## Putnam $\Sigma.12$

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## 1 Problems

Putnam 2009/A4. Let S be a set of rational numbers such that

- (a)  $0 \in S;$
- (b) If  $x \in S$  then  $x + 1 \in S$  and  $x 1 \in S$ ; and
- (c) If  $x \in S$  and  $x \notin \{0,1\}$ , then  $\frac{1}{x(x-1)} \in S$ .

Must S contain all rational numbers?

**Putnam 2009/A5.** Is there a finite abelian group G such that the product of the orders of all its elements is  $2^{2009}$ ?

**Putnam 2009/A6.** Let  $f : [0,1]^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function on the closed unit square such that  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  exist and are continuous on the interior  $(0,1)^2$ . Let  $a = \int_0^1 f(0,y) \, dy$ ,  $b = \int_0^1 f(1,y) \, dy$ ,  $c = \int_0^1 f(x,0) \, dx$ ,  $d = \int_0^1 f(x,1) \, dx$ . Prove or disprove: There must be a point  $(x_0, y_0)$  in  $(0,1)^2$  such that  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \int_0^1 f(x,0) \, dx$ ,  $d = \int_0^1 f(x,1) \, dx$ .

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = b - a$$
 and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = d - c.$