

LCME, Russia, Saint-Petersburg, problem 2.

1. $f(x)$ can be constant $f(x)=0$

(a) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f(x)$ -polynomial with the property that $f(f(x)+k*x)=x*f(x)$ for all real numbers x . Let's look 3 cases.

1) $\deg(f(x)) > 1$

$$\deg(f(f(x)+k*x)) = \deg(f(x)) * \max(\deg(f(x)), 1) = (\deg(f(x)))^2 > \deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x*f(x))$$

2) $\deg(f(x)) = 1$

– higher coefficient is $-k$. So $f(x) = -kx + g(x)$, where $\deg(g(x)) < 1$

$$\deg(f(f(x)+k*x)) = \deg(f(x)) * \deg(g(x)) < \deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x*f(x))$$

– higher coefficient isn't $-k$.

$$\deg(f(f(x)+k*x)) = \deg(f(x)) * \max(\deg(f(x)), 1) = 1 < \deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x*f(x))$$

3) $1 > \deg(f(x))$

$$\deg(f(f(x)+k*x)) = \deg(f(x)) * \max(\deg(f(x)), 1) = \deg(f(x)) * 1 < \deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x*f(x))$$

So $f(f(x)+k*x) = x*f(x)$ wouldn't be always true for all real numbers x , where $f(x)$ -polynomial, because of degrees of right and left parts of equality are different.

2. special case $n=2$ in part 3.

3. $f(x)$ can be constant $f(x)=0$.

(a) $f(x)$ can't be polynomial.

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f(x)$ -polynomial with the property that

$$f(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) + k*x_1*\dots*x_n) = x_1*f(x_2) + x_2*f(x_3) + \dots + x_n*f(x_1)$$

for all real numbers x . Let's look 4 cases.

1) $\deg(f(x)) > 1$

$$\deg(f(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) + k*x_1*\dots*x_n)) = \deg(f(x)) * \max(\deg(f(x)), n) > \deg(f(x)) + 1$$
$$\deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x_1*f(x_2) + x_2*f(x_3) + \dots + x_n*f(x_1))$$

2) $\deg(f(x)) = 1$

– higher coefficient is $-k$. So $f(x) = -kx + g(x)$, where $\deg(g(x)) < 1$

$$\deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(f(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) + k*x_1*\dots*x_n)) = n > \deg(f(x)) + 1$$

$$\deg(x_1*f(x_2) + x_2*f(x_3) + \dots + x_n*f(x_1))$$

– higher coefficient isn't $-k$.

$$\deg(f(f(x)+k*x)) = \deg(f(x)) * \max(\deg(f(x)), 1) = 1 < \deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x*f(x))$$

3) $1 > \deg(f(x))$

$$\deg(f(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) + k*x_1*\dots*x_n)) = \deg(f(x)) * n > \deg(f(x)) + 1$$
$$\deg(f(x)) + 1 = \deg(x_1*f(x_2) + x_2*f(x_3) + \dots + x_n*f(x_1))$$

4) $f(x)$ -constant ($\deg(f(x))=0$). It's easy to understand that $f(x)$ can be only constant 0.

So $f(f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) + k*x_1*\dots*x_n) = x_1*f(x_2) + x_2*f(x_3) + \dots + x_n*f(x_1)$ wouldn't be always true for all real numbers x , where $f(x)$ -polynomial, because of degrees of right and left parts of equality are different.

