

The traditional **Herzog competition** of year 2022 took place on November 19. Seventeen MSU undergraduate students had three hours to solve six problems. The winners are

<b>First prize:</b>	Erik Brodsky
<b>Second prize:</b>	Duong Tran
<b>Third prize:</b>	Evan Bell William Carvalho Joseph Noonan John Wong
<b>Honorable</b>	Aamierul Harith Helmi

Here is the list of problems

**Question 1.** Find all natural  $a$  and  $b$  such that neither of these two numbers is a multiple of the other number and

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{5}{2022}.$$

**Question 2.** Fibonacci numbers  $F_n$  are defined as  $F_1 = F_2 = 1$  and  $F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$  for all  $n \geq 3$ . Let  $S(r)$  denote the number of possibilities to write  $F_r$  as a sum of Fibonacci numbers with distinct numbers (say,  $F_r = F_{r_1} + F_{r_2} + \dots$ ). Find  $S(2022)$ .

**Question 3.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be an everywhere differentiable function defined for all real  $x$  and let

$$f(x) = f(x/2) + \frac{x}{2}f'(x)$$

for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $f(x)$  is a linear function, that is,  $f(x) = ax + b$  for some  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**Question 4.** Define functions  $Q_n(x)$  recurrently,  $Q_0(x) = 1$ ,  $Q_1(x) = x$  and

$$Q_{n+1}(x) = \frac{Q_n^2(x) + (-1)^{n+1}}{Q_{n-1}(x)}.$$

Prove that  $Q_n(x)$  is a polynomial for all natural  $n$ .

**Question 5.** Let a triangle-shaped solid angle be bounded by three edges parallel to three unit vectors  $\mathbf{i}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{i}_2$ , and  $\mathbf{i}_3$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and by three sides lying in the planes spanned by  $(\mathbf{i}_1, \mathbf{i}_2)$ ,  $(\mathbf{i}_1, \mathbf{i}_3)$  and  $(\mathbf{i}_2, \mathbf{i}_3)$ . Define the “mean line” of such a solid angle as the line passing through the summit of the angle in the direction  $\mathbf{i}_1 + \mathbf{i}_2 + \mathbf{i}_3$ .

Prove that the mean lines of all four solid angles of a tetrahedron pass through the same point inside the tetrahedron if and only if all pairwise products of lengths of opposite sides of the tetrahedron are equal to the same number.

**Question 6.** Find all positive integer solutions  $x, y, z$  to the equation

$$5^x + 12^y = z^2.$$