PROBLEMS

Problems, solutions, and any comments on the problems or solutions should be sent to Curtis Cooper, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093 or via email to cnc8851@cmsu2.cmsu.edu.

Problems which are new or interesting old problems which are not well–known may be submitted. They may range from challenging high school math problems to problems from advanced undergraduate or graduate mathematics courses. It is hoped that a wide variety of topics and difficulty levels will encourage a number of readers to actively participate in problems and solutions. An asterisk (∗) after a number indicates a problem submitted without a solution.

Problems and solutions should be typed or neatly printed on separate sheets of paper. They should include the name of the contributor and the affiliation. Solutions to problems in this issue should be mailed no later than August 1, 2000, although solutions received after that date will also be considered until the time when a solution is published.

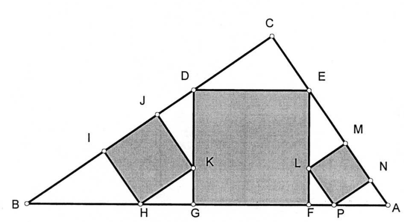
133. *Proposed by José Luis Díaz, Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña, Barcelona, Spain.*

Let n be a positive integer. Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{\log\left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)} < \frac{n^2(n+2)}{2}.$$

134. *Proposed by Larry Hoehn, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee.*

Let square DEFG be inscribed in right triangle ABC, square HIJK be inscribed in triangle GBD, and square LMNP be inscribed in triangle AFE as shown in the figure. Prove or disprove that KG = LF.



135. *Proposed by José Luis Díaz, Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña, Barcelona, Spain.*

Let $z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_n$ be $n+1$ complex numbers lying in the closed left half plane $\mathrm{Re}(z) \leq 0$. Prove that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \left\{ \frac{|1-z_k|}{1+|z_k|} \right\}^2 \geq 2^{n-1}.$$

When does equality occur?

136. *Proposed by Kenneth B. Davenport, 301 Morea Road, Frackville, Pennsylvania.*

Show that if

$$A = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+1} - \frac{1}{15n+6} \right), \qquad B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+9} - \frac{1}{15n+4} \right),$$

$$C = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+2} - \frac{1}{15n+7} \right), \qquad D = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+8} - \frac{1}{15n+13} \right),$$

$$E = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+4} - \frac{1}{15n+9} \right), \qquad F = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{15n+6} - \frac{1}{15n+11} \right),$$

then $A + B = (C + D) + (E + F)\beta$, where $\beta = 2\cos(2\pi/15)$.