

Explanation Math of Part 2 of day 13 of the advent of code 2020

Robin Camarasa

No Institute Given

A full description of the problem is given at the following [link](#). (To access part one you must finish part one first)

In a math way, the problem can be defined as follow:

$$\begin{aligned}t &\equiv 0 \pmod{13} \\t + 3 &\equiv 0 \pmod{41} \\t + 13 &\equiv 0 \pmod{641} \\t + 25 &\equiv 0 \pmod{19} \\t + 30 &\equiv 0 \pmod{17} \\t + 42 &\equiv 0 \pmod{29} \\t + 44 &\equiv 0 \pmod{661} \\t + 50 &\equiv 0 \pmod{37} \\t + 67 &\equiv 0 \pmod{23}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

From these relations one can derive that, $t \equiv 0 \pmod{13} \iff \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} | t = 13q$ and that

$$\begin{aligned}13q &\equiv -30 \equiv -13 \pmod{17} \\13q &\equiv -13 \pmod{29} \\13q &\equiv -13 \pmod{37} \\13q &\equiv -13 \pmod{641}\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

We can modify those relations as follow:

$$\begin{aligned}13(q + 1) &\equiv 0 \pmod{17} \\13(q + 1) &\equiv 0 \pmod{29} \\13(q + 1) &\equiv 0 \pmod{37} \\13(q + 1) &\equiv 0 \pmod{641}\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

13, 17, 29, 37 and 641 being distinct primes implies that:

$$\exists q' \in \mathbb{Z} | q + 1 = 17 \times 37 \times 29 \times 641q'$$

And $t = 13 \times 17 \times 37 \times 29 \times 641q' - 13$. Looping over the values of t gives the answer in less than 3 seconds on a laptop.