

Practice Problems- 8

7 July, 2020

Level 2

Homework Problems

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

إذا كانت

$$\sqrt[3]{n} \geq m$$

فإن $1, 2, 3, \dots, m \mid n$

دلائلنا مهتقون بأكثر قيمة m فنخرج أن

① $m+1 > \sqrt[3]{n} \geq m$

من معطى السؤال

② $1, 2, 3, \dots, m \mid n \Rightarrow \text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, m) \mid n$

من ① و ② :

③ $\text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, m) \leq n < (m+1)^3 \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{درجة 3} \\ \text{معامل قائد} \end{matrix}$

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

لـ $\text{lcm}(1, 2, 3, \dots, m)$ نحاول معرفة حجم

نحرب حدود مختلفة للطرف الأيسر

$$\textcircled{1} \text{lcm}(m, m-1) = m(m-1) \leftarrow \text{درجة 2} \times$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{lcm}(\underline{m}, \underline{m-1}, \underline{m-2}) = \begin{cases} m(m-1)(m-2) & \text{if } m \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{2} & \text{if } m \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{lcm}(m, m-1, m-2) \geq \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{2} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{درجة 3، معامل} \\ \text{قائد} = \frac{1}{2} \times \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{lcm}(\underline{m}, \underline{m-1}, \underline{m-2}, \underline{m-3}) \geq \textcircled{4} \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{6} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{درجة 4} \end{array}$$

$$\text{gcd}(m, m-3) = 1, 3$$

$$\text{gcd}(m-1, m-3) = 2, \text{ gcd}(m, m-2) = 2$$

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

بالتعويض بـ (4) في (3) :

$$\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)}{6} \leq n < (m+1)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{6} \leq \frac{(m+1)}{(m-1)} \cdot \frac{m+1}{(m-2)} \cdot \frac{m+1}{(m-3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \uparrow \frac{m}{6} \leq \left(\frac{2}{m-1} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{3}{m-2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{4}{m-3} + 1 \right) \downarrow$$

يزيد بزيادة m

يتناقص بزيادة m

ولكن عندما $m=13$ ، الحرف الأيسر أكبر من اليمين ، إذن $m \geq 13$ ، المتباينة خاطئة

$$\boxed{m \leq 13} \quad (5)$$

\Leftarrow

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

$$\begin{cases} \text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, 7) = 420 \\ \sqrt[3]{420} < 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} n = 420 & \text{حل} \\ n \geq 420 & * \end{matrix}$$

الآن نفرض أن $n > 420$ ، $\text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, 7) \mid n \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{n} > 7$

$$\Rightarrow 420 \mid n, n > 420 \Rightarrow n \geq (420) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow n \geq 840$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{n} > 9 \Rightarrow \text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, 9) \mid n$$

$$\Rightarrow 2520 \mid n \Rightarrow n \geq 2520 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{n} > 13 \Rightarrow n > 13$$

وهذا غير ممكن $\Leftarrow n \leq 420$ * *

مع * * : $n = 420$ - وهو حل

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 $r(n) = r(n-1)$.

ما هي $r(n)$ ؟ نستطيع إيجاب صيغة $r(n)$ ؟

بقي n على k هو $k \left\{ \frac{n}{k} \right\} = n - k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor$

$$\begin{aligned} r(n) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k \left\{ \frac{n}{k} \right\} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(n - k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n n - \sum_{k=1}^n k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \\ &= n^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \quad * \end{aligned}$$

$$r(n) = r(n-1)$$

إذن من * :

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor = (n-1)^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor$$

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 $r(n) = r(n-1)$.

$$\Leftrightarrow n^2 - (n-1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n-1 = n \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{n}{n} \right\rfloor + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor - k \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n-1 = n + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor \right) \quad *$$

يساري 0 ادا

نلاحظ ان

$$\bullet \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor \text{ if } k \nmid n$$

* *

$$\bullet \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{k} \right\rfloor + 1 \text{ if } \underline{\underline{k \mid n}}$$

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 $r(n) = r(n-1)$.

بالتعويض بـ $**$ في $*$:

$$2n-1 = n + \sum_{\substack{k|n \\ k \leq n-1}} k$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \boxed{2n-1 = \sum_{k|n} k}$$

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_m^{\alpha_m}$$

$$\sum_{k|n} k = \frac{p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 1}{p_1 - 1} \cdot \frac{p_2^{\alpha_2+1} - 1}{p_2 - 1} \dots \frac{p_m^{\alpha_m+1} - 1}{p_m - 1}$$

$$\underline{2n-1} = 2 \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_m^{\alpha_m} - 1$$

نريد إيجاد n تحقق المساواة

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 $r(n) = r(n-1)$.

أكثر من طريقة بلا كمال الحل :

① الاعتماد على عدد أولي واحد ($m=1$) من باب التبسيط
(بما أن الهدف الحصول على مثال)

$$2p_1^{\alpha_1} - 1 = \frac{p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 1}{p_1 - 1} \Leftrightarrow 2p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 2p_1^{\alpha_1} - p_1 + 1 = p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_1^{\alpha_1+1} - 2p_1^{\alpha_1} - p_1 + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p_1 / 2 \Rightarrow p_1 = 2 \quad \text{حل}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = 2, \quad n = 2^{\alpha_1} \quad \text{مثال } \forall \alpha_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

② المقارنة بحجم الطرفين :

$$\frac{2p_1^{\alpha_1} - 1}{p_1^{\alpha_1} - 1} \approx \frac{p_n^{\alpha_n} - 1}{p_n^{\alpha_n} - 1} \approx \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k}{n}$$

حجم
حجم

More Problems 😊

17. [MOSP 1997] Prove that the sequence $1, 11, 111, \dots$ contains an infinite subsequence whose terms are pairwise relatively prime.

أثبت أن المتتابعة $1, 11, 111, \dots$ تحتوي متسلسلة جزئية لا نهائية التي عناصرها أولية نسبياً مثلثه مثلي .

$$x_n = \underbrace{11\dots1}_n = \frac{99\dots9}{9} = \frac{10^n - 1}{9} \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{10^n - 1}{9}$$

السؤال يكافئ إيجاد m_1, m_2, \dots حيث أن المتسلسلة تحقق الشرط

$$x_{m_1}, x_{m_2}, \dots$$

$$\gcd(x_{m_i}, x_{m_j}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \gcd\left(\frac{10^{m_i} - 1}{9}, \frac{10^{m_j} - 1}{9}\right) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(10^{m_i} - 1, 10^{m_j} - 1) = 9$$

17. [MOSP 1997] Prove that the sequence $1, 11, 111, \dots$ contains an infinite subsequence whose terms are pairwise relatively prime.

ولكن نعلم أن
أي أننا نريد:

$$\gcd(10^a - 1, 10^b - 1) = 10^{\gcd(a, b)} - 1$$

$$\gcd(10^{m_i} - 1, 10^{m_j} - 1) = 9 \Leftrightarrow 10^{\gcd(m_i, m_j)} - 1 = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(m_i, m_j) = 1$$

إذن نختار العناصر
ويكفي اختيارها لتكون أعداد أولية.

مثال: $x_2, x_3, x_5, x_7, \dots, x_p, \dots$

41. Find all pairs (x, y) of positive integers such that $x^2 + 3y$ and $y^2 + 3x$ are simultaneously perfect squares.

أوجد جميع الأزواج (x, y) من الأعداد الصحيحة التي تحقق

أن $x^2 + 3y$ و $y^2 + 3x$ مربعات كاملة بذات الوقت.

دون فقد العمومية نفرض أن $x \geq y$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3x \geq x^2 + 3y$$

$$(x+2)^2 > x^2 + 3x \geq x^2 + 3y > x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2)^2 > x^2 + 3y > x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 3y = (x+1)^2$$

$$x^2 + 3y = x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow 3y = 2x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

41. Find all pairs (x, y) of positive integers such that $x^2 + 3y$ and $y^2 + 3x$ are simultaneously perfect squares.

$$x = 3k+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y = 2 \cdot (3k+1) + 1 \Rightarrow 3y = 6k+3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2k+1$$

بدارة $\therefore y^2 + 3x$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 + 3x &= (2k+1)^2 + 3(3k+1) \\ &= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 + 9k + 3 \\ &= 4k^2 + 13k + 4 \end{aligned}$$

بالاحصاء بين مربعين :

$$\left(\underline{2k+3} \right)^2 < \underline{4k^2} + \underline{13k} + 4 < \left(\underline{2k+4} \right)^2$$

2.2.3 2.2.4

41. Find all pairs (x, y) of positive integers such that $x^2 + 3y$ and $y^2 + 3x$ are simultaneously perfect squares.

$$4k^2 + 12k + 9 < 4k^2 + 13k + 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$5 < k$$

$$4k^2 + 13k + 4 < 4k^2 + 16k + 16$$

اذن

$$(2k+3)^2 < \underbrace{4k^2 + 13k + 4}_{y^2 + 3x} < (2k+4)^2$$

$$5 < k$$

كل

$k \leq 5$ ، بالتجريب $4k^2 + 13k + 4$ مربع كامل عندما

\Leftarrow

$$k = 0, 5$$

أي أن

$$(x, y) = (1, 1) \text{ و } (16, 11)$$

$$\{(1, 1), (16, 11), (11, 16)\}$$

\Leftarrow مجموعة الحل هي

52. Determine all positive integers n such that n has a multiple whose digits are nonzero.

أوجد جميع الأعداد الصحيحة الموجبة n حيث أن n له مضاعف جميع خاناته غير صفرية .

37. Let a and b be two relatively prime positive integers, and consider the arithmetic progression $a, a + b, a + 2b, a + 3b, \dots$

- (1) [G. Polya] Prove that there are infinitely many terms in the arithmetic progression that have the same prime divisors.
- (2) Prove that there are infinitely many pairwise relatively prime terms in the arithmetic progression.

19. [Ireland 1999] Find all positive integers m such that the fourth power of the number of positive divisors of m equals m .