



Practice Problem Set 1, Date: 4 December, 2024  
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## Divisibility in Number Theory

1. Find the largest integer  $n$  such that  $n^2 + 4n + 5$  is divisible by  $n + 1$ .
2. Prove that  $7^n - 4^n$  is divisible by 3 for all positive integers  $n$ .
3. If  $p$  is a prime, prove that  $p^2 + p + 1$  is never divisible by 3.
4. Find all integers  $x$  such that  $3x + 1 \mid 2x^2 + x + 7$ .
5. Prove that  $2^{2n} - 1$  is divisible by 3 for all positive integers  $n$ .

## Geometry on Triangles

6. Prove that the medians of a triangle intersect at a single point and divide each median in a ratio of 2 : 1.
7. In a triangle  $ABC$ , if  $\angle A = 90^\circ$ , show that the length of the median from  $A$  is equal to half the length of the hypotenuse.
8. Prove that the sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.
9. If the incenter  $I$  of a triangle is equidistant from all three sides, prove that the triangle is equilateral.
10. In  $\triangle ABC$ , the lengths of the sides are  $a, b, c$ , and the circumradius is  $R$ . Show that  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 4R^2 + 4r^2 + s^2$ , where  $r$  is the inradius and  $s$  is the semi-perimeter.

## Basic Inequalities

11. Prove that for all positive real numbers  $a, b, c$ :  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \geq ab + bc + ca$ .
12. If  $x, y > 0$ , prove that  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \geq 2$ .
13. Prove that  $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} \geq \sqrt{a+b}$  for all non-negative  $a, b$ .
14. For positive real numbers  $a, b, c$ , show that  $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \geq \frac{3}{2}$ .
15. Using the AM-GM inequality, prove that  $\frac{x^2}{y} + y \geq 2x$  for all positive  $x, y$ .

## Basic Coordinate Geometry

16. Find the equation of the line passing through the points  $(1, 2)$  and  $(3, 4)$ .
17. Find the distance between the points  $(2, -1)$  and  $(4, 3)$ .
18. Find the midpoint of the segment joining the points  $(-1, 5)$  and  $(3, 7)$ .
19. The line  $3x - 4y = 12$  intersects the x-axis and y-axis. Find the coordinates of the intersection points.
20. Prove that the points  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(2, 4)$ , and  $(4, 0)$  form a right triangle.

**End**