

$$6. f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2} \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\exists a \quad x = -y, \quad f(0) = 0, \quad \exists a \quad y = 0, \quad f(x^2) = x f(x). \quad \exists a \quad x = -y$$

$$0 = f(0) = \frac{f(y)+f(-y)}{2} = 0, \quad \text{da} \quad \text{Heka} \quad x+y \neq 0. \quad \text{Og} \quad f(x^2) = x f(x)$$

$$\text{ako} \quad \exists a \quad x \text{ (kao} \quad \text{u} \quad x+y, \quad f((x+y)^2) = (x+y)f(x+y) = \frac{f(x)+f(y)}{2}(x+y)$$

$$\text{u} \quad x+y \neq 0, \quad \text{da} \quad f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y). \quad \text{Ako} \quad \text{kao} \quad \text{u} \quad x+1$$

$$\text{kaj} \quad f(x^2) = x f(x)$$

$$f(x^2+2x+1) = (x+1)f(x+1) = x f(x+1) + f(x+1) = x f(x) + x f(1) + f(x) + f(1) =$$

$$= f(x^2) + x f(1) + f(x) + f(1), \quad \text{a} \quad f(x^2+2x+1) = f(x^2+2x) + f(1) = f(x^2) + f(2x) + f(1)$$

$$\text{na} \quad \text{poreklu} \quad f(x^2) + f(x) + f(x) + f(x) = f(x^2) + x f(1) + f(x) + f(x), \quad \text{t.e.}$$

$$f(x) = x f(1) = xc, \quad \text{ta} \quad \text{pomenjuje} \quad \text{se} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \text{u} \quad f(x) = xc$$

$$7. a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \text{od} \quad a+b+c = 6abc$$

$$a+b+c \geq 1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{c}{b} \right) / 6abc$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6abc(a+b+c) \geq 6abc + a^2b^2c^2 + a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a^2b^2c^2)(a+b+c) \geq 6abc + a^2b^2c^2 + a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2b^2c^2 + a^2 \geq a^2b^2c^2 + a^2 + 3abc \geq 6abc + a^2b^2c^2 + a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2b^2c^2 + a^2 \geq 3abc, \quad \text{ako} \quad \text{e} \quad \text{korisno} \quad \text{og} \quad \text{AM-GM}, \quad a^2b^2c^2 + a^2 \geq 3abc$$

$$\sqrt[3]{a^2b^2c^2} = 3abc. \quad \text{Pomenjuje} \quad \text{se} \quad \text{za} \quad a=b=c = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. Проверка симметричности, Б.Г.О. $c \geq b \geq a$. Все разлагаем 2 случая:

I $\text{НЗД}(a, b, c) = 1$. Ано $\text{НЗД}(a, b) = d \Rightarrow d | a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \Rightarrow d | c$, конпароду-
 зима со $\text{НЗД}(a, b, c) = 1$. Значи $\text{НЗД}(a, b) = \text{НЗД}(b, c) = \text{НЗД}(c, a) = 1$, аа

деги гена $a^2 b^2 c^2 | a^3 + b^3 + c^3$. Потоа $a^2 b^2 c^2 \leq a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \leq 3c^3 \Rightarrow c \geq \frac{a^2 b^2}{3}$

Седог $a^2 b^2 c^2 | a^3 + b^3 + c^3$ и $\text{НЗД}(a, b, c) = 1$, имаме $c^2 | a^3 + b^3$, аа $c^2 \leq a^3 + b^3 \leq 2b^3$ Ог гута страна $c^2 \leq \frac{a^2 b^2}{3}$, аа

$18b^3 \geq a^2 b^2 \geq a^2$, аа мпа $a=1$. За $b > 1$, $c \geq b+1$, аа

$2c^3 > c^3 + 1 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \geq b^3 + 1$, ог тук $c > \frac{b^2}{2}$, но

$1 + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 > c^2 \geq \left(\frac{b^2}{2}\right)^2$, аа $b \leq 1$. (Ета ренко се добива гена $b=1$)

и $c=3$ Ано $b=1$, јакко и $c=1$. Значи за $\text{НЗД}(a, b, c) = 1$

решенија се $(0, b, c) = (1, 1, 1)$ и $(1, 2, 3)$

II. Канде $\text{НЗД}(a, b, c) = d > 1$. Потоа $a = da_1, b = db_1, c = dc_1$,

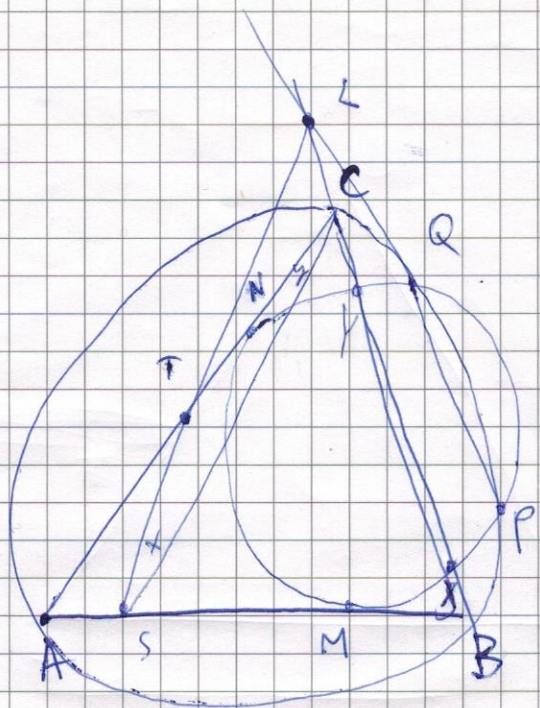
та условите се ~~пробивањани~~ со

$d^2 a_1^2 b_1^2 c_1^2 | d^3 a_1^3 + d^3 b_1^3 + d^3 c_1^3$ (акошто и г.т.е. 2) ми

$a_1^2 b_1^2 c_1^2 | a_1^3 + b_1^3 + c_1^3$. Јакко $\text{НЗД}(a_1, b_1, c_1) = 1$. (Ета

добивме идентичен случај како во I, та ние ренко
 решенија на заговара се $(a, b, c) = (x, x, x)$ и $(x, 2x, 3x)$

4.



Укажете се еубарениши

CO:

$$\frac{AB}{AS} = 1 = \frac{BP}{CN}$$

$$\frac{BS}{AS} = \frac{BM}{CN} \quad u$$

$$\frac{AC}{AT} = 1 = \frac{CP}{BM}$$

$$\frac{TC}{AT} = \frac{CN}{BM}, \quad \text{w.e.} : \frac{BS \cdot TC}{AT \cdot AS} = 1.$$

$\frac{BS}{AS} = \frac{AT}{CT}$ | $\frac{AB}{AS} = \frac{AC}{TC}$ | $\frac{AC}{TC} = \frac{AT}{CT}$ | $\frac{AT}{CT} = \frac{BS}{AS}$

Heva PQ u BC ce cerata so L. Iie gotarene
 gela S, T u L ce komparnu. Dobano e ja so
 karkere gela:

$$\frac{AB}{AS} \cdot \frac{ST}{TL} \cdot \frac{LC}{CB} = 1 \quad \text{unu} \quad \frac{AC}{TC} \cdot \frac{ST}{TL} \cdot \frac{LC}{CB} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{AC}{BC} \cdot \frac{ST}{CT} \cdot \frac{LC}{TL} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin B}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin TCS}{\sin CST} \cdot \frac{\sin TCL}{\sin TCL} = 1 \quad \text{Heva } \angle TSC = x \quad \text{u} \quad \angle TCS = y \quad \angle TCL = 180 - y$$

ua $\frac{\sin B}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin y} = 1$. $\sin y = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$, ua $\frac{\sin B}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin y}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin y} = 1$

$$\sin B \cdot \sin y \cdot \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin y} = \sin \alpha \cdot \sin x \cdot \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$

Og Menenaj za ABC u BL, upeda ja gotarene gela

$$\frac{BL}{LC} \cdot \frac{CT}{TA} \cdot \frac{AS}{SB} = 1 \quad \text{unu} \quad \frac{BL}{LC} \cdot \frac{CN}{BM} \cdot \frac{CN}{BM} = 1, \quad \text{w.e.} \quad \frac{BL}{LC} = \left(\frac{BM}{CN}\right)^2$$

$BL \cdot LC = LQ \cdot LP$ (cimenen na normal), $BL = \frac{LQ \cdot LP}{LC}$, ua

$$\frac{LQ \cdot LP}{LC^2} = \frac{BM^2}{CN^2}, \quad \frac{\sqrt{LQ \cdot LP}}{LC} = \frac{BM}{CN}$$