \leq \frac{s}{r} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{n_a}{r_a}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2278** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{(1 + \tan x)(1 + \tan^3 x)}$$

*Proposed by Asmat Qatea-Afghanistan*

**S.2279** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ ,  $ab + bc + ca + 2abc = 1$ . Prove that:

$$\sqrt{\frac{ab}{c}} + \sqrt{\frac{bc}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{ca}{b}} + 3\sqrt{abc} \geq \sqrt{a+b+abc} + \sqrt{b+c+abc} + \sqrt{c+a+abc}$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**S.2280** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{3}{2} + \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{h_a h_b} \geq 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 6r^2 \sqrt{\frac{6}{R}}}$$

*Proposed by Laura and Gheorghe Molea-Romania*

**S.2281** Prove that the following inequality

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{c^2}{c^2 + a^2} + 6 \geq \frac{9\sqrt{abc} + 2(\sqrt{ab} + \sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{ca})}{2}$$

holds for all positive real numbers such that  $a + b + c = 3$ .

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**S.2282** Let  $P$  be point in plane of  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} AP \sqrt{a(b+c-a)} \geq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} a(b+c-a)(b^2+c^2-a^2) + 8F^2}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2283** Prove that any real root  $\alpha$  of the equation  $x^{6n} = 4x^{2n} + 4$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  verify:  $|\alpha| > \sqrt[2n]{2}$

*Proposed by Gheorghe Molea-Romania*

**S.2284** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $(a^2b^2 + s)(b^2c^2 + s)(c^2a^2 + s) \geq 108\sqrt{3} \cdot F^3$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze*

**S.2285** Let  $m \geq 0, M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$  such that  $x = MA, y = MB, z = MC$ , then:

$$(x^{2m+2} + a^{2m+2})(y^{2m+2} + b^{2m+2})(z^{2m+2} + c^{2m+2}) \geq 2^{m+4}(\sqrt{3})^{m+1} \cdot F^{3m+3}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase*

**S.2286** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$a(m_b m_c - m_a^2) + b(m_a m_c - m_b^2) + c(m_a m_b - m_c^2) \geq 0$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**S.2287** Let  $m, n \geq 0, m + n, x, y > 0$  and  $A_1B_1C_1, A_2B_2C_2$  two triangles with areas  $F_1$  respectively  $F_2$ , then holds:

$$m(a_1^2 a_2^2 + x)(b_1^2 b_2^2 + x)(c_1^2 c_2^2 + x) + n(a_1^2 a_2^2 + y)(b_1^2 b_2^2 + y)(c_1^2 c_2^2 + z) \geq 36(mx^2 + ny^2)F_1 F_2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase-Romania*

**S.2288** Let  $a, b, c, s, t > 0$  then:

$$(a^4 + (t^2 + s^2)a^2 + t^2 s^2)(b^4 + (t^2 + s^2)b^2 + t^2 s^2)(c^4 + (t^2 + s^2)c^2 + t^2 s^2) \geq \frac{81}{16} t^4 s^4 (ab + bc + ca)^4$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu-Romania*

**S.2289** Let  $x, y > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(x^2 + y^2)(a^2 b^2 + b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2) \geq 32xy \cdot F^2 + \sum_{cyc} a^2 (bx - cy)^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase-Romania*

**S.2290** In  $\Delta ABC$  holds:  $\frac{1}{r_a^2} + \frac{1}{r_b^2} + \frac{1}{r_c^2} \geq \frac{4}{3R^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b}\right)^2$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Mihaly Bencze-Romania*

**S.2291** Let  $x, y > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(x^2 + y^2)(m_a^2 + m_b^2 + m_c^2) \geq \frac{32\sqrt{3}xy}{3} \cdot F + \frac{4}{3} \sum_{cyc} (xa - yb)^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți-Romania*

**S.2292** If  $a, b, c \geq 0, a + b + c = \lambda, \lambda > 0$  then holds:  $\sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{(a+b+\lambda)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2293** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$22,5 + \sum_{cyc} \frac{\sin^5 A}{\sin^5 B + \sin^5 C} \leq 24 \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^5.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2294** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$s_a^n s_b + s_b^n s_c + s_c^n s_a \geq \frac{162r^4}{R} \left(\frac{6r^2}{R}\right)^{n-2}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2295** If  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \dots > 0, a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + \dots = 1$  then holds:

$$\frac{a_1}{2a_1 + 1} + \frac{a_2}{4a_2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2^n a_n + 1} + \dots \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2296** Let  $p$  be a prime number, fixed. Solve for positive integers:  $\begin{cases} xy + z^2 = 2p + 3 \\ x + yz^2 = p + 3 \end{cases}$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2297** If  $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 1$  then holds:  $\frac{1}{3x^2+2} + \frac{1}{3y^2+2} + \frac{1}{3z^2+2} \leq 1$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2298** Let  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  fixed. Solve for real numbers:  $2^{x^2-3\lambda x} + 2^{\lambda x-x^2} = 2^{1-\lambda x}$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**S.2299** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{3}{s} \left(\frac{2r}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{\csc A}{m_b + m_c} \leq \frac{R}{F} \left(\frac{R}{r} - \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

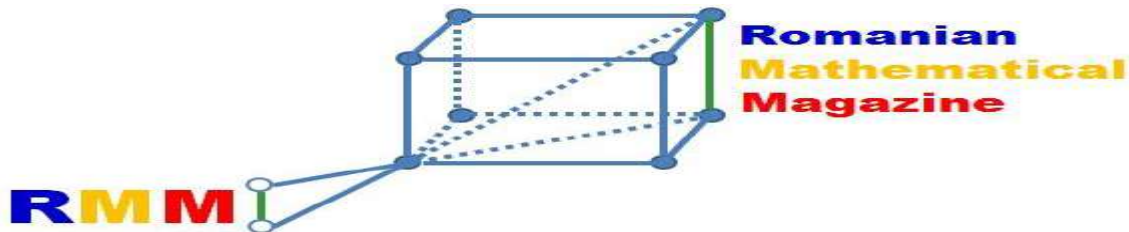
**S.2300** If  $a, b > 0$  and  $\frac{1}{5} \leq \lambda \leq \frac{12}{5}$  then holds:

$$((\lambda + 1)a^2 + ab + 2b^2)((\lambda + 1)b^2 + ab + 2a^2) \leq \left(\frac{\lambda + 4}{\lambda + 1}\right)^2 (\lambda a^2 + b^2)(\lambda b^2 + a^2).$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

All solutions for proposed problems can be found on the <http://www.ssmrmh.ro> which is the address of Romanian Mathematical Magazine-Interactive Journal.

### UNDERGRADUATE PROBLEMS



**U.2031** Find all value of  $\beta \geq 0$  such that:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\beta x}}{x^2 + x + 1} dx < +\infty$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2032** In  $\Delta ABC$ , find all numbers  $\lambda > 0$  such that:

$$\sum_{cyc} n_a^2 \leq \sum_{cyc} m_a^2 + \lambda(R^2 - 4r^2)$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2033** Find all roots of the equation

$$\frac{(1 + y + \sqrt{y(y+2)})^{-1} (1 + y + \sqrt{y(y+2)+2})^{-1}}{\sqrt{y(y+2)}((y+1)^2 + 1)} = 1$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2034** Solve the system for  $a, b$ : 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} + \sqrt{ab} = a^2 + b^2 \\ \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1) \end{cases}$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2035** If we define the integral-function:

$$\psi(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{1 + \cosh(\pi n x)} e^{-\frac{\pi x(x+1)}{2}} dx$$

then prove:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \psi(n+1)\psi(n-1)e^{-\frac{\pi n(n+1)}{2}} dn = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(1+e^{\pi})\left(1+e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2036** Prove the integral relation:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{n}\right) \cos(\pi n x) e^{-\frac{\pi x(x+1)}{2}} dx = (-\coth(\pi))^{(-1)^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(\pi n x) \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{n}\right) e^{-\frac{\pi x(x+1)}{2}} dx$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2037** Solve the equations for  $x, y$ :  $\sqrt{x+y} + y\sqrt{11} = 7$ ;  $\sqrt{x+y} + x\sqrt{7} = 11$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2038** Let  $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^2 + c$ ,  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$x$	$-\infty$	$-2$	$0$	$2$	$\infty$
$f'(x)$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$-$

Find all value  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $f(f(m)) = 2022m$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh -Vietnam*

**U.2039** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{c}} + \sqrt{\frac{a+c}{b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b}} \leq \left(3\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right) \frac{R}{2r}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2040** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$$

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2041** Prove the integral identity:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{(1+y+\sqrt{y(y+2)})^{-2} (1+y+\sqrt{y(y+2)+2})^{-2}}{\sqrt{y(y+2)}((y+1)^2+1)} dy = \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{2}-2) - \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 6\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{12\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2042** If  $M$  lies on incircle of  $\Delta ABC$ :  $\frac{MA^2}{r_a} + \frac{MB^2}{r_b} + \frac{MC^2}{r_c} = 4R - 3r$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2043** Find  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  so that the double inequality

$$\left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^x \geq 3 + \cot^x A + \cot^x B + \cot^x C \geq \left(\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b}\right)^x$$

holds in any  $\triangle ABC$ .

*Proposed by Alex Szoros-Romania*

**U.2044** Solve for real numbers:  $\sqrt{7x^2 + 69x + 13} + \sqrt{7x^2 + 55x + 13} = 7x$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2045** Prove:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\sin x} dx dy = \pi\beta(2)$$

*Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India*

**U.2046** If  $a, b, c > 0$  prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{\sqrt{a}} - \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{2(b+c)} \geq \frac{1}{4(a+b+c)\sqrt{abc}} \sum_{cyc} c(a-b)^2$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2047** Let  $a, b, c \geq 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{a^4 - a^2}{bc - 1} + \frac{b^4 - b^2}{ca - 1} + \frac{c^4 - c^2}{ab - 1} \leq ab + bc + ca$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2048** Solve for real numbers:

$$e^{ix} + e^{2ix} + e^{3ix} + \frac{1}{e^{ix}} + \frac{1}{e^{2ix}} + \frac{1}{e^{3ix}} = -1$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Gilena Dobrică-Romania*

**U.2049** If  $x, y, z > 0$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\operatorname{erf}^4(x+y)}{\operatorname{erf}^3(x)} + \sum_{cyc} \operatorname{erf}^4(x) \operatorname{erf}(y) \geq 2(\operatorname{erf}(x) + \operatorname{erf}(y) + \operatorname{erf}(z))$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Sabina Subțirelu-Romania*

**U.2050** If  $a, b, c, d, e, f > 0, a + b + c = d + e + f = 1$  then:

$$\sqrt[5]{ad^4} + \sqrt[5]{be^4} + \sqrt[5]{cf^4} \leq 1$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Cristina Ene-Romania*

**U.2051** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{H_1} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}H_2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}H_3} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}H_n}}{n\sqrt{H_n}(H_1 + H_2 + \dots + H_n)}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Jacob Meda-Romania*

**U.2052** If  $a, b, c, d > 0$  then:  $\frac{(a^3+b^3)(a^4+b^4+c^4)(a^5+b^5+c^5+d^5)}{a^3b^3c^2d(a+b)(a+b+c)(a+b+c+d)} \geq 1$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Alina Tigae-Romania*

**U.2053** If  $m, n, p \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\}$  then:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} + \sum_{k=1}^p \frac{1}{k} \leq 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{mnp} \frac{1}{k}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Elena Grigore-Romania*

**U.2054**

$$M = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \bar{b} & a & d \\ \bar{c} & d & a \end{pmatrix} \mid a > 0, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

If  $X, Y, Z, T \in M$  then:  $\sqrt[3]{\det(X+Y+Z+T)} \geq \sqrt[3]{\det X} + \sqrt[3]{\det Y} + \sqrt[3]{\det Z} + \sqrt[3]{\det T}$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Elena Alexie-Romania*

**U.2055** If  $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 4$  then:  $\frac{(1+n^2)^{n+1} - 1}{n+1} \geq n^2 + 2n^4 + 2n^6 + n^8 + \frac{1}{5}n^{10}$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Mihaela Dăianu-Romania*

**U.2056** Find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{\sin x + 4 \cos x}{5(e^{-x} + \sin x) + 3 \cos x} dx$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Simona Radu-Romania*

**U.2057** Solve for real numbers:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\varphi & \varphi - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\varphi}} & \varphi \\ \sqrt{\varphi} & -\sqrt{\varphi} & \sqrt{\varphi} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\varphi}} \\ 1 - 2x\sqrt{\varphi} & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \varphi - \text{golden ratio.}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Claudiu Ciulcu-Romania*



**U.2058** Prove:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+m} \beta(n+2, 1) \beta(1, m+2) H_{\lfloor \frac{n+2}{2} \rfloor} H_{\lfloor \frac{m+2}{2} \rfloor} = \log^4 2$$

where  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$  – floor function.

*Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India*

**U.2059** Prove that:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1+y}{y(1+y^2)} \log\left(\frac{y-1}{y+1}\right) dy = \beta(2) + \frac{3}{8} \zeta(2)$$

where  $\zeta(s)$  – Euler-Riemann zeta function and  $\beta(x)$  – Dirichlet-beta function.

*Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India*

**U.2060** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$ab + bc + ca \geq 4F \sqrt{\frac{3}{1-k}}; k = \frac{4r^2(R-2r)}{27R^2(R-2r)}$$

*Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Azerbaijan*

**U.2061** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{a^4 + b^4 + c^4}{a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + c^2a^2} + \frac{S_a S_b S_c}{m_a m_b m_c} \geq 2$$

*Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Azerbaijan*

**U.2062** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)}{8abc}\right)^3 \leq \frac{R}{2r}$$

*Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Azerbaijan*

**U.2063** If  $0 < a \leq b, m > 0$  then:

$$b - a + \frac{m^2}{e(m+1) \left(b^{1+\frac{1}{m}} - a^{1+\frac{1}{m}}\right)} \geq \log\left(\frac{b^b}{a^a}\right)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Mirea Mihaela Mioara-Romania*

**U.2064** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$m_a^2 = \left( \frac{b \cos B - c \cos C}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{b^2 + c^2}{4R} \right)^2$$

*Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Azerbaijan*

**U.2065** Prove that:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{z^2 \log\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)}{(1-z^4) \left( \pi^2 + \left( \log\left(\frac{1+z}{1-z}\right) + 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right)^2 \right)} dz = \frac{1}{32} \log\left(\frac{\pi^2}{8}\right)$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2066** In  $\Delta ABC$  prove or disprove:

$$\sum_{cyc} g_a^2 + 2 \sum_{cyc} w_a^2 + 3 \sum_{cyc} n_a^2 \geq 6s^2, \quad 3 \sum_{cyc} g_a^2 + 2 \sum_{cyc} w_a^2 + \sum_{cyc} n_a^2 \leq 6s^2, \quad g_a + 2m_a > n_a$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2067** Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{(x+y)\sqrt{(1-x)(1-y)}}$$

*Proposed by Abdul Mukhtar-Nigeria*

**U.2068** If  $0 < a \leq b$  then:

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b \int_a^b (x+y+z) \left( \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{x} \right) dx dy dz \geq 3(b-a)^3(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Roxana Vasile-Romania*

**U.2069** Let  $u_1 = a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $u_{n+1} = 2023u_n^4 + u_n - 2022$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ . Find all value of  $a$  such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2070** Prove that:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tanh^{-1} \left( \frac{\csc x - \sec x}{\csc x + \sec x} \right) dx = \frac{G}{2}$$

*Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India*

**U.2071** Prove that:

$$\frac{4}{3\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + \cos x) \sqrt{(1 + \sin^2 x) \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 - \sin^4 x}} - 4}}{\cos^2 x (1 + \sin^2 x) - 1} dx = \frac{20}{9\pi} + \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{9\pi\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{4\sqrt{2\pi}}{3\Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

*Proposed by Naren Bhandari-Bajura-Nepal*

**U.2072** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{-1}(\sin^2 x)}{\sin x} dx$$

*Proposed by Naren Bhandari-Bajura-Nepal*

**U.2073** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{e^{x^2}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{e^{x^2}} dx \right)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Lavinia Trincu-Romania*

**U.2074** Find:

$$\Omega = \int \left( \frac{\log_2^2 x}{x} \right)^2 \left( \log_2 \left( \frac{2^x}{x} \right) \right)^{-3} dx$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Ileana Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2075** If  $x, y, z \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  then:

$$\exp\left(\frac{2}{3} \sum_{cyc} \sin x (4 - \cos^2 x)\right) \leq \prod_{cyc} \left(\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}\right)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Dan Mitricoiu-Romania*

**U.2076** Find all  $x, y, z \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$  such that:

$$\frac{1}{1 + \sin x + \sin y + \sin z} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\left(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)^4} = 1$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Maria Lavinia Popa-Romania*

**U.2077** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \log\left(\frac{c+a}{c}\right) \log\left(\frac{c+b}{c}\right) < \sum_{cyc} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{2022}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Sorin Pîrlea-Romania*

**U.2078** Solve for real numbers:

$$\frac{1}{x} \left( e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_1^x \frac{(t+1)^2}{t^2+1} \cdot e^{2 \tan^{-1} t} dt \right) = e^{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Dorina Goiceanu-Romania*

**U.2079** If  $x \geq 1$  then:

$$4x^2(1+x) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq (2+x+x^2)^2$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Iulia Sanda-Romania*

**U.2080** Solve for real numbers:  $5^{x^3+26x} + x^6 + 244x^2 = 5^{9x^2+24} + 29x^4 + 576$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Nicolae Radu-Romania*

**U.2081**

$$\Omega(a) = \int_{-a}^a \cos^{-1}(x - x^3 + x^5 - x^7 + x^9) dx, a > 0$$

$$\omega_1 = \sum_{cyc} (\Omega(a) + \sqrt{(\Omega(a) + \Omega(b))(\Omega(a) + \Omega(c))}), \omega_2 = \sum_{cyc} \Omega(a)\Omega(b) \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega(a)\Omega(b)}}$$

Prove that:  $\omega_1 \leq \omega_2$ .

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Mihaela Stăncele-Romania*

**U.2082** If  $a, b > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  then:

$$(a^2 + b^2)^n \cdot \log^n \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a + b} \right) \leq (a + b)^{n-1} (a^{n+1} \log^n a + b^{n+1} \log^n b)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Mihai Ionescu-Romania*

**U.2083**

$$x, y, z > 0, x + y + z = 3, A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), n \in \mathbb{N}^*, (N_F(A))^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

Prove that:

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{N_F(A + B + C)} \geq \frac{3}{N_F(A) + N_F(B) + N_F(C)}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Alecu Orlando-Romania*

**U.2084** Prove that:

$$\cos^7\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) + \cos^9\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right) + \cos^9\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}\right) = \cos^9\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right) + \cos^7\left(\frac{5\pi}{18}\right) + \cos^7\left(\frac{7\pi}{18}\right)$$

*Proposed by Carlos Paiva-Brazil*

**U.2085** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{xy^3 \log x \log y}{(1-x^2y^2)(1-x^2)(1-y^2)} dx dy$$

*Proposed by Narendra Bhandari-Nepal*

**U.2086** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \psi_0(1-x^2) \right) dx$$

where  $\psi_0(z)$  is digamma function.

*Proposed by Naredra Bhandari-Nepal*

**U.2087** Let  $a, b, c \geq 0, ab + bc + ca = 1$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{\sqrt{3ab+1}}{ab+c} + \frac{\sqrt{3bc+1}}{bc+a} + \frac{\sqrt{3ca+1}}{ca+b} \geq 4$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2088** Solve the integral for  $n$ :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^x e^{-\frac{\pi x}{2}(nx+1)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2089** If we have the integral relation:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( L_x \left[ (e^{-x^2-xy} + e^{-x^2+xy})^2 \right] (y) \right) e^{-ny^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

then find the value of the expression:  $\sqrt{\sqrt{2048n^4 - 2816n^3 + 608n^2 - 36n}}$

Here  $L_x[*]$  – is Laplace transform.

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2090** If we have the function

$$S(n) = \sum_{m=1}^n \left( \left[ \frac{m}{2} \right] (-1)^{\left[ \frac{m}{2} \right]} + (-1)^{\left[ \frac{m}{2} \right]} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \right] \right) \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi m}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi m}{2}\right) \right)$$

then prove the relation

$$(-1)^{S(n)} = 1 + n(2n^2 + n + 3) - 4 \left\lceil \frac{1}{4}(n(2n^2 + n + 3) + 2) \right\rceil$$

where  $\lfloor * \rfloor$  is floor function and  $\lceil * \rceil$  is ceiling function.

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2091** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{\sqrt{h_b^2 - h_b h_c + h_c^2}} \geq \frac{12r^2}{R^2}$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

**U.2092** Find a closed form:

$$\Omega(a) = \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{(x+1)(x^2+1)(1+a^2x^2)} dx, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2093** Prove the summation:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\text{mod}(4n^3 + 5n + 1, 4n + 1)}{n!} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{7}{e} + e - 2(\sin(1) + 7 \cos(1)) \right)$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2094** Given  $A_0 = 1$  and  $A_{n+1} = (n-1) + (n+2)A_n$  then prove that:  $A_n \sim (6-2e) \cdot (n+1)!$

*Proposed by Amrit Awasthi-India*

**U.2095** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{1}{F} \sum_{cyc} m_a m_b \geq \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{m_a}{m_b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_b}{m_c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_c}{m_a}\right)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a(m_b + m_c - m_a)}{m_b(m_a + m_c - m_b)}}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2096** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{ab + bc + ca}{2F} \geq \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{a}\right)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{a(s-a)}{b(s-b)} + \frac{b(s-b)}{c(s-c)} + \frac{c(s-c)}{a(s-a)}}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2097**  $xy + yz + Zx > 0, x + y, y + z, z + x > 0$ . In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} m_a(m_b + m_c)x \geq 6F\sqrt{xy + yz + zx}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2098** Find all values  $\alpha \geq 0$  such that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \log(1 + \alpha x^2) dx < +\infty$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2099** Find all values  $\beta \geq 0$  such that:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2021^{\beta x} x dx < +\infty$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2100** Let  $a \geq b \geq c > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2 + bc}{b^2 + c^2}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b^2 + ca}{c^2 + a^2}} \geq \max \left\{ 2, \sqrt[3]{\frac{4(a^2 + b^2)}{c^2 + ab}} \right\}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2101** Let  $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 1$ . Prove that:

$$27(a^2 + b^2)^2(b^2 + c^2)^2(c^2 + a^2)^2 \geq \left( 2 \sum_{cyc} b^2 c^2 + 2bac \right)^3$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2102** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  such that

$$6f\left(\min\left\{\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}, 0\right\}\right) + 4f\left(\max\left\{\frac{x+y}{2}, \frac{x-y}{2}, 0\right\}\right) = 10f(xy), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2103** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$f(2x + 1) = 3f\left(\frac{x + 1}{4x^2 + 1}\right) + 3x - 2x^2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2104** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2}{b+c} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} a + \frac{R^2 - 4r^2}{r}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2105** Find all values  $\alpha > 0$  such that:  $2021^{\alpha x} + 2020^{-\alpha x} \leq 2; \forall x \in [-2, 2]$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2106** Let  $a, b, c > 0$  such that  $abc = 1$  and  $1 \leq \alpha \leq 4$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha + a + b} + \frac{1}{\alpha + b + c} + \frac{1}{\alpha + c + a} \leq \frac{3}{2 + \alpha}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2107** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{a^3}{b} + \frac{b^3}{c} + \frac{c^3}{a} + \frac{R^5}{8r^3} \geq \frac{3(a^4 + b^4 + c^4)}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} + \frac{4(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)}{a + b + c}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2108** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ . Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$3f(ax^3 - by^3) = 2f(cx^2 - ay^2) + abc(x^2 - y^2)f(bx^5 - cy^5), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2109** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  such that:

$$f(x - y + xy) + f(x + y - xy) = 2f(x^2 + y^2), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2110** Let  $a, b, c > 0, abc = 1$ . Prove that:

$$a) \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} + \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{b+a}} + \sqrt{\frac{c+a}{c+b}} \leq a + b + c, \quad b) \sqrt[3]{\frac{a+b}{a+c}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{b+c}{b+a}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{c+a}{c+b}} \leq a + b + c$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2111** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $\left( \sum_{cyc} \sqrt[3]{\sin \frac{A}{2}} \right)^3 \geq 27 \sqrt{\frac{r}{2R}}$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2112** Let  $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx + 2xyz = 1$ . Prove that:  $x + y + z \geq 2 - \sqrt{2xyz}$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*



**U.2113** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$\max\{f(x), y\} + \max\{f(y), x\} = 3 \max\{f(x), f(y)\}, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2114** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$f(\min\{x, y, 0\}) + f(\max\{x, y, 0\}) = 2 \min f(\max\{x, y, 0\} + \min\{x, y, 0\}), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2115** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$F \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{h_a} \cot \frac{A}{2} \geq 4R + R$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

**U.2116** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x(x^2 - x + 1)} dx$$

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2117** In an acute triangle with  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  –exradii,  $R_A, R_B, R_C$  –radii of circles with centers  $A, B, C$  prove that:

$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} + \frac{1}{r_3} \geq \frac{1}{R_A + R_B + R_C}$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

**U.2118** Prove that:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{\pi}{2} \log\left(2 \cos \frac{\pi}{12}\right) - \frac{\eta(2) + 3}{4}$$

*Proposed by Asmat Qatea-Afghanistan*

**U.2119** If  $m \in (0,1), m < n$  then:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+z}{1-z}} \log \frac{1+2mnz+(m^2+n^2-1)z^2}{1-2mnz+(m^2+n^2-1)z^2} \frac{dz}{z} = 4\pi \sin^{-1} m$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2120** Find:

$$J = \lim_{m \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^m \frac{(m^2 + \sqrt{\pi}z)e^{z^2}}{(m^3 - \sqrt{\pi}m^2 + \pi m - \pi\sqrt{\pi})z^2 \log z} dz$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2121** Prove the integral:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \min\left(\sin 2x, \cos 2x, \sin \frac{x}{2}, \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \left( 12 - \sqrt{2 \left( 25\sqrt{5} + 40\sqrt{\sqrt{5} + 5 + 141} \right)} \right)$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-AIRMC-India*

**U.2122** Prove that:  $\sum_{cyc} \frac{(2a)^2}{(s-b)(s-c)(3(b+c))^2} \geq \frac{1}{r(4R+r)}$

occurs in any triangle  $ABC$  with usual notations.

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2123** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(xy) \log(1 - xy) dx dy$$

*Proposed by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2124** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{r_a}{\sqrt{r_b^2 - r_b r_c + r_c^2}} \geq \frac{4R + r}{4R - 5r}$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

**U.2125** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \sum_{i=1}^k \left( i + \frac{3}{4} \right) \right]^{-1}$$

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2126** If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ ,  $g(x) = \log(f(x) - 1)$ ,  $h(x) = \log x$ ,  $\forall x > 0$ , then show that:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -9g^2(x) + (18h(x) - 48)g(x) - 9f^3(x)h^2(x) + (12f^3(x) + 3f(x))h(x) \right) = \\ = 48 \log 2 - 9 \log^2 2 \end{aligned}$$

*Proposed by Narendra Bhandari-Nepal*

**U.2127** Find a closed form:  $\Omega = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x} \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \sin(\alpha x)}{x} dx, \forall \alpha > 0$

*Proposed by Ose Favour-Nigeria*

**U.2128** Let the function  $g$  be non-negative and monotone on  $[0,1]$ . Assuming that  $\int_0^1 g(t) dt = 1$ . Then for every pair of real numbers  $p, r$  such that  $r \leq p$ , we have:

$$\left(2(1+r) \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x^r g(x+t)g(t) dt dx\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq \left(2(1+p) \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} x^p g(x+t)g(t) dt dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

*Proposed by Minh Vu-Vietnam*

**U.2129** Prove that:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) \log n}{(-1)^n n^3} = \frac{\zeta'(2)}{2} + \frac{3\zeta'(3)}{4} + \frac{\zeta(3) \log 8}{12} + \frac{\pi^2 \log 2}{12}$$

*Proposed by Tobi Joshua-Nigeria*

**U.2130** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{\log x \log(1-x) \log(1+x)}{x} dx$$

*Proposed by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2131** Solve for real numbers:  $\tan^5(2x) = \tan(10x)$

*Proposed by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2132** Prove that:

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} n^{n+1}}{n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\log x}{x} \right) \Big|_{x=n}$$

where  $\gamma$  is Euler-Mascheroni constant.

*Proposed by Amrit Awasthi-India*

**U.2133** For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  prove that:  $H_n + \log H_n \geq \log 2 + \log n$ ,  $H_n \geq \frac{2n}{n+1}$ .

*Proposed by Amrit Awasthi-India*

**U.2134** Let  $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{a^2 b^2 + b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2}{3} + \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a+b} \right)^2 \geq 4$$

*Proposed by Choy Fai Lam-Hong Kong*

**U.2135** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{a^{3n}}{b^n} + \frac{b^{3n}}{c^n} + \frac{c^{3n}}{a^n} \geq \frac{1}{3^n} \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{8a^3 + b^3}{2a + b} \right)^n$$

*Proposed by Choy Fai Lam-Hong Kong*

**U.2136** Given  $\cot^3 x + (3 - \cot^3 x)^2 = 3$  then prove:

$$x = \cot^{-1} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}} \right) + 2k\pi$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2137** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-z}{z(1+z)}} \log \frac{\sqrt{2z} + \sqrt{1+z}}{1 + \sqrt{z}} dz$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2138** Find a closed form:

$$\Omega = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}^2}{2^{4n} \cdot (2n+1)} \sum_{m=1}^n \left( \frac{(2m+1)^2}{(m+1)^4} \cdot \frac{2^{8(m+1)}}{(m+1)^4} - \frac{(2m-1)^2}{m^4} - \frac{2^{8m}}{\binom{2m}{m}^4} \right)$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2139** If  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x+(1-y)^{n-1}e^{-y}} = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y = f_n(x)$  then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( n^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f_n(x) dx \right)^n$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2140** Prove that:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \frac{2nx}{(n^2 + m^2)x^2 - 1} \log \frac{(nx)^2 + (1 - mx)^2}{(nx)^2 + (1 + mx)^2} dx = 2\pi m \log 2$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2141** If  $0 < z < 0.5$ ,  $f(x) = \cot^{-1} \left( \frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \right)$  and  $g(x) = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right)$  then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow z} \frac{f(x) - f(z)}{g(x) - g(z)}$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2142** Prove that:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})}{x} dx = \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}\right) - \frac{\pi^2}{24} - 2Li_2\left(-\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

where  $Li_2(z)$  is dilogarithm function.

*Proposed by Narendra Bhandari-Nepal*

**U.2143** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x^7)}{1+x^7} dx$$

*Proposed by Daniel Immarube-Nigeria*

**U.2144** Let  $a, b, c \geq \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $a + b + c = 9$ . Prove that:  $\sqrt{ab + bc + ca} \leq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2145**  $a, b, c$  –sides in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}, \sqrt{c}$  –sides in  $\Delta A'B'C'$ . Prove that:

$$a \sin A' + b \sin B' + c \sin C' \leq 3F' \sqrt{\frac{2R}{r}}$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2146** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{(2R - r)^2}{4r^2} \geq \left( \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{b+c} \right) \left( \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{h_b + h_c} \right)$$

*Proposed by Alex Szoros-Romania*

**U.2147** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x(\tan^{-1} x)^2}{1+xy} dx dy$$

*Proposed by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2148** Prove that:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{H_n} \frac{n}{\log^2 n} \int_0^{\frac{1}{n^2}} \frac{\log(nx) \log\left(\frac{x}{n}\right)}{1+nx} dx = 3e^\gamma$$

*Proposed by Mokhtar Khassani-Algeria*

**U.2149** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{4R+r}{6} \sqrt{\frac{4R+r}{r}} \geq \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a^2}{w_a + m_a} \geq \frac{r^2}{R}$$

*Proposed by Mokhtar Khassani-Algeria*

**U.2150** For  $a > b > 0$  find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ax} - e^{bx}}{x(e^{ax} + 1)(e^{bx} + 1)} dx$$

*Proposed by Abdul Mukhtar-Nigeria*

**U.2151** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\log x \log^2(1-x)}{x(1-x)} dx$$

*Proposed by Precious Itsuokor-Nigeria*

**U.2152** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x^2) \log(\sin \sqrt{x})}{1+x^2} dx$$

*Proposed by Precious Itsuokor-Nigeria*

**U.2153** If  $a, b, c, d > 1$  then holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \log_a \frac{b^{n+1} + c^{n+1} + d^{n+1}}{b^n + c^n + d^n} \geq 4, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2154** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{2}{r} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{r_b + r_c}{h_a^2} \leq \frac{R}{r^2}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2155** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{1}{F^2} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{w_a^4} \leq \frac{1}{F^2} \left( \frac{R}{2r} \right)^5.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2156** Let  $a > 1, b > 1$  fixed. Solve for real numbers:

$$a^{\log_{2b}\left(x+\frac{b^2}{x}\right)} = \frac{(a+2b)x - b^2 - x^2}{x}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2157** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $G$  –centroid,  $x, y, z$  altitudes from  $G$  to  $BC, CA, AB$ , respectively. Prove that:

$$\frac{54}{F} \leq \frac{b+c-a}{x^3} + \frac{c+a-b}{y^3} + \frac{a+b-c}{z^3} \leq \frac{27}{F} \cdot \frac{R}{r}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2158** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{9R}{4r} = \frac{3}{2} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a^2}{h_b h_c} \leq \frac{R^2}{r^2} + \frac{r}{2R} - \frac{5}{4}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2159** If  $x, y, z > 0$  and  $\lambda \geq 0$  then:

$$\frac{1}{y(x+\lambda y)} + \frac{1}{z(y+\lambda z)} + \frac{1}{x(z+\lambda x)} \geq \frac{27}{(\lambda+1)(x+y+z)^2}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2160** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $2\left(3 - \frac{2r}{R}\right) \leq \frac{a^2}{r_a^2} + \frac{b^2}{r_b^2} + \frac{c^2}{r_c^2} \leq \frac{2R}{r}.$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2161** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\csc^4 A + (\csc B + \csc C)^4}{\csc B \csc C} \geq \frac{34R}{r}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2162** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{IA}{2IA^3 + IB^3} \leq \frac{2r}{R^3}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2163** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{s_a^2}{s_c} \leq \frac{9R}{2} \left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^6.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2164** If  $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 1$  and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{1}{4}$  then:

$$\frac{a^5}{b} + \frac{b^5}{c} + \frac{c^5}{a} + \lambda abc \geq \frac{\lambda + 1}{27}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2165** Solve for real numbers: 
$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{x^2+3n^2}{4n^2}\right)^4 = \frac{2}{n}y - 1 \\ \left(\frac{y^2+3n^2}{4n^2}\right)^4 = \frac{2}{n}z - 1 \\ \left(\frac{z^2+3n^2}{4n^2}\right)^4 = \frac{2}{n}x - 1 \end{cases}$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2166** If  $a, b > 0$  then:  $(3a + 3b)^5 + (4a)^5 a \geq 15(4a)^4 b.$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2167** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{2a+1}{\sqrt{4a^4+1}} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{2a^2+1}{2a+1} \geq 6.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2168** If  $x, y, z > 0$  and  $\lambda \geq 1$  then:

$$\frac{x}{\lambda x + y + z} + \frac{y}{x + \lambda y + z} + \frac{z}{x + y + \lambda z} \leq \frac{3}{\lambda + 2}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2169** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{a^3 + 26abc}} \geq 1.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2170** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:



$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\sin^5 \frac{A}{2}}{\sin^3 \frac{B}{2}} \geq 1 - \frac{r}{2R}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2171** If  $x, y, z > 0, xy + yz + zx = 1$  and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{3}{2}$  then:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\lambda y^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\lambda z^2 + 1} \leq \frac{9}{\lambda + 3}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2172** If  $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 12$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$  then

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a^{2n}}{\sqrt{a^3 + 1}} \geq 4^n.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2173** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\cos \frac{A}{2}}{h_a} \geq \frac{9}{2s}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2174** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{4R + r}{3\sqrt{3}R^2r} \leq \sum_{cyc} \frac{\cot \frac{A}{2}}{bc} \leq \frac{4R + r}{6\sqrt{3}Rr^2}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2175** If  $a, b, c, d, e > 0, abcde = 1$  then:  $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{d} + \frac{d}{e} + \frac{e}{a} \geq \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{d} + \sqrt{e}$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2176** If  $a, b, c > 0, abc = r^3$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  then:

$$\frac{a^{2n+1}}{b+c} + \frac{b^{2n+1}}{c+a} + \frac{c^{2n+1}}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}r^{2n}.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2177** If  $a, b, c > 0, a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 3$  and  $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$  then:

$$(\lambda + 1)(a^4 + b^4 + c^4) - \lambda(a^3 + b^3 + c^3) \geq 3\lambda abc.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2178** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $\sum_{cyc}(s_b + s_c)(b^3 + c^3) \geq 32\sqrt{3}F^2$ .

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2179** Let the integral:

$$f(a, b) = \int_{-1}^1 a^{\frac{1}{2}x(x+1)} b^{\frac{1}{2}x(x-1)} dx$$

then prove this sharp-inequality:

$$2 \leq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, \sqrt{ab}\right) \leq \sqrt{5}$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-India*

**U.2180** If we have the integral relation:

$$\left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \right)^2 = \frac{3\pi\beta}{4} + \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \cos\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx \right)^2$$

then prove that  $\beta^4 + 3\beta^2 + 9 = 0$ .

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-India*

**U.2181** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)! (1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{n})}{n\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Cătălin Pană-Romania*

**U.2182** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log\left(e \cdot (n+1)^{\frac{n+1}{n}}\right) \cdot \log\left(e \cdot n^{\frac{n+2}{n+1}}\right)}{\log(e^n \cdot (n+1)n^n) \cdot \log(e \cdot (n+1)n^{n+1})}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Ramona Nălbaru-Romania*

**U.2183** Find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{x^3 + x - \tan^{-1} x}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - (\tan^{-1} x))} dx, x > 0$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Luiza Dumitrescu-Romania*

**U.2184** If  $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$  then:

$$\sqrt{a + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{c}}} + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{c + \sqrt{a}}} + \sqrt{c + \sqrt{a + \sqrt{b}}} \leq 3\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{2}}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Gigi Zaharia-Romania*

**U.2185** If  $a, b, c, d > 0, a + b + c + d = 1$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} a^2 cd \cdot \cot^{-1}(b) \geq 4abcd \cdot \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Elena Nedelcu-Romania*

**U.2185** If  $0 < a \leq b$  then:

$$\int_a^b \int_a^b (\sqrt{x(2y+x)} + \sqrt{y(2x+y)}) dx dy \leq \sqrt{3}(b-a)^2(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Ileana Duma-Romania*

**U.2186** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}, (b_n)_{n \geq 1}, a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{R}_+^* = (0, \infty)$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{n \cdot a_n} = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n \sqrt[n]{a_n}} = b,$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ({}^{n+1}\sqrt{b_{n+1}} - {}^n\sqrt{b_n})$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2187** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin 2x \cdot \cos 4x \cdot \cos 8x}{-\frac{\pi}{4} \sin^5\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) + \cos^5\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)} dx$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru, Camelia Dană-Romania*

**U.2188** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{5n+1} \cdot \tan^5 n \left( \int_0^n e^{5x} (\tan^4 x + \tan^5 x + \tan^6 x) dx \right)^{-1}$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2189** Find  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n F_n}{(2021 + \sqrt{4084445})^n} = \frac{1}{a}$$

*Proposed by Syed Shahabudeen-India*

**U.2190** For  $n > 1$  prove that:

$$2 \int_0^\pi \log(1 - 2\alpha \cos 2x + \alpha^2) \sin x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k J_{2k+1}((2n-1)x) dx = \frac{\pi \alpha^n (\alpha(n-1) - n)}{2\alpha n(n-1)}$$

where  $J_{2k+1}$  is the Bessel function of first Kind.

*Proposed by Tobi Joshua-Nigeria*

**U.2191** If  $L(x) = \frac{6}{\pi^2} (Li_2(x) + \frac{1}{2} \log x \log(1-x))$ , find:  $\Omega = \int_0^1 L(x) \cdot Li_2(x) dx$

*Proposed by Togrul Ehmedov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2192** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{r_a}{(r_b + r_c)^2} \geq \frac{1}{2R}$$

*Proposed by Marian Ursărescu-Romania*

**U.2193** Prove that:  $\psi_1\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \psi_1\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) = 32G + 4\pi^2$

where  $\psi_1(x)$  –is trigamma function and  $G$  is Catalan’s constant.

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2194** Let  $a, b, c > 0, a + b + c = 3$ . Prove that:

$$2 \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2 - a}{a + b^2 + c} \geq \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2 + c}$$

*Proposed by Choy Fai Lam-Hong Kong*

**U.2195** Let  $a, b, c > 0, ab + bc + ca = 3$ . Prove that:

$$1 \leq \frac{a}{b+c+bc} + \frac{b}{c+a+ca} + \frac{c}{a+b+ab} \leq \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3}$$

*Proposed by Choy Fai Lam-Hong Kong*

**U.2196** Find  $x$ :

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt[3]{6 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt[3]{14 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt[3]{6 + \sqrt[4]{14 + x}}}}}}} = \sqrt[4]{14 + \sqrt[3]{6 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt[4]{14 + \sqrt[3]{6 + \sqrt{2 + x}}}}}}$$

*Proposed by Tran Quoc Thinh-Vietnam*

**U.2197** If  $x, y, z > 0$  and  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  then solve the system:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = k(1+x)^3 \\ y^2 = k(1+y)^3 \\ z^2 = k(1+z)^3 \\ xyz = 1 \end{cases}$$

*Proposed by Nikos Ntorvas-Greece*

**U.2198** Prove the closed form:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})} dx = \frac{7}{2} \log^2 2 - \frac{5}{4} \zeta(2)$$

where  $\zeta(s)$ ,  $\Re(s) > 1$  is the Euler-Riemann zeta function.

*Proposed by Ankush Kumar Parcha-India*

**U.2199** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$2 \prod_{cyc} \frac{m_a}{r_a} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{a}{w_a} \right)^2$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2200** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $I$  –incenter,  $R_a, R_b, R_c$  –circumradii of  $\Delta BIC, \Delta CIA, \Delta AIB$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{R_a}{w_a} + \frac{R_b}{w_b} + \frac{R_c}{w_c} \geq 2 \left( \frac{r_a + r_b + r_c + AI + BI + CI}{m_a + m_b + m_c + h_a + h_b + h_c - 3r} \right)^2$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2201** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $n_a$  –Nagel's cevian,  $g_a$  –Gergonne's cevian, the following relationship holds:

$$b^2 + c^2 \geq 2(n_a g_a + r r_a) \geq 2bc$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2202** Prove the summation:

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} + (-1)^n}{8n^3 + 4n^2 + 2n + 1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - 1} \right)$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-India*

**U.2203** For any complex number  $q$  with  $\Re(q) \leq 1$ , let

$$R(q) = \int_0^q \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \log^2 \left( \frac{q}{x} \right) dx$$

then prove the relation:  $\int_0^\infty e^{-q} \left(1 + \frac{1}{q}\right) R(q) dq = 2(\zeta(3) + \zeta(4))$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-India*

**U.2204** If we have the integrals:

$$\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}(x^2+x)} (-1)^{\frac{x}{2}(x+1)} \sqrt{1 + \cosh\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} dx, \quad \beta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}(x^2+x)} (-1)^x \sqrt{1 + \cosh\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)} dx$$

then show that:

$$\left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| = \frac{e^{\frac{31\pi}{64}} (1 + e^4)}{\sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}}$$

*Proposed by Srinivasa Raghava-India*

**U.2205** Prove that  $a = -\cos \frac{8\pi}{31} \cos \frac{9\pi}{31} \cos \frac{14\pi}{31}$  is the smallest real root of the equation

$$32768x^5 - 36864x^4 + 10240x^3 - 320x^2 - 88x - 1 = 0$$

*Proposed by Vasile Mircea Popa-Romania*

**U.2206**  $A, B \in M_3(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $AB = BA$ ,  $\det A = 2$ ,  $\det B = \frac{1+i\sqrt{7}}{2}$ ,  $\det(A^2 - AB + B^2) = 0$ .

Solve for real numbers:  $\det(A - xB) = 0$ .

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2207** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:  $(3ab)^c \cdot (3bc)^a \cdot (3ca)^b \leq (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^{a+b+c}$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2208** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \log^2 x \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{t \cdot x^t}{(1+x^t)^2} dx \right)$$

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2209** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $n_a$  –Nagel’s cevian,  $g_a$  –Gergonne’s cevian, the following relationship holds:

$$2m_a \geq \sqrt{(n_a + g_a)^2 + (r_a - r)(2h_a - r_b - r_c)}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2210** If  $\omega$  –Brocard’s angle in  $\Delta ABC$  then:

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\sin \omega}} \cdot \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \geq \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2211** Let  $I, I_a, I_b, I_c, \Delta DEF$  be the incenter, the excenters and the intouch triangle in  $\Delta ABC$ . Let  $r_1, r_2, r_3$  – be inradii of  $\Delta AEF, \Delta BDF, \Delta CDE$ . Prove that:

$$r_1 + r_2 + r_3 = \frac{[I_a I_b I_c] - [ABC]}{2R \left( \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} \right)}$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2212** If  $X \in INt(\Delta ABC), XA' = XB' = XC' = R, R$  – circumradii,  $XA' \perp BC, XB' \perp CA, XC' \perp AB, a', b', c', h'_a, h'_b, h'_c$  – sides and altitudes in  $\Delta A'B'C'$ , then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a'}{h'_a} \cdot \left( \sum_{cyc} \frac{a}{h'_a} \right)^{-1} = [A'B'C']([ABC])^{-1}$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2213** Let  $\omega$  – be the Brocard's angle of  $\Delta ABC$ . Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a}{w_a} \cdot \sqrt[4]{\frac{m_a}{h_a}} \geq \sqrt[4]{\frac{\sin \omega}{8}} \cdot \sum_{cyc} \frac{b+c}{a}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuştei-Romania*

**U.2214** Let  $a, b, c \geq 0, ab + bc + ca + 2abc \geq 1$ . Find Min-value of  $P$ .

$$P = \sqrt{a+1} + \sqrt{b+1} + \sqrt{c+1}$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2215** For  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \geq 0: \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_i a_j = 1$ . Set  $t = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq \sqrt{\frac{2n}{n-1}}$  then:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{3a_i^2 - 3a_i t + 4}}{a_i^2 + a_i(1-t) + 1} \geq 2n - 2$$

When does equality holds?

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2216** In  $\Delta ABC, n_a$  – Nagel's cevian, the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{n_a}{h_a} + \frac{n_b}{h_b} + \frac{n_c}{h_c} \geq 1 + \frac{2R}{r} \left( \sum_{cyc} \sin \frac{A}{2} - 1 \right)$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuştei-Romania*

**U.2217** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$2(ab + bc + ca) \geq a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 4F \sqrt{\sum_{cyc} \frac{a(s-a)}{b(s-b)}}$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2218** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $AD$  –internal bisector,  $r_1, r_2$  –inradii of  $\triangle ABD, \triangle ACD$ . Prove that:

$$c < b \Leftrightarrow r_a < r_2$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2219** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $n_a$  –Nagel's cevian, the following relationship holds:  $\sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{s-n_a} \geq 3\sqrt{3} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{n_a}{r_a}$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2220** If  $a, b, c > 0$  then:

$$a + b + c + \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{2} \sum_{cyc} |a-b| \leq \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}}$$

*Proposed by Tran Hong-Vietnam*

**U.2221** If  $x, y, z \geq 0, x + y + z = 1, n \geq 2$  then:

$$(n+1)(xy + yz + zx) \leq n(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 9xyz.$$

*Proposed by Marin Chirciu-Romania*

**U.2222** If in  $\triangle ABC, b^2 + c^2 = 3a^2$  then:  $\frac{2}{h_a} \sqrt{\frac{bc}{5}} + \frac{w_b}{h_b} + \frac{w_c}{h_c} < 1 + \frac{r}{R}$ .

*Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2223** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1-x) \cdot \log^2 x}{x} dx.$$

*Proposed by Abdul Mukhtar-Nigeria*

**U.2224** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{d^n(x^n \log x)}{dx^n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n! \cdot n^2} \right) \right) dx.$$

*Proposed by Abdul Hafeez Ayinde-Nigeria*



**U.2225** Find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{e^x \sin(e^x) \log(\sin^{-1}(\cos(e^x)))}{\sqrt{1 - \cos(2e^x)}} dx.$$

*Proposed by Ahmad Hajjaj-Algerie*

**U.2226** Find:

$$\Omega = \int \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{\pi + 2x}} dx, \quad x > 0.$$

*Proposed by Ekpo Samuel-Nigeria*

**U.2227** Without the use of double integrals prove that:

$$L \left\{ \operatorname{erf} \left( \frac{q\pi t}{p} \right) \right\}_s = \frac{q^2 \pi^2 e^{\frac{s^2 p^2}{4q^2 \pi^2}} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{sp}{2q\pi} \right)}{sp^2}.$$

*Proposed by Abdul Hafeez Ayinde-Nigeria*

**U.2228** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b}} + \sqrt{\frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{3abc}} \leq \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{R^2}{4r^2}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2229** If  $x, y, z$  are different positive real numbers and  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1$  then prove:

$$\frac{xy}{x-y} \log \left( \frac{x}{y} \right) + \frac{yz}{y-z} \log \left( \frac{y}{z} \right) + \frac{zx}{z-x} \log \left( \frac{z}{x} \right) \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2230** Prove that:

$$\int_0^{\frac{2}{n}} \log \left( \Gamma \left( x + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log(2\pi) + 1 - \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n^2} \left( \frac{3}{n} - 1 \right) \log \Gamma \left( \frac{3}{n} \right) - \log \left( \frac{G}{3} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \log \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) + \log G \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

where  $G(z)$  is Barnes  $G$ -function.

*Proposed by Kaushik Mahanta-India*

**U.2231** For  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m > 2, n > 1$  prove that:

$$\sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k_2=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{k_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha=1}^m (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n + \alpha)} = \frac{\Gamma(m-2)}{\Gamma(m+n-3)\Gamma(m+n-2)}.$$

*Proposed by Kaushik Mahanta-India*

**U.2232**  $I_a, I_b, I_c$  – incenters in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\varphi_a, \varphi_b, \varphi_c$  – circumradii of  $\Delta BCI_a, \Delta CAI_a, \Delta ABI_c$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{\varphi_a w_a} + \frac{1}{\varphi_b w_b} + \frac{1}{\varphi_c w_c} = \frac{1}{Rr}.$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2233**  $a, b, c$  – sides in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\sqrt{6a^2 - 2b^2 + 3c^2}, \sqrt{6b^2 - 2c^2 + 3a^2}, \sqrt{6c^2 - 2a^2 + 3b^2}$  – sides in  $\Delta A'B'C'$ . Find:

$$\Omega = \frac{[A'B'C']}{[ABC]}.$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2234** In acute  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $X \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$ ,  $XA' \perp BC, XB' \perp CA, XC' \perp AB, XA' = h_a, XB' = h_b,$

$XC' = h_c, R'$  – circumradii of  $\Delta A'B'C'$ . Prove that:  $R' \geq \frac{12r^3}{R^2}$ .

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2235** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $m(\sphericalangle BAC) = 90^\circ, AD \perp BC, D \in (BC), r_1, r_2, r$  – inradii of  $\Delta ABD, \Delta ACD, \Delta ABC$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{r - r_1}{r + r_1} + \frac{r - r_2}{r + r_2} \geq \frac{2h_a}{2s + h_a}.$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2236** In acute  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $r_A$  – radii of circle tangent simultaneous to  $BC$  in the middle of  $BC$  and circumcircle of  $\Delta ABC$  (internal tangent). If  $r_b, r_c$  – are similarly defined then:

$$R_A + R_B + R_C = R - \frac{r}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2237** For  $(u_n)_{n \geq 1}$  such that  $u_1 = 1, u_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{u_n}}{n} + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} u_n, n \geq 1$  prove that:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \frac{1}{4}.$$

*Proposed by Minh Vu-Vietnam*

**U.2238** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $2s = a + b + c$  prove that:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{4R^2 + 4Rr + 3r^2 - s^2}{2r^2 + Rr} \geq \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} + \frac{a}{c}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2239** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $x = s - a$ ,  $y = s - b$ ,  $z = s - c$ . Prove that:  $\frac{n_a - g_a}{2} < m_a \leq \frac{2x+y+z-\sqrt{yz}}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2240** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{r_a + r}{r_a - r} + \frac{r_b + r}{r_b - r} + \frac{r_c + r}{r_c - r} \leq \frac{s_b + s_c}{h_a} + \frac{s_c + s_a}{h_b} + \frac{s_a + s_b}{h_c}.$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2241** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a^3}{\sin^2 \frac{A}{2}} = 16Rs(R + R), \quad \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^3}{\cos^2 \frac{A}{2}} = 16Rs(R - r).$$

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkiye*

**U.2242** Prove that:

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{9}\right)} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)}{1 + 14 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{9}\right)}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right)}{\sqrt{3} + 14 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{18}\right)}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2 + \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)}{\frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2} + 14 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{36}\right)}}.$$

*Proposed by Mohammed Bouras-Morocco*

**U.2243** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}(w_a + w_b + w_c)}{R(h_a + h_b + h_c)}.$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2244** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{m_a}{h_a} + \frac{m_b}{h_b} + \frac{m_c}{h_c}\right)^3 \geq \frac{27r_a r_b r_c}{w_a w_b w_c}.$$

*Proposed by Adil Abdullayev-Azerbaijan*

**U.2245** Let  $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$  and  $x = MA$ ,  $y = MB$ ,  $z = MC$ , then:

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + t^2\right) \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + t^2\right) \left(\frac{z^2}{c^2} + t^2\right) \geq \frac{9}{4} t^4$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2246** Let  $a, b, c, d > 0$  then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \left( \prod_{cyc} (a^4 + 3a^2 + 2) \right) \geq \frac{45}{2} (ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2247** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$  and  $t, a_k \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ ,  $(\forall) k = \overline{1, n}$ , then:

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + t^2) \geq \frac{3^{n-2}}{2^{2n-4}} t^{2(n-1)} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n^2)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2248** In  $\Delta ABC$  holds:  $\left(\frac{1}{r_a^2} + r\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_b^2} + r\right) \left(\frac{1}{r_c^2} + r\right) \geq \frac{3}{4}$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2249** Let  $x, y > 0$ , then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(x^2 + y^2)(r_a^2 + r_b^2 + r_c^2) \geq 6\sqrt{3}xy \cdot F + \sum_{cyc} (xr_a + yr_b)^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Claudia Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2250** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n \sqrt{(2n-1)!!}} = a > 0$  then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n+1 \sqrt{a_{n+1}}} - \frac{n^2}{n \sqrt{a_n}} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2251** Let  $t \geq 0$  and the sequences  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}, (b_n)_{n \geq 1}$  of real numbers strictly positive such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n n^{t+1}} = a > 0$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n n^t} = b > 0$ , then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_n}{b_n}}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2252** Let  $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$  and  $x = MA, y = MB, z = MC$ , then:

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + t^2\right) \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + t^2\right) \left(\frac{z^2}{t^2} + t^2\right) \geq \frac{9}{4} t^4$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2253** Let  $a, b, c, d > 0$ , then:

$$\sum_{cyc} \left( \prod_{cyc} (a^4 + 3a^2 + 2) \right) \geq \frac{45}{2} (ab + ac + ad + bc + bd + cd)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2254** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3$  and  $t, a_k \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ ,  $(\forall) k = \overline{1, n}$ , then:

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + t^2) \geq \frac{3^{n-2}}{2^{2n-4}} t^{2(n-1)} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2255** In  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\left( \frac{1}{r_a^2} + r \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_b^2} + r \right) \left( \frac{1}{r_c^2} + r \right) \geq \frac{3}{4}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Florică Anastase -Romania*

**U.2256** Let  $x, y > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(x^2 + y^2)(r_a^2 + r_b^2 + r_c^2) \geq 6\sqrt{3}xyF + \sum_{cyc} (xr_a - yr_b)^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Gheorghe Boroica-Romania*

**U.2257** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n \sqrt{(2n-1)!!}} = a > 0. \text{ Find:}$$

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^{+1} \sqrt{a_{n+1}}} - \frac{n^2}{n \sqrt{a_n}} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Nicolae Mușuroia-Romania*

**U.2258** Let  $t \geq 0$  and  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}, (b_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n \cdot n^{t+1}} = a > 0$  and

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n \cdot n^t} = b > 0$ , then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}}} - \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_n}{b_n}} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Flaviu Cristian Verde-Romania*

**U.2259** Let  $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ,  $x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$  and  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n \cdot e^{x_n}} = a > 0$ , then find:  $\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{a_n} \right)$ .

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru-Romania*

**U.2260** Let  $x, y, z, t > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\left( \frac{x+y}{z} \cdot a^2 + t \right) \left( \frac{y+z}{x} \cdot b^2 + t \right) \left( \frac{z+x}{y} \cdot c^2 + t \right) \geq 18\sqrt{3} \cdot F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru -Romania*

**U.2261** Let  $t > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\mu(\hat{A}) = 90^\circ$  holds:  $4(b^4 + t)(c^4 + 1) \geq 3t(a^4 + t)$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru -Romania*

**U.2262** Let  $a, b, m, n > 0$ , then:  $(m^2 a^2 + t)(m^2 b^2 + t) \geq \frac{3}{4} t(m^2(a+b)^2 + t)$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru -Romania*

**U.2263** Let  $t \geq$  and  $M \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$  such that  $x = MA, y = MB, z = MC$ , then:

$$(x^2 a^4 + t^2)(y^2 b^4 + t^2)(z^2 c^4 + t^2) \geq 12t^4(xy + yz + zx) \cdot F^2$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru -Romania*

**U.2264** Let  $t > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$(a^2 + b^2 + 2t^2)(b^2 + c^2 + 2t^2)(c^2 + a^2 + 2t^2) \geq 72t^4\sqrt{3} \cdot F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți-Romania*

**U.2265** Let  $x, y, z > 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\left( \frac{x^2 a^2}{(y+z)^2} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{y^2 b^2}{(z+x)^2} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{z^2 c^2}{(x+y)^2} + 1 \right) \geq \frac{27\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot F$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2266** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $n_a$  –Nagel’s cevian,  $g_a$  –Gergonne’s cevian and  $s_c$  –simmedians from  $C$ , holds:

$$(n_a^2 + 2)(g_b^2 + 2)(s_c^2 + 2) \geq 36 \cdot \frac{F^2}{R^2}$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2267** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!}} = a > 0. \text{ Find: } \Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{a_n} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Dan Nănuți -Romania*

**U.2268** Let  $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$  sequence of real numbers strictly positive such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n (\sqrt[n]{n})^2} = a > 0$ . Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^3}{\sqrt[n+1]{a_{n+1}}} - \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[n]{a_n}} \right)$$

*Proposed by D.M. Băținețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2269** Find the values of  $a, b$  and  $k$  such that:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{\sin 2x} + 3^{\cos 3x} + 4^{\sin 4x} + 5^{\cos 5x} + a}{bx^k} = 10.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2270** "Prove or disprove "in any  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{a} + \frac{R^3}{r^3} \geq 8 + \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{c^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} "$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2271** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{2b + 5c}{\sqrt{a^2 + 3bc}} \geq \frac{21}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Tran Quoc Thinh-Vietnam*

**U.2272** If  $t \geq 1$  then prove that in any triangle  $ABC$  with usual notations holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{(\sin B + \sin C)^t} + \frac{3^{t+1} R^t}{2^t s^t} \geq 4 \sum_{cyc} \frac{1}{(\sin A + \sin B)^t + (\sin A + \sin C)^t}$$

*Proposed by Marius Drăgan, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2273** Prove that  $ABC$  is isosceles right triangle if and only if  $F = \frac{(a+b)\sqrt{ab}}{4}$ , (where we denote by  $a, b$  the legs and  $F$  the area.

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2274** Solve for real numbers:

$$[x] + \frac{1}{\left[ \frac{1}{1-x} \right]} = 1, [*] - \text{Gif.}$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2275** Determine the general terms of  $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}, (y_n)_{n \geq 0}$ , which are given by  $\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = -x_n + 3y_n \\ y_{n+1} = -3x_n + 5y_n \end{cases}$

with  $n \geq 0, x_0 = 2, y_0 = 1$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2276** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{b+c}{a^2+3bc}} \geq 3 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2(a+b+c)}}.$$

*Proposed by Tran Quoc Thinh-Vietnam*

**U.2277** Determine the set:  $A = \{(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^* \mid \frac{5ab-1}{abc+1} \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2278** Let  $a, b > 0$  and  $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Prove that:

$$(a+b) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} + \frac{2ab}{a+b} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{x} > \frac{6ab}{a+b}$$

$$a^2 \tan^k x + b^2 \sin^k y > 2abx^k, k > 0.$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2279** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_1^{2022} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2023-x-\tan^{-1}(2023-x)}{x-\tan^{-1}x} \right) dx.$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2280** If  $ABC$  is a triangle with usual notations prove that:

$$\frac{w_a + w_b}{w_c a^4} + \frac{w_b + w_c}{w_a b^4} + \frac{w_c + w_a}{w_b c^4} \geq \frac{2}{3R^4}.$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2281** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{1-\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1-x} dx.$$

*Proposed by Asmat Qatea-Afghanistan*

**U.2282** Prove that the equation  $a^x = bx^2 + cx + d$  it has at most three real roots for all  $a > 1$ ,

$b \in \mathbb{R}_+, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*



**U.2283** Let  $\omega$  be the Brocard's angle in  $\Delta ABC$ . Prove that:

$$4 + \frac{2}{\sin^2 \omega} > \sum_{cyc} (n_a + g_a) \sqrt{\frac{r_b + r_c}{h_a^3}} + \sum_{cyc} \frac{n_a g_a}{h_a^2} \left( 2 - \frac{9\sqrt{2r_b r_c}}{n_a + g_a + \sqrt{2r_b r_c}} \right).$$

*Proposed by Bogdan Fuștei-Romania*

**U.2284** Determine all real numbers  $x$  which satisfy the equation:  $\frac{1}{x-3\sqrt{x}+2} + \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{x-2\sqrt{x}}$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2285** For  $x, y, z > 0$  prove that:

$$\frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^3}{y^2 + z^2} + \frac{z^3}{z^2 + x^2} \geq \frac{x + y + z}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2286** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x \sin(x+y) \cos y \sin(y+z) \cos z \sin(z+x)}{xyz(x+y)(y+z)(z+x)} dx dy dz.$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2287** If  $X \in \text{Int}(\Delta ABC)$ ,  $XA' = XB' = XC' = R$ ,  $R$  –circumradii,  $XA' \perp BC$ ,  $XB' \perp CA$ ,  $XC' \perp AB$ ,  $I_a$  –excenters then  $4[A'B'C'] = [I_a I_b I_c]$ .

*Proposed by Mehmet Şahin-Turkyie*

**U.2288** If in triangle  $ABC$  we have  $R = \frac{c\sqrt{ab}}{a+b}$ , then compute  $r$  in terms of  $a$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2289** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( x\Gamma\left(\frac{2x}{4x+1}\right) - x\sqrt{\pi} \right).$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2290** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - \sin^{-1} x}{\sinh x - \sinh^{-1} x}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2291** Prove:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3(x + \sin 3x + \cos 3x) dx < \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2292** Solve:  $\sinh^{-1} x \geq \tanh^{-1} x$ .

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2293** Prove:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x \tan^{-1} x}{1 + \tan^{-1} x} dx < \frac{1}{4}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2294** Prove that:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\prod_{m=1}^n (n^6 + m^6)}{2^n (2 + \sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}n} n^{6n} e^{(\pi-6)n}} = \sqrt{2}.$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2295** Prove that:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin x}{u + \cos x} \right) du dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} + \frac{3}{2} \log 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

*Proposed by Asmat Qatea-Afghanistan*

**U.2296** Solve:

$$\log_x(x+1) > \log_{[x]}([x]+1), [*] - \text{GIF}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2297** Let  $n$  be a positive integer. Prove:  $n^{n+1} \leq (n+1)^n \sqrt[n]{n!}$ .

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2298** Solve:  $x^{[x]} + [x]^x = 3, [*] - \text{GIF}$ .

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2299** Solve:

$$x \left[ \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \right] = [x] \sin \frac{\pi x}{2}, [*] - \text{GIF}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2300** Solve:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x - 4y - 6z = 2 \\ 4x + 3y + 2z = 16 \end{cases}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2301**  $ABCD A' B' C' D'$  –right parallelepiped,  $M, N, P, Q$  –middle of  $(AB), (BC), (A' D'), (C' D')$ .

If  $Volume[ABCD A' B' C' D'] \geq 1$  then  $Area[MNPQ] \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2302** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{\hat{A} \cdot r_a \cdot OI_a^2}{m_a} + \frac{\hat{B} \cdot r_b \cdot OI_b^2}{m_b} + \frac{\hat{C} \cdot r_c \cdot OI_c^2}{m_c} \geq \frac{32\pi r^3}{R}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2303** In acute  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $H$  –orthocenter. Prove that:

$$\frac{18r^4}{s^2 R^2} \leq \frac{(AH + BH + CH)w_a w_b w_c}{(s_a + s_b + s_c)h_a h_b h_c} \leq \frac{1}{6}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2304** If in  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\mu(\hat{A}) = 90^\circ$ , then:

$$\frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} + \frac{r+a}{F} + \frac{\tan^2 \frac{B}{2}}{a-c} > \frac{2}{R} + \frac{s}{R^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(a^2 + c^2)}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2305** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{xyz(1+4x)(1+3x+2y+z)}}.$$

*Proposed by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2306** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ ,  $ab + bc + ca = 3$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{\sqrt{4-ab} + \sqrt{ab}}{2c + \sqrt{ab}} + \frac{\sqrt{4-bc} + \sqrt{bc}}{2a + \sqrt{bc}} + \frac{\sqrt{4-ca} + \sqrt{ca}}{2b + \sqrt{ca}} \geq \sqrt{3} + 1.$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2307** Let  $a, b, c > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{a + \sqrt{bc}} + \frac{1}{b + \sqrt{ca}} + \frac{1}{c + \sqrt{ab}} + \frac{3}{2(a + b + c - \sqrt[3]{abc})} \geq \frac{27}{4(a + b + c)}.$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2309** If  $u, v, w \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ , then prove that in any tetrahedron  $[ABCD]$  holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{r_b r_c}{r_a (ur_b r_c + vr_a r_c + wr_a r_b)} \geq \frac{2}{(u + v + w)r}.$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2310** Prove that if  $a, b, c$  are positive natural numbers with  $\gcd(ab, c) = 1$ , then there exist an infinity of triplets  $(x, y, z)$  of natural numbers which satisfy  $x^a + y^b = z^c$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2311** If  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{R}_+$  then in any triangle  $ABC$  holds:

$$\frac{r_a^{m+2}}{(xr_a + yr_b)^m} + \frac{r_b^{m+2}}{(xr_b + yr_c)^m} + \frac{r_c^{m+2}}{(xr_c + yr_a)^m} \geq \frac{(4R + r)^2 - 2s^2}{(x + y)^2}.$$

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2312**  $\Omega_n = (f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f)(x)$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2021\sqrt{1-x^{2021}}}$ . Solve for real numbers:

$$\Omega_{2022}(x) = 2021.$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2313** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^\infty (e^x \log(1 - e^{-x}) + 1)^2 dx.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2314** Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2 \log(\Gamma(\sin x)) - \log \pi}{\Gamma(\sec 2x) - 1}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2315** Solve:

$$\left[ \frac{x}{50} \right] + \left[ \frac{x}{20} \right] + \left[ \frac{x}{10} \right] = 343, [*] - \text{GIF}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2316** Evaluate:

$$\Omega = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{\frac{1}{x^2}} - \cos \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} \left( \log \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) - \sin \frac{3}{x} \right)}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2317** Solve:  $|5^{\tan x} - 5^{1-\tan x}| < 4$ .

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2318** Let  $a, b, c \geq 0, ab + bc + ca = 1$ . Find Min value of  $P$ :

$$P = \frac{ab + 2c\sqrt{ab} + 1}{c + \sqrt{ab}} + \frac{bc + 2a\sqrt{bc} + 1}{a + \sqrt{bc}} + \frac{ca + 2b\sqrt{ca} + 1}{b + \sqrt{ca}}.$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2319** Let  $a, b, c \geq 0, ab + bc + ca > 0$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{1}{(a + 2\sqrt{bc})(2a + \sqrt{bc})} + \frac{1}{(b + 2\sqrt{ca})(2b + \sqrt{ca})} + \frac{1}{(c + 2\sqrt{ab})(2c + \sqrt{ab})} \geq \frac{1}{ab + bc + ca}.$$

*Proposed by Phan Ngoc Chau-Vietnam*

**U.2320** Prove that:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k 3^{-2k} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \log \left( \sqrt{\frac{(\sqrt{3}+1)^3}{(\sqrt{3}-1)^3}} \right) + \pi \right], \text{ where } a_k = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{(4k+2)(-1)^j}{(2j+1)(2k+1-2j)}$$

*Proposed by Vincenzo Dima-Italy*

**U.2321** Find:

$$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4k)^3 + 3}{(4k)!}.$$

*Proposed by Asmat Qatea-Afghanistan*

**U.2322** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$(g_a^m + g_b^m + g_c^m) \left( \frac{\hat{A}^n}{g_a^m} + \frac{\hat{B}^n}{g_b^m} + \frac{\hat{C}^n}{g_c^m} \right) \left( \sum_{cyc} \cos^{2p} \frac{\hat{B} - \hat{C}}{2} \right) \geq \frac{27\pi^n \left( \frac{6r}{R} \right)^s}{s^{n+s}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2323** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \left( \frac{A}{B} + \frac{B}{A} + A^2 a \cdot \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} + \pi \right) > \frac{\pi^2 s}{18} + 2\sqrt{\pi} \cdot \sum_{cyc} \sqrt{\frac{\pi - A}{A}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2324**  $VABC$  –tetrahedron,  $s_a, s_b, s_c$  –symedians from  $A, B, C, R$  –circumradii of  $\Delta ABC$ ,

$\frac{s_a}{s} = \frac{s_b}{b} = \frac{s_c}{c}$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{2([VAB] + [VBC] + [VCA] + [ABC])}{AB + BC + CA} \leq \frac{R}{2} + \frac{s_a^2 + s_b^2 + s_c^2}{s_a + s_b + s_c}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2325** If  $H$  –orthocenter in acute  $\Delta ABC$  then:

$$\max \left\{ 1 + \frac{s}{AH}, 1 + \frac{s}{BH}, 1 + \frac{s}{CH} \right\} \geq \frac{12r(2r + s)}{R(7R - 2r)}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2326** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\max \left\{ \frac{h_a}{A}, \frac{g_b}{B}, \frac{g_c}{C}, \frac{s_a}{s}, \frac{m_b}{b}, \frac{n_c}{c} \right\} \geq \frac{9r}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}R} \right).$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2327** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{2}{3R^2} \cdot \min\{A, B, C\} \leq \frac{A}{m_a^2 + m_b^2} + \frac{B}{m_b^2 + m_c^2} + \frac{C}{m_a^2 + m_c^2} \leq \frac{3\pi R^2}{8F^2}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2328** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left( \sqrt{Ar_a g_a} + \sqrt{Br_b g_b} + \sqrt{Cr_c g_c} \right)^2 \leq \pi \cdot (4R + r)(R + r).$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2329** Find:

$$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k 2^{-k}}{k+1}.$$

*Proposed by Vincenzo Dima-Italy*

**U.2330** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{h_a}{r_a} + \frac{h_b}{r_b} + \frac{h_c}{r_c}\right)^2 + \frac{6r}{R} \geq 12$$

*Proposed by Rahim Shahbazov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2331** If  $\alpha, \beta \geq 0, \alpha^2 + \beta^2 \neq 0$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\frac{n_a^4}{\alpha n_b^2 + \beta n_c^2} + \frac{n_b^4}{\alpha n_c^2 + \beta n_a^2} + \frac{n_c^4}{\alpha n_a^2 + \beta n_b^2} \geq \frac{R^2}{\alpha + \beta} \sum_{cyc} \sin^2(B - C).$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2332** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{R}{2r} \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_a + m_b}{m_b + m_c} \geq \sum_{cyc} \frac{m_b + m_c}{m_a + m_b}$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2333** In acute  $\Delta ABC$  holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\cos A}{\cos B} + 8 \cos A \cos B \cos C \geq 4.$$

*Proposed by Rahim Shahbazov-Azerbaijan*

**U.2334**  $S = \sum_{k=1000}^{2020} {}^{2019}\sqrt{k}, T = \sum_{k=1001}^{2020} {}^{2019}\sqrt{k}, I = \int_{1000}^{2021} {}^{2019}\sqrt{x} dx$

Prove that:  $\frac{S+T}{2} < I < T$ .

*Proposed by Rajeev Rastogi-India*

**U.2335** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} n_a n_b \geq \sum_{cyc} m_a s_a$$

*Proposed by Soumava Chakraborty-India*

**U.2336** Let  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}, \{L_n(s, t)\}_{n \geq 2}$  be a sequence given by

$L_n(s, t) = (n+1)^s \cdot {}^{n+1}\sqrt{((n+1)!)^t} - n^s \cdot {}^n\sqrt{(n!)^t}$  and let  $f_{s,t}: \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$  be the function defined by  $f_{s,t}(x) = (x+1)^s (\Gamma(x+2))^{\frac{t}{x+1}} - x^s (\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{t}{x}}$ , where  $\Gamma$  is the Gamma function. Find the following limits  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n(s, t)$ , respectively  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_{s,t}(x)$ .

*Proposed by D.M. Bătinețu-Giurgiu, Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2337** If  $x$  and  $y$  are positive natural numbers and  $p$  is a prime number such that

$\gcd(x^2 - x + 1, x + 1) = 1$ , then solve the equation  $x^4 + x - py^2 = 0$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2338** Prove that:

$$\frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy - yz - zx)^3}{(x - y)^2(y - z)^2(z - x)^2} \geq 27, \forall x, y, z \neq 0.$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2339** If in triangle  $ABC$  we consider  $M \in (AB), N \in (AC), P \in (BC)$  such that  $MN$  is antiparallel to  $BC$  and  $NP \parallel AB$ , then determine the maximum of area of triangle  $MNP$ .

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2340** Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{z}{x + y + 6z} \leq \frac{3}{8}, \forall x, y, z > 0.$$

*Proposed by Neculai Stanciu-Romania*

**U.2341** Solve:  $\left[\frac{x}{2}\right] \left[\frac{x}{3}\right] \left[\frac{x}{4}\right] = \frac{x^3}{[x]}, [*] - \text{GIF}.$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2342** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2343** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{1 - x^3}} dx.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2344** Prove:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{4^k} < 1.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2345** Let  $a, b$  and  $c$  be positive real numbers. Prove:



$$\frac{a}{5a+4b} + \frac{b}{5b+4c} + \frac{c}{5c+4a} \leq \frac{1}{3}.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2346** Find:

$$\Omega = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^3 \frac{x + \sin\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{x\left(2 + \cos\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right)} dx.$$

*Proposed by Jalil Hajimir-Canada*

**U.2347** If  $q \in \mathbb{N}, q \geq 1$  then in  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\frac{n_a + g_a}{\mu(A)}\right)^q + \left(\frac{n_b + g_b}{\mu(B)}\right)^q + \left(\frac{n_c + g_c}{\mu(C)}\right)^q \geq 3 \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{\pi R}\right)^q.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2348** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\left(\sum_{cyc} \mu(A) \cdot g_a^2\right) \left(\prod_{cyc} \mu(A) \cdot g_a^2\right) \leq \left(\frac{\pi S}{3}\right)^4 \cdot F^2.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2349** In  $\Delta ABC$  prove that:

$$\frac{R}{2r} \sum_{cyc} w_a^2 \geq \sum_{cyc} r_b r_c.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2350** If in  $\Delta ABC, \mu(A) = 90^\circ, D \in (AI), I$  – incenter, then:

$$\frac{8\sqrt{2} \cdot R^4}{r} \leq \frac{AB^4}{DI} + \frac{CA^4}{DA} < 32R^4 \cdot \max\left\{\frac{1}{DI}, \frac{1}{DA}\right\}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2351** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$27r^2 \sqrt{\min\{A, B, C\}} \leq \sqrt{A} \cdot w_b w_c + \sqrt{B} \cdot w_c w_a + \sqrt{C} \cdot w_a w_c \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot s^2.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2352** In  $\Delta ABC, c_a$  – cevian, holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{\sqrt[4]{ab} \cdot \sqrt{a+b}}{\sqrt{c_a}} \leq R \sqrt{\frac{18}{r}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2354** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\min \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{s-a}{s+a}} \mu(A), \sqrt{\frac{s-b}{s+b}} \mu(B), \sqrt{\frac{s-c}{s+c}} \mu(C) \right\} \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \frac{4s^2 - r^2 - 16Rr}{4s^2 + r^2 + 8Rr}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2355** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{a^2}{b+c} + \frac{b^2}{c+a} + \frac{c^2}{a+b} \geq \frac{a+b+c}{2} + \frac{r^2(R-2r)}{3(R^2+r^2)}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2356** For all  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  such that  $|ax|\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1$ , prove that:  $|a| \leq \frac{x^2+1}{4} + \frac{4}{x^2+1}$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2357** For all  $x \in [-1,1]$  such that  $|ax+b|\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1$ , prove that:  $|a| \leq x^2 - 2x + 3$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2358** Let  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $|ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d|\sqrt{1-d^2} \leq 1, \forall |x| \leq 1$ . Prove that:

$$|a+b+c+d| \leq 4.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2359** Let  $f(x) = ax^{2n} + bx + c, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1, f(0), f(-1), f(1) \in [-1,1]$ . Prove that:

$$|f(x)| \leq \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}\sqrt{4^n n^{2n}}}, \forall |x| \leq 1.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2360** Let  $\alpha \geq 2$ . In any  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:  $\left(\frac{R}{2r}\right)^\alpha \sum_{cyc} h_b h_c \geq \sum_{cyc} r_b r_c$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2361** In  $\triangle ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a}{2r_a + h_a} = \sum_{cyc} \frac{h_a - 2r}{h_a}.$$

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{b-c}{a} \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{cyc} (bc(b^2 - c^2) \cos A) + \sum_{cyc} a \sin(B - C) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} \frac{\sin \frac{A}{2}}{\cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} = 1.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2362**  $a, b, c, d$  –sides,  $e, f$  –diagonals in a cyclic quadrilateral.

$$\text{If } \begin{cases} (ac)^5 - (bd)^5 = 242 \\ (ac)^3 + (bd)^3 = 28 \end{cases}, \text{ then } \max\{e^2, f^2\} \geq 4.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2363**  $a, b, c$  –sides,  $V$  –volume,  $F$  –total area in a rectangular parallelepiped.

If  $V = \sqrt[5]{216n^3}, n > 0$  then  $\max\{a^7, b^7, c^7\} \geq nF$ .

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2364** If in acute  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\frac{1}{16} \leq \cot A \cot B \cot C \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$  then:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{S^2 r^2}{R}} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left( \sum_{cyc} \sqrt[4]{s_a \cdot \cot A} \right) \left( \prod_{cyc} \sqrt[4]{s_a \cdot \cot A} \right) \leq R \sqrt[4]{\frac{S\sqrt{3}}{r}}.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2365** In acute  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{\mu^2(A)}{4} + \tan \frac{\mu^2(B)}{4} + \csc \frac{\mu^2(C)}{4} + \frac{r}{2R} > 1.$$

*Proposed by Radu Diaconu-Romania*

**U.2366** Let  $a, b, c \in [\alpha, \beta], 0 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq 1, \alpha + \beta = 1$ . Find the maximum value of:

$$P = a + b + c - ab - bc - ca + 2021.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2367** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$f(\min\{x, y, 0\}) + f(\max\{x, y, 0\}) = 2f(\min\{x, y, x+y, x-y\}), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2368** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\frac{a^4}{b^2 + c^2} + \frac{b^4}{c^2 + a^2} + \frac{c^4}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{R^4 - 16r^4}{r^2} \geq \frac{a^3}{b+c} + \frac{b^3}{c+a} + \frac{c^3}{a+b}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2369** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $\alpha \geq 5$ , prove that:  $\sum_{cyc} w_a^2 + \frac{\alpha s^2(R-2r)}{r} \geq \frac{R}{2r} \sum_{cyc} m_a^2$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2370** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sqrt{\sum_{cyc} \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2}} \leq \frac{3}{2}, \quad \sqrt{\sum_{cyc} \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}} \leq \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sqrt[3]{\sum_{cyc} \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}} \leq 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2371** In  $\Delta ABC$ ,  $2s = 3$ . Prove that:

$$\sum_{cyc} (a\sqrt{b} + b\sqrt{a}) \leq 6 \leq \frac{2Rs^2}{9r^3} \left( \sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2}{b^2 + c^2} \right) \cdot \frac{abc}{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2372** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:  $2020f(x^2 + y^2) + 2021f(x^2 - y^2) = 2022f(xy), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2373** Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  such that

$$5f(\min\{1, x, y\}) + 4f(\max\{0, x, y\}) = 3f(\max\{1, x, y\}) + 6f(\min\{0, x, y\}), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2374** Solve for real numbers:

$$\log(\tan x) + \tan x = \log(\cot x) + \cot x, \sqrt{x^2 - 3x} \leq 6 - 5x, \quad 2^x + 3^x = 4^x + 5^x.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2375** In  $\Delta ABC$  the following relationship holds:

$$\sum_{cyc} \frac{a^2}{b^2 + c^2} \geq \frac{3}{2} + \frac{r(R-2r)}{R^2 + r^2}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2376** Find all positive real numbers  $\alpha$  such that:

$$\sum_{cyc} m_a^2 + \alpha r(R-2r) \leq \sum_{cyc} n_a^2.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2377** Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ . Find a function  $f(x) = |ax^2 + bx + c|\sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,  $|f(x)| \leq 1, \forall |x| \leq 1$ .

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2378** Let  $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ . Find all functions  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that:

$$\alpha x f(y) + \beta y f(x) = (\alpha + \beta)(x + y)f(x + y), \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

**U.2379** Let  $1 < \alpha < \beta < \gamma, x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that:

$$\frac{|(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)|}{|(\alpha-\beta)(\alpha-\gamma)|} + \frac{|(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)|}{|(\gamma-\alpha)(\gamma-\beta)|} + \frac{|(x-\alpha)(x-\gamma)|}{|(\beta-\alpha)(\beta-\gamma)|} \geq \frac{\sin(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2)}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}.$$

$$\alpha \log \alpha + \beta \log \beta + \gamma \log \gamma \geq \frac{2\alpha + \beta}{3} \log \frac{2\alpha + \gamma}{3}.$$

*Proposed by Nguyen Van Canh-Vietnam*

All solutions for proposed problems can be found on the <http://www.ssmrmh.ro> which is the address of Romanian Mathematical Magazine-Interactive Journal.

## INDEX OF AUTHORS RMM-4 NEW EDITION

Nr.crt.	Numele și prenumele	Nr.crt.	Numele și prenumele
1	DANIEL SITARU-ROMANIA	50	SRINIVASA RAGHAVA-INDIA
2	D.M.BĂTINEȚU-GIURGIU-ROMANIA	51	NAREN BHANDARI-NEPAL
3	CLAUDIA NĂNUȚI-ROMANIA	52	THANASIS GAKOPOULOS-GREECE
4	NECULAI STANCIU-ROMANIA	53	PHAN NGOC CHAU-VIETNAM
5	MARIAN URSĂRESCU-ROMANIA	54	SEYRAN IBRAHIMOV-AZERBAIJAN
6	BOGDAN FUȘTEI-ROMANIA	55	HIKMAT MAMMADOV-AZERBAIJAN
7	DAN NĂNUȚI-ROMANIA	56	ADIL ABDULLAYEV-AZERBAIJAN
8	MARIN CHIRCIU-ROMANIA	57	AHMAD ISSA-TURKIYE
9	FLORICĂ ANASTASE-ROMANIA	58	OSE FAVOUR-NIGERIA
10	DORIN MĂRGHIDANU-ROMANIA	59	TOGRUL EHMEDOV-AZERBAIJAN
11	ALBERT IULIAN ROMANIUC-ROMANIA	60	MARTIN CELLI-MEXICO
12	GEORGE FLORIN ȘERBAN-ROMANIA	61	SOUMAVA CHAKRABORTY-INDIA
13	MIHALY BENCZE-ROMANIA	62	JALIL HAJIMIR-CANADA
14	ALEX SZOROS-ROMANIA	63	MOHAMMED BOURAS-MOROCCO
15	CARMEN VICTORIȚA CHIRFOT-ROMANIA	64	ANKUSH KUMAR PARCHA-INDIA
16	GHEORGHE MOLEA-ROMANIA	65	NGUYEN VAN CANH-VIETNAM

17	VASILE MIRCEA POPA-ROMANIA	66	CHOY FAI LAM-HONG KONG
18	RADU DIACONU-ROMANIA	67	AMRIT AWASTHI-INDIA
19	MARIUS DRĂGAN-ROMANIA	68	NIKOS NTORVAS-GREECE
20	MARIA LAVINIA POPA-ROMANIA	69	ERTAN YILDIRIM-TURKIYE
21	SORIN PÎRLEA-ROMANIA	70	MEHMET ŞAHIN-TURKIYE
22	DORINA GOICEANU-ROMANIA	71	ASMAT QATEA-AFGHANISTAN
23	OANA SIMONA DASCĂLU-ROMANIA	72	ABDUL MUKHTAR-NIGERIA
24	GILENA DOBRICĂ-ROMANIA	73	CARLOS PAIVA-BRAZIL
25	DANIELA DÎRNU-ROMANIA	74	MINH VU-VIETNAM
26	SABINA SUBȚIRELU-ROMANIA	75	TOBI JOSHUA-NIGERIA
27	CRISTINA ENE-ROMANIA	76	ABDYUL HAFEZ AYINDE-NIGERIA
28	IACOB MEDA-ROMANIA	77	AHMAD HAJJAJ-ALGERIE
29	LUCIAN TUȚESCU-ROMANIA	78	KAUSHIK MAHANTA-INDIA
30	ALINA TIGAE-ROMANIA	79	DANIEL IMMARUBE-NIGERIA
31	RAREȘ TUDORAȘCU-ROMANIA	80	MOKHTAR KHASSANI-ALGERIE
32	ELENA GRIGORE-ROMANIA	81	PRECIOUS ITSUOKOR-NIGERIA
33	ELENA ALEXIE-ROMANIA	82	SYED SHAHABUDEEN-INDIA
34	MIHAELA DĂIANU-ROMANIA	83	TRAN QUOC THINH-VIETNAM
35	SIMONA RADU-ROMANIA	84	TRAN HONG-VIETNAM
36	CLAUDIU CIULCU-ROMANIA	85	VINCENZO DIMA-ITALY
37	MIREA MIHAELA MIOARA-ROMANIA	86	RAHIM SHAHBAZOV-AZERBAIJAN
38	ROXANA VASILE-ROMANIA	87	CAMELIA DANĂ-ROMANIA
39	LUIZA CREMENEANU-ROMANIA	88	NEDELCU ELENA-ROMANIA
40	GHEORGHE BOROICA-ROMANIA	89	NICOLAE RADU-ROMANIA
41	NICOLAE MUȘUROIA-ROMANIA	90	MIHAELA STĂNCELE-ROMANIA
42	ILEANA DIDU-ROMANIA	91	MIHAI IONESCU-ROMANIA
43	CĂTĂLIN NICOLA -ROMANIA	92	MARIA CARINA VIESPESCU-ROMANIA
44	LAVINIA TRINCU-ROMANIA	93	ALECU ORLANDO-ROMANIA
45	ILEANA STANCIU-ROMANIA	94	CĂTĂLIN PANĂ-ROMANIA
46	DAN MITRICOIU-ROMANIA	95	RAMONA NĂLBARU-ROMANIA
47	LUIZA DUMITRESCU-ROMANIA	96	ILEANA DUMA-ROMANIA
48	IULIA SANDA-ROMANIA	97	GIGI ZAHARIA-ROMANIA
49	MARIAN DINCĂ-ROMANIA	98	FLAVIU CRISTIAN VERDE-ROMANIA

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