

# Practice Problems- 7

5 July, 2020

Level 2

# Homework Problems

47. Let  $n > 1$  be an odd integer. Prove that  $n$  does not divide  $3^n + 1$ .

Assume that  $n \mid 3^n + 1$

$$\Rightarrow 3^n \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^n \equiv -1 \pmod{p_i} \quad \forall p_i \mid n$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{p_i} \quad ; \quad 3^{p_i-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p_i}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{\gcd(2n, p_i-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{p_i} \quad (1)$$

Let  $i=1 \Rightarrow p_1$  is the smallest prime divisor  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $p_1$  is odd

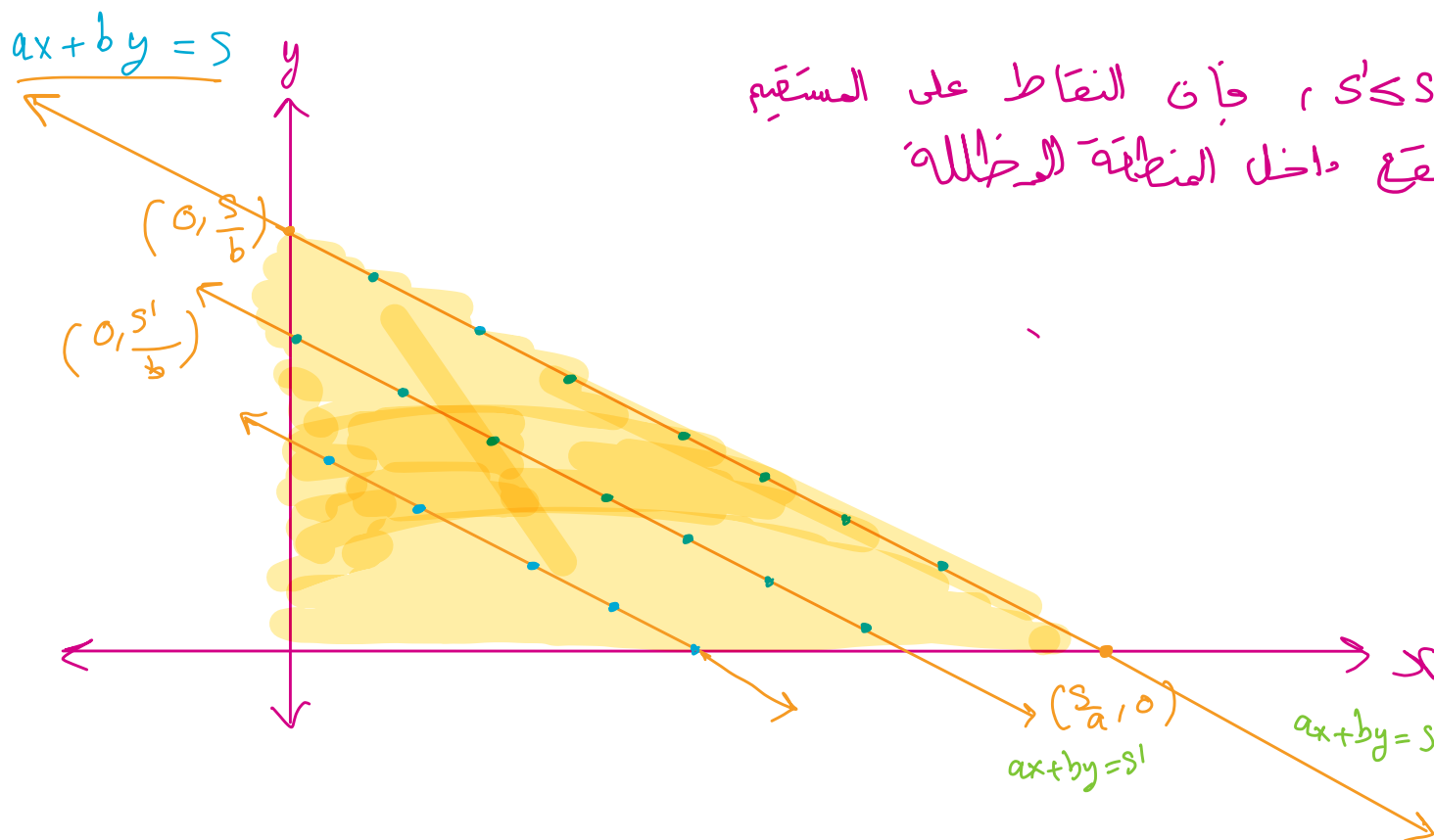
$$\gcd(2n, p_1-1) = \gcd(2, p_1-1) = 1 \text{ or } 2 \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p_1} \Rightarrow p_1 \mid 8 \Rightarrow p_1 = 2 \Rightarrow \Leftarrow !!$$

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48. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be positive integers. Prove that the number of solutions  $(x, y, z)$  in nonnegative integers to the equation  $ax + by + z = ab$  is

$$\frac{1}{2}[(a+1)(b+1) + \gcd(a, b) + 1].$$



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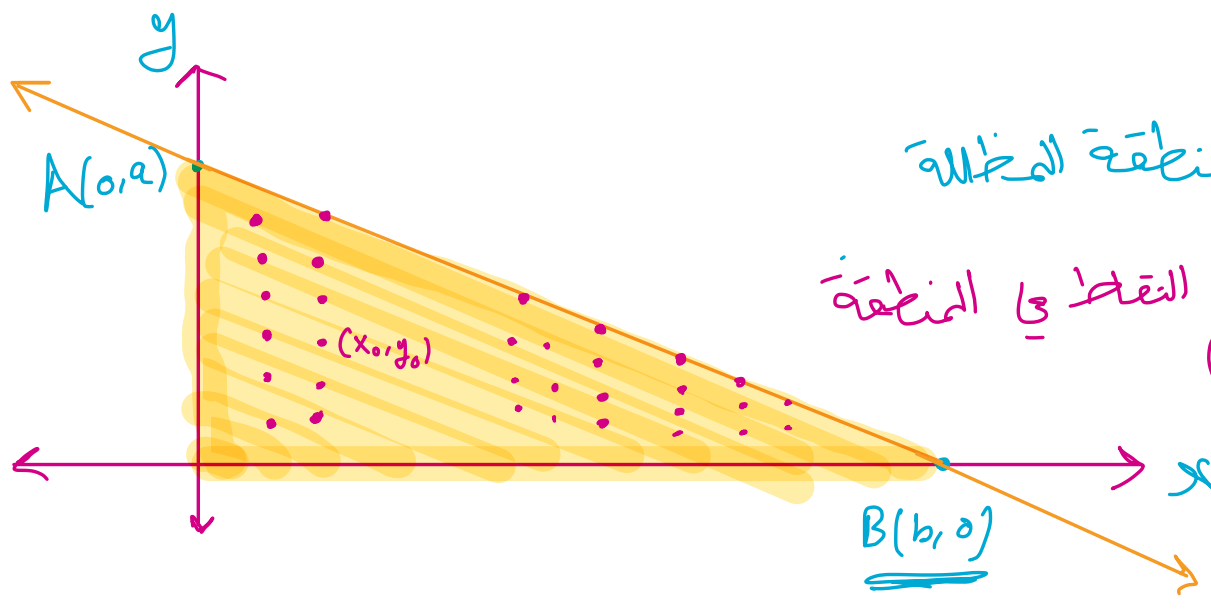
$$\frac{1}{2}[(a+1)(b+1) + \gcd(a, b) + 1].$$

عدد الحلول  $(x, y, z)$  لـ  $ax + by + z = ab$  = عدد حلول  $(x, y)$  لـ  $ax + by \leq ab$   
 ننظر للمستقيم  $ax + by = ab$

$$ax + by \leq ab$$

يجب أن تقع الحلول في المنطقة المظللة

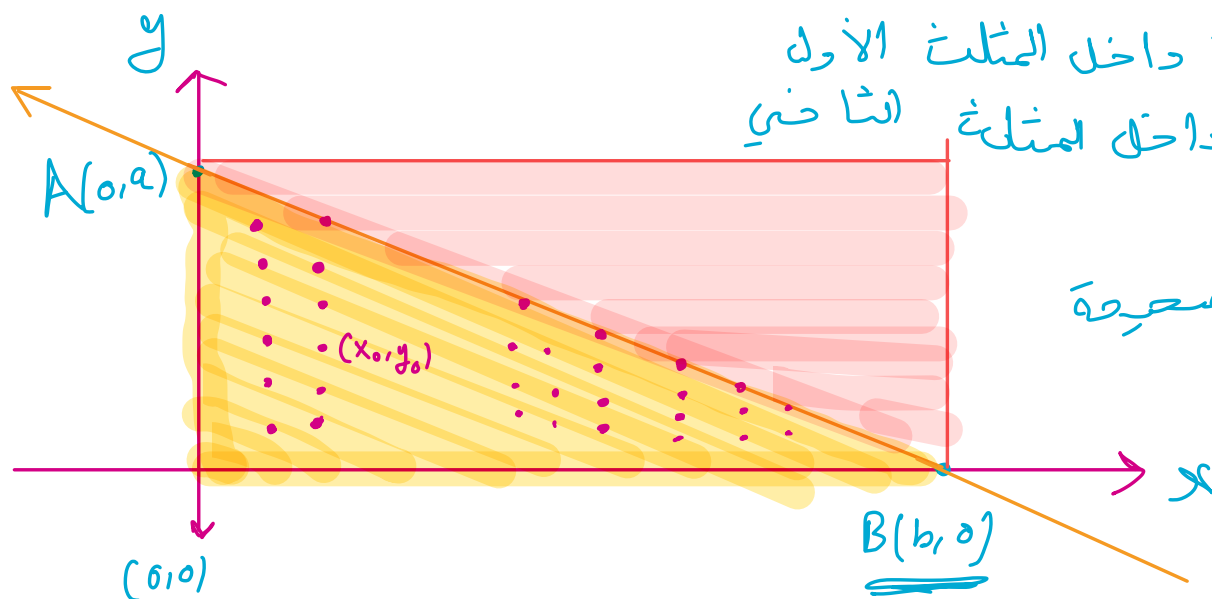
عدد الحلول هو عدد النقاط في المنطقة المظللة وعلى المستقيم (1)



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$$\frac{1}{2}[(a+1)(b+1) + \gcd(a, b) + 1].$$

نفرض أن عدد النقاط على الوتر هو  $d$ ، وعدد هيا دحته هو  $s$



$\Leftarrow$  عدد النقاط الصحيحة داخل المثلث الأول  
 $=$  عدد النقاط الصحيحة داخل المثلث الثاني

$\Leftarrow 2s + d$  هو عدد النقاط الصحيحة داخل المستطيل (2)

$$\Rightarrow 2s + d = (a+1)(b+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow s + d = \frac{(a+1)(b+1)}{2} + \frac{d}{2} \quad (3)$$

48. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be positive integers. Prove that the number of solutions  $(x, y, z)$  in nonnegative integers to the equation  $ax + by + z = ab$  is

$$\frac{1}{2}[(a+1)(b+1) + \gcd(a, b) + 1].$$

من (3) نجد أن عدد الحلول هو  $\frac{(a+1)(b+1)}{2} + \frac{d}{2}$  حيث  $d$  هو عدد النفاة التي تحقق أن  $ax + by = ab$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = a - \frac{a}{b}x \quad ; \quad b \mid ax \Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{\gcd(a,b)} \mid x$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \left\{ 0, \frac{1 \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)}, \frac{2b}{\gcd(a,b)}, \dots, \frac{\gcd(a,b) \cdot b}{\gcd(a,b)} \right\}$$

إذن عدد الحلول  $(x, y)$  للمعادلة  $ax + by = ab$  هو (4)  $d = \gcd(a, b) + 1$

$$\frac{((a+1)(b+1) + \gcd(a, b) + 1)}{2}$$

من (3) و (4) عدد الحلول

30. For a positive integer  $k$ , let  $p(k)$  denote the greatest odd divisor of  $k$ . Prove that for every positive integer  $n$ ,

$$\frac{2n}{3} < \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(n)}{n} < \frac{2(n+1)}{3}.$$

نلاحظ أن  $p(2m) = p(m)$  ،  $p(2m+1) = 2m+1$  . إذن الفكرة بشكل عام هي الاستقراء  $s$  . ليكن

$$s(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p(i)}{i}$$

نريد إثبات  $\frac{2n}{3} < s(n) < \frac{2(n+1)}{3}$  بالاستقراء الرياضي .

Base Case :

$$n = 1, 2 \quad \checkmark$$

نفرض أن  $k = 1, 2, \dots, k_0$  لكل  $\frac{2k}{3} < s(k) < \frac{2(k+1)}{3}$



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$$\frac{2n}{3} < \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(n)}{n} < \frac{2(n+1)}{3}.$$

Induction Step:

$$k_0 + 1 = 2m + 1$$

الحالة الأولى :  $k_0 + 1$  فرد

$$\Rightarrow s(k_0 + 1) = s(2m + 1) = \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(2m+1)}{2m+1} \leftarrow$$

$$= \left( \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(3)}{3} + \cdots + \frac{p(2m+1)}{2m+1} \right) + \left( \frac{p(2)}{2} + \frac{p(4)}{4} + \cdots + \frac{p(2m)}{2m} \right)$$

فستخرج أن  $p(2i+1) = 2i+1 \rightarrow p(2i) = p(i)$

$$= \underbrace{(1 + 1 + \cdots + 1)}_{m+1 \text{ مرة}} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(m)}{m} \right)$$

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$$\frac{2n}{3} < \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(n)}{n} < \frac{2(n+1)}{3}.$$

$$\Rightarrow S(k_0+1) = (m+1) + \frac{1}{2} S(m)$$

و لكن

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2m}{3} < S(m) < \frac{2(m+1)}{3}$$

$$(m+1) + \frac{m}{3} < S(k_0+1) < (m+1) + \frac{m+1}{3}$$

$$\frac{4m+3}{3} < S(k_0+1) < \frac{4m+4}{3}$$

و لكن

$$m = \frac{k_0}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow k_0+1 = 2m+1$$

$$\frac{2(k_0+1)}{3} < \frac{2k_0+3}{3} < S(k_0+1) < \frac{2k_0+4}{3} = \frac{2(k_0+1)+1}{3}$$

نعم اثبات فرضية الاستقرى

A

30. For a positive integer  $k$ , let  $p(k)$  denote the greatest odd divisor of  $k$ . Prove that for every positive integer  $n$ ,

$$\frac{2n}{3} < \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(n)}{n} < \frac{2(n+1)}{3}.$$

الحالة الثانية :  $\therefore k_{0+1} = 2m$

$$\begin{aligned} S(2m) &= \left( \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(3)}{3} + \cdots + \frac{p(2m-1)}{2m-1} \right) + \left( \frac{p(2)}{2} + \frac{p(4)}{4} + \cdots + \frac{p(2m)}{2m} \right) \\ &= m + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{p(1)}{1} + \frac{p(2)}{2} + \cdots + \frac{p(m)}{m} \right) \\ &= m + \frac{1}{2} S(m) \end{aligned}$$

$$S(2m) = m + \frac{S(m)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4m}{3} = m + \frac{m}{3} < S(2m) < m + \frac{m+1}{3} = \frac{4m+1}{3}$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{نم إثبات فرضية الاستقواء} \quad \frac{2(2m)}{3} < S(2m) < \frac{2(2m+1)}{2}$$

More Problems 😊

45. Let  $p \geq 3$  be a prime. Determine whether there exists a permutation

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{p-1})$$

of  $(1, 2, \dots, p-1)$  such that the sequence  $\{ia_i\}_{i=1}^{p-1}$  contains  $p-2$  distinct congruence classes modulo  $p$ .

• اثبتنا سابقاً أنه إذا كانت  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{p-1})$  ،  $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{p-1})$

مجموعتي بواقي كاملة باستثناء الصفر، فإن  $(a_1 b_1, a_2 b_2, \dots, a_{p-1} b_{p-1})$  لا يمكن أن تكون مجموعة بواقي مختلفة. إذن  $\{ia_i\}_{i=1}^{p-1}$  لا يمكن أن تكون مجموعة بواقي كاملة.

فكرة الحل بشكل عام:

$$ia_i \equiv i+1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\{ia_i\}_{i=1}^{p-1} = \{1+1, 2+1, \dots, (p-1)+1\} \leftarrow$$

$$a_i \equiv (i+1) i^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$a_i \equiv ii^{-1} + i^{-1} \equiv \underline{1 + i^{-1}} \pmod{p}$$

I

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: الحل

اذن

$$a_i \equiv 1+i^{-1} \pmod{p} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, p-2\} \Rightarrow a_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq p-2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_i \not\equiv a_j \pmod{p} \quad \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq p-2$$

$$a_i \equiv a_j \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow 1+i^{-1} \equiv 1+j^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow i \equiv j \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow i=j \quad \times$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad ia_i \not\equiv ja_j \pmod{p} \quad \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq p-2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow i+1 \not\equiv j+1 \pmod{p}$$

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\*  
\*

وهذا صحيح

$$\begin{array}{l} a_i \equiv a_j \pmod{p} \\ ia_i \equiv i+1 \pmod{p} \\ ia_j \equiv j+1 \pmod{p} \\ \hline a_i(i-j) \equiv i-j \pmod{p} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{a_i = 1} \quad \text{or } i-j \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ \Rightarrow i \equiv i+1 \pmod{p} \\ \Rightarrow 0 \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \times \end{array}$$

اذن  $(a_1, 2a_2, \dots, (p-2)a_{p-2})$  مجموعة بواقي مختلفة

18. Let  $m$  and  $n$  be integers greater than 1 such that  $\gcd(m, n-1) = \gcd(m, n) = 1$ . Prove that the first  $m-1$  terms of the sequence  $n_1, n_2, \dots$ , where  $n_1 = mn + 1$  and  $n_{k+1} = n \cdot n_k + 1, k \geq 1$ , cannot all be primes.

$$n_{k+1} = n \cdot n_k + 1$$

$$n(n_k) = n(n \cdot n_{k-1} + 1) = n^2 n_{k-1} + n$$

$$n^2 n_{k-1} = n^2(n \cdot n_{k-2} + 1) = n^3 n_{k-2} + n^2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$n^{k-2}(n_3) = n^{k-2}(n \cdot n_2 + 1) = n^{k-1} n_2 + n^{k-2}$$

$$n^{k-1}(n_2) = n^{k-1}(n \cdot n_1 + 1) = n^k n_1 + n^{k-1}$$

$$n^k n_1 = (mn+1)n^k = n^{k+1}m + n^k$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_{k+1} = n \cdot n_k + 1 \\ n \cdot n_k = n^2 n_{k-1} + n \\ n^2 n_{k-1} = n^3 n_{k-2} + n^2 \\ \vdots \\ n^k n_1 = n^{k+1}m + n^k \end{array} \right.$$

بجمع  
الحدود

$$\Rightarrow n_{k+1} = n^{k+1}m + (1+n+\dots+n^k)$$

$$\boxed{n_{k+1} = n^{k+1}m + \frac{n^{k+1} - 1}{n - 1}}$$

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$$n_k = \underbrace{m n^k}_{\text{multiple of } m} + \underbrace{\frac{n^k - 1}{n-1}}_{\text{integer}}$$

$$\gcd(m, n-1) = \gcd(m, n) = 1$$

$$m \mid n^k - 1 \iff m \mid \frac{n^k - 1}{n-1}$$

نريد ايجاد  $k$  تحقق ان

بعض  $k$  اختياري  $k = \varphi(m)$  ، وبما ان  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$

$$m \mid n^{\varphi(m)} - 1 \Rightarrow m \mid n_{\varphi(m)}$$

$$n_{\varphi(m)} > m$$

$$\Leftarrow n > 1$$

لان

$n_{\varphi(m)}$  عدد مؤلف



21. [APMO 1998] Find the largest integer  $n$  such that  $n$  is divisible by all positive integers less than  $\sqrt[3]{n}$ .

43. For a positive integer  $n$ , let  $r(n)$  denote the sum of the remainders of  $n$  divided by  $1, 2, \dots, n$ . Prove that there are infinitely many  $n$  such that  $r(n) = r(n - 1)$ .