## Practice Problems- 6

4 July, 2020

Level 2

## Homework Problems

## Introductry problems

1)33. [Russia 1999] Do there exist 19 distinct positive integers that add up to 1999 and have the same sum of digits?

and have the same same of digits:

$$a_{11}a_{21} \longrightarrow a_{1q} \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$$
,  $a_{1} < a_{2} < a_{3} < \cdots < a_{1q}$ 
 $a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{1q} = 1999$ 
 $a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{1q} = 1999$ 
 $a_{1} = 10 = 5(a_{1})$ 
 $a_{1} = 5(a_{2}) = -\cdots = 5(a_{1q}) = m$ 

$$mod q$$
 plustil gray dela  $S(a_i) = a_i \pmod{q}$ 

$$S(a_i) = a_i \pmod{q}$$

$$S(a_i) = \sum a_i \pmod{q}$$

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$$M = 1 \pmod{q}$$

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$$a_1 < \frac{1999}{19}$$
  $a_1 \le 105$   $a_1 \ge 105$ 

33. [Russia 1999] Do there exist 19 distinct positive integers that add up to 1999 and have the same sum of digits?

$$m \le 18 \times 18 \times 10$$
 $m \le 18 \times 10$ 
 $m = 1 \times 10$ 
 $m = 10$ 
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 $m = 10$ 

33. [Russia 1999] Do there exist 19 distinct positive integers that add up to 1999 and have the same sum of digits?

$$m = 10$$
 ,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1$ 

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etti 
$$\frac{1800}{1} = 1800 + 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 180$$

- 40. Fractions in modular arithmetic.
  - (1) [ARML 2002] Let a be the integer such that

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{23} = \frac{a}{23!}.$$

Compute the remainder when a is divided by 13.

(2) Let p > 3 be a prime, and let m and n be relatively prime integers such that

$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}.$$

Prove that m is divisible by p.

(3) [Wolstenholme's Theorem] Let  $\underline{p} > 3$  be a prime. Prove that

$$p^2 \mid (p-1)! \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p-1}\right).$$

(1) 
$$a = 23! + \frac{23!}{1!} + \cdots + \frac{93!}{23}$$

13  $\left[\frac{93!}{i}\right] \quad \forall \quad i = \{1,2,3,\ldots,12,14\},\ldots,23\}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{23!}{13} \pmod{13}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{12!}{13} \pmod{13}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \quad a = (-1) \pmod{13} \pmod{13}$ 
 $\Rightarrow \quad a = (-1) \pmod{13} \times \pmod{13}$ 
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(2) 
$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}$$

$$= n \frac{(p-1)!^{2}m}{n} = \frac{(p-1)!^{2}}{(p-1)!^{2}} + -- + \frac{(p-1)!^{2}}{(p-1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(P-1)!}{i^{2}} \equiv (P-1)! (i^{2})^{-1} \equiv (P-1)! (i^{-1})^{2} \equiv -(i^{-1})^{2} \pmod{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{Pl}{\sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{(P-l)!}{j^2}} = -\sum_{i=1}^{p} \frac{(j-l)^2}{(j-l)^2} \pmod{p} \times \frac{2}{p}$$

 $\begin{cases} 2^{-1}, 2^{-1}, -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1/2, -1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1/2, -1 \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{cases} 2^{-1}, 2^{-1}, -3P-1)^{-1} = \{1/21 - 3P-19\} \\ = \{1/21 - 3P-19\} \\$$

ged (P16)=1

P>5 boic PM il Firmi 43, 42, 41 iso

(3) 
$$\rho^{2}|(P-1)!(\frac{1}{1}+\frac{1}{2}+-+\frac{1}{P-1})$$
  
 $5=(P-1)!(\frac{1}{1}+\frac{1}{2}+-+\frac{1}{P-1})$   
 $\Rightarrow 2S=(P-1)!(\frac{P+1}{2}+\frac{1}{P-1})$   
 $\Rightarrow 2S=(P-1)!(\frac{P-1}{2}+\frac{1}{P-1})=(P-1)!\cdot P\cdot \frac{\Sigma_{1}(P+1)}{\Sigma_{1}(P-1)}$   
 $\Rightarrow 2S=(P-1)!(\frac{\Sigma_{1}(P-1)}{\Sigma_{1}(P-1)})=(P-1)!\cdot P\cdot \frac{\Sigma_{1}(P+1)}{\Sigma_{1}(P-1)}$ 

$$P \left( \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i(p-i)} \right) (p-1)!$$

$$\frac{(P-1)!}{i(P-i)} = (P-1)! \left[ \frac{i(P-i)}{i(P-i)} \right]^{-1} = (-1) \left[ \frac{-i^2}{i^2} \right]^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$= (-1) (-1)^{-1} i^{-1} i^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$= (i^{-1})^2 \pmod{p}$$

3. Most positive integers can be expressed as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers. For example, 24 = 7 + 8 + 9 and 51 = 25 + 26. A positive integer that cannot be expressed as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers is therefore *interesting*. What are all the interesting integers?

 $N = M + (m+1) + - - + (m+k), \qquad | K \ge 1$   $= M(k+1) + \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$   $= \frac{(N+1)(2m+k)}{2}$ 

$$n=2^{s}u$$
,  $u$ : odd,  $s70$ 

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integers?

$$N = 2^{S}U = \frac{(K+1)(2m+k)}{2}$$
,  $u$  is odd

 $2^{S+1}U = \frac{(N+1)(2m+k)}{2}$ 

1)  $u > 2^{S+1}$ 
 $2^{S+1} = k+1$ 
 $2^{S+1} = k+1$ 

3. Most positive integers can be expressed as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers. For example, 24 = 7 + 8 + 9 and 51 = 25 + 26. A positive integer that cannot be expressed as a sum of two or more consecutive positive integers is therefore *interesting*. What are all the interesting integers?

$$2^{8+1} = 2m + k \implies 2^{8+1} = 2m + u - 1$$

$$u = k + 1 \implies k = u - 1$$

$$m = 2^{8+1} - u + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$$

$$m = 2^{8+1} - u + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$$

## More Problems ©

4. Set  $S = \{105, 106, \dots, 210\}$ . Determine the minimum value of n such that any n-element subset T of S contains at least two non-relatively prime elements.

الفكرة الأساسية هي الستخدام مبدأ برج الحام، لذا بسدرس مصناعها عنات الرج روماء الذا بسدرس مصناعها عنات الرج روماء الما لاندرس مصناعها عنات الرج روماء الما لاندرس مصناعها عناص في لا تضيف لي عنص في ( الرح مثل أن مع ۱۵۰ ۱۲ )

$$P = \{2,3,5,7,11\}$$

$$A_{K} = \{a \mid ae S, K \mid a\}$$

$$A = A_{2}U A_{3}U A_{5}U A_{7}U A_{11}$$

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$$\Rightarrow [n \geq 26]$$

26 5 genera T aegresa est je est 1 U= n=26

· بوجد على الأكث ١٩ عدر أولى • تم ترد صرة واحد على الأكثر

على الاقل كا أعمار مؤلفة منير 13² على الدكا أعمار مؤلفة منير الما على الكال كالمعادم المالم المال نسباً يوجد عدر الم يستميان لفنه المعمومة المحمومة المالم عن أوليان نسباً

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

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

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

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

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