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Outline

Even and Odd Numbers

Piece on a Chessboard

Summing up Digits

Switching Signs

Advanced Signs Switching

 Even numbers are integer numbers divisible by 2

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... -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 ...

 The properties of a number to be even and odd are important invariants



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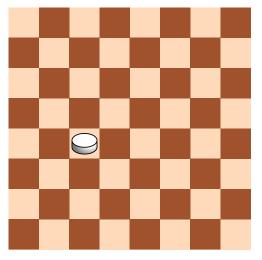
Switching Signs

Advanced Signs Switching

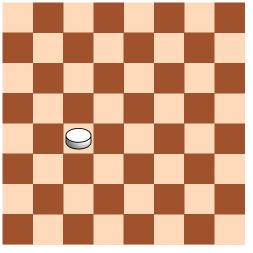
Puzzle

A piece on a chessboard can move to any cell adjacent by edge to the current one. Can it return to the original position after 17 moves? What about 18 moves?

Let's start with a more simple case of 18 moves

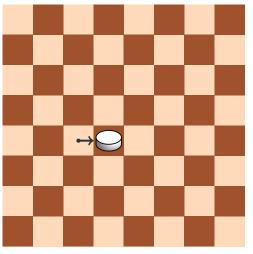


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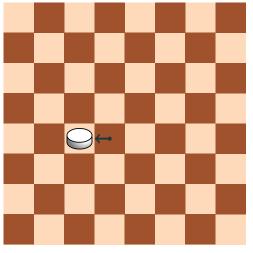
We can return after 2 steps

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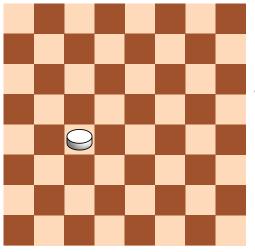
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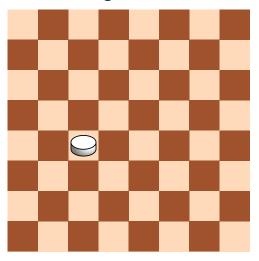
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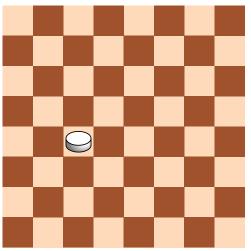
We can return after 2 steps Repeat 9 times

The same argument does not work for 17 steps



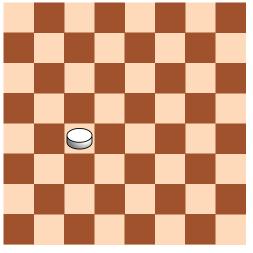
Indeed, 17 is odd

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Indeed, 17 is odd
Observation: after even
number of steps a
piece is on the light
field
After odd number of
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No way to get back after odd number of steps

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Puzzle

$$\pm$$
 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 4 \pm 5 \pm 6 \pm 7 \pm 8 \pm 9

Puzzle

Is it possible to place signs in the expression $\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm ... \pm 9$ to get as a result the sum 100? Can we get 2?

$$\pm$$
 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 4 \pm 5 \pm 6 \pm 7 \pm 8 \pm 9

• Let's start with 100

Puzzle

$$\pm$$
 1 \pm 2 \pm 3 \pm 4 \pm 5 \pm 6 \pm 7 \pm 8 \pm 9

- Let's start with 100
- We get the largest sum if place '+' everywhere

Puzzle

$$+$$
 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9

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Puzzle

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- Let's start with 100
- We get the largest sum if place '+' everywhere
- So we cannot get anything greater than 45

Puzzle

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- What about the sum 2?
- Note that there are 5 even numbers and 5 odd numbers in the sequence
- · No matter how we put the signs, the sum will be odd
- So the sum 2 is impossible

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- But what about other sums?
- It turns out, all sums satisfying restrictions are possible!
 We will not discuss it, but you can try to show it yourself

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Which sums is it possible to get by place signs in the expression $\pm 1 \pm 2 \pm ... \pm 9$?

- We have seen two obstacles: the sum is odd and the sum is at most 45 (and symmetrically, at least —45)
- But what about other sums?
- It turns out, all sums satisfying restrictions are possible!
 We will not discuss it, but you can try to show it yourself
- For this consider the following "greedy" algorithm. Start from right to left and place the signs greedily: if the current sum is less than the goal, increase the sum, otherwise decrease it

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Even and Odd Numbers

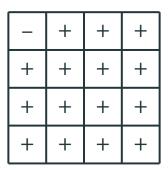
Piece on a Chessboard

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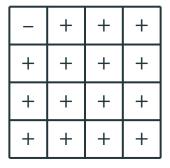
Switching Signs

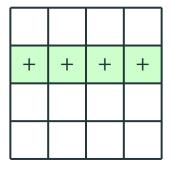
Puzzle

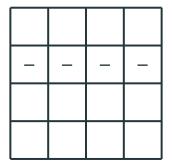
We are given a 4×4 table. In left top corner there is '-' sign. In all other cells there are '+' signs. On one step we are allowed to switch all signs in some column or some row. Can we switch all signs to '+'?

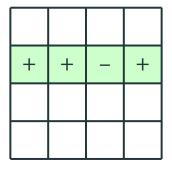


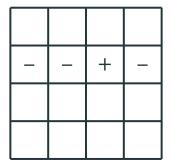
_	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+

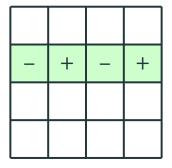


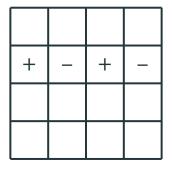






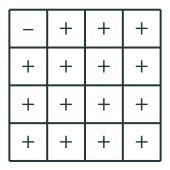






_	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
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- If we try to do it, we can notice that the number of minuses is always odd
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- Cannot switch to all '+' since then the number of '-' would be even (zero)

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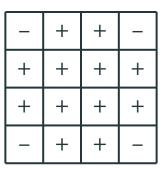
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We are given a 4×4 table. In all corners there are '-' signs. In all other cells there are '+' signs. On one step we are allowed to switch all signs in some column or some row. Can we switch all signs to '+'?



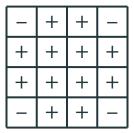
_	+	+	_
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
_	+	+	_

_	+	+	_
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
_	+	+	_

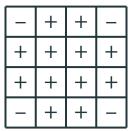
• Now, this looks way more tricky.

_	+	+	_
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
_	+	+	_

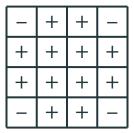
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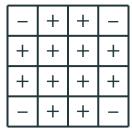
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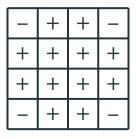


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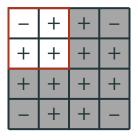


- Now, this looks way more tricky. The old solution does not work
- If you know about residues modulo 4 (we will learn later), you can try to use them. But it also does not help!
- Yet, there is a very simple solution
- If you do not know it, think a bit more before watching further for a better experience

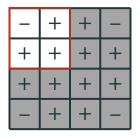
_	+	+	_
+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+
_	+	+	_



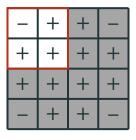
 The idea is simple. Let's look at the small part of the problem



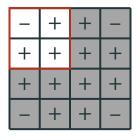
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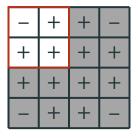
- The idea is simple. Let's look at the small part of the problem
- If we switch a column or a row in the large table, we switch a row or a column in the small too (or do nothing)



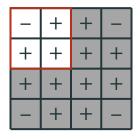
- To solve a big problem we have to solve this 2×2 problem



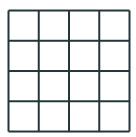
- To solve a big problem we have to solve this 2×2 problem
- And 2×2 problem is unsolvable by the old argument!

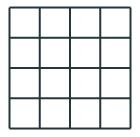


• We have found powerful obstacles: each 2×2 square should have even number of '—' for the puzzle to be solvable

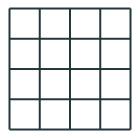


- We have found powerful obstacles: each 2×2 square should have even number of '—' for the puzzle to be solvable
- In fact these are the only obstacles! That is, if all 2×2 squares have even number of '—', it is possible to switch all signs to '+'.

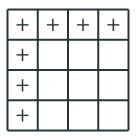




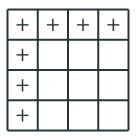
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- Use invariant to show that the rest of the table is filled with '+'

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- Double counting: a special case
- This is not all: there are other forms of invariants (e.g. residues); we will see some more later on