

- (a) Suppose S is a set of 103 integers. Prove that there is a subset $S' \subseteq S$ of at least 15 numbers such that the difference of any two numbers in S' is a multiple of 7.

Solution: (a) Since S is a set, by definition of set, there is no duplicate in set S . S contains 103 integers, then we can have $x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots x_{103}$ from smallest to largest in S . For any integer k , $k \bmod 7$ will result in $[0,6]$. By pigeon hole principle, let $b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6$ where $b_i = x_i \bmod 7$. Now $103 / 7 > 14$, means that there is at least one b containing 15 x . Since integers in one hole will have same result mod 7, then the difference between them will be a multiple of 7. Hence, there is always a subset S' of S containing 15 integers such that the difference between any two numbers in the set S' will be a multiple of 7.

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