

# 12. Functional Equations

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## 1 Classical results

**Cauchy.** Linear functions through the origin are the only continuous functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which satisfy

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

for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## 2 Problems

**GA 386.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function satisfying  $f(x) = f(x^2)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $f$  is constant.

**GA 396.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous decreasing function. Prove that the system

$$\begin{aligned}x &= f(y), \\y &= f(z), \\z &= f(x)\end{aligned}$$

has a unique solution.

**IMO Compendium 17.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function satisfying  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ , and  $f(f(f(f(x)))) = x$  for every  $x \in [0, 1]$ . Prove that  $f(x) = x$  for each  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

**GA 546.** Find all continuous functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying

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

for all real  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**IMO 1987/4.** Prove that there is no function  $f$  from the set of non-negative integers into itself such that  $f(f(n)) = n + 1987$  for all  $n$ .

**IMO 1993/5.** Does there exist a function  $f$  from the positive integers to the positive integers such that  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $f(f(n)) = f(n) + n$  for all  $n$ , and  $f(n) < f(n + 1)$  for all  $n$ ?

**From current research.** Define the recursion:

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_0(s) &= e^{-s} \\ \ell_{t+1}(s) &= \frac{1}{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})} \left[ \begin{aligned} &\ell_t\left(s \cdot \frac{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})}{2}\right)^2 - \ell_t\left(s \cdot \frac{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})}{2}\right) \ell_t\left(\frac{1}{2} + s \cdot \frac{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})}{2}\right) \\ &+ \ell_t\left(\frac{1}{2} + s \cdot \frac{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})}{2}\right) + \ell_t\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \ell_t\left(s \cdot \frac{1 + \ell_t(\frac{1}{2})}{2}\right) \end{aligned} \right]\end{aligned}$$

Prove that  $\ell_t(\frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow 1$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ .<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>P. Loh and E. Lubetzky, Stochastic coalescence in logarithmic time, *Annals of Applied Probability*, to appear.