## Future topics

1. (2006 Nov 27) Find all polynomials f such that f(2t) can be written as a polynomial in f(t), i.e., for which there exists a polynomial h such that

$$f(2t) = h(f(t))$$

Use the identity  $\sin^2 2t = 4 \sin^2 t (1 - \sin^2 t)$  to show that sin t is not a polynomial.<sup>1</sup>

2. For a polynomial p and a natural number k, let  $[t^k]p(t)$  denote the coefficient of  $t^k$  in p(t). (If k > deg p, then, naturally,  $[t^k]p(t) = 0$ .) In our meeting of January 24 we observed that, since  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a ring, we obviously have

$$(\forall k \in \mathbb{N}: [t^{\kappa}]p(t) \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies (\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}: p(n) \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

In words: if all a polynomial's coefficients are integers, then it takes integer values for integer arguments. We also noted that the converse is false, and gave some examples. New question: Is there any ring for which the converse is true? (See our notes for August 22 for a summary of what we know so far.)

3. Show that, if x, y, z are nonnegative real numbers, then<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{x+y+z}} \le \frac{\sqrt{x}}{y+z} + \frac{\sqrt{y}}{z+x} + \frac{\sqrt{z}}{x+y}$$

- 4. Prove<sup>3</sup> that  $(4\cos^2 9^\circ 3)(4\cos^2 27^\circ 3) = \tan 9^\circ$ .
- 5. A problem from Levin: Given a sequence  $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of positive real numbers, does there necessarily exist a sequence  $(b_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of positive real numbers such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = 1$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n < \infty$ ?
- 6. Recall that, given vector spaces U and V (over some field F), we say that a function f:  $U \rightarrow V$  is *linear* if

$$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$$
 (1)

and 
$$f(\alpha x) = \alpha f(x)$$
 (2)

for all  $x, y \in U$  and all  $\alpha \in F$ . Are the conditions (1) and (2) independent? That is, is it possible for a function f to satisfy one but not the other?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Exercise 1.1.13 from *Polynomials*, by E.J. Barbeau.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>This problem was suggested to me by Dr. Byron Schmuland; it's based on an inequality in J. Michael Steele, *The Cauchy-Schwarz Master Class: An Introduction to the Art of Mathematical Inequalities* (Cambridge UP, 2004), 131.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Titu Andreescu and Zuming Feng, 103 Trigonometry Problems (Boston: Birkhäuser, 2005), introductory problem #16.