## Practice Problems- 4

28 June, 2020

Level 2

## Homework Problems

23. Let p be a prime. Show that there are infinitely many positive integers n such that p divides  $2^n - n$ .

نان به الآي تحقق أن عدد لا نصافي من الاعداد 
$$n$$
 التي تحقق أن  $2^n \equiv n \pmod{p}$   $2^n \equiv n \pmod{p}$ 

$$2^n \equiv 2^q \pmod{p}$$
,  $\gcd(p, 2) = 1$   
 $n \equiv b \pmod{p}$ 

$$2^{h}=n[P] \iff 2^{q}=b[P]$$
  $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} a=0 \\$ 

$$1 = (P-1)^{2h}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

24. Let *n* be an integer greater than three. Prove that  $1! + 2! + \cdots + n!$  cannot be a perfect power.

خَلَرة أخرى: يمكن استبعاد القوى الزوجية بابنات أن م ليس موبح كامل

24. Let *n* be an integer greater than three. Prove that  $1! + 2! + \cdots + n!$  cannot be a perfect power.

إذا كانت ١٨٤ ، يتحريب جميع الحالات ، وليست قرة كاملة لحدد

25. Let *k* be an odd positive integer. Prove that

$$(1+2+\cdots+n) \mid (1^k+2^k+\cdots+n^k)$$

for all positive integers n.

$$|+2+--+n| = \frac{n(N+1)}{2}$$

$$n=2m+1$$

$$|+2+--+n| = (2m+1)(m+1)$$

$$|+2+--+n| = (2m+1)(m+1)$$

$$|+1| = (2m+1)^{n} + --+ = (2m+1)^{n}$$

م حالة n زوجي: ننفس العاريعة

26. Let p be a prime greater than 5. Prove that p-4 cannot be the fourth power of an integer.

## 27. For a positive integer n, prove that

$$\sigma(1) + \sigma(2) + \cdots + \sigma(n) \le n^2$$
.

$$S(1) + S(2) + - - + S(n) = 1. \left[ \frac{n}{1} \right] + 2 \left[ \frac{n}{2} \right] + 3 \left[ \frac{n}{3} \right]$$

$$+ - - + d \left[ \frac{n}{d} \right] + - + n \left[ \frac{n}{n} \right]$$

$$Uisl. \left[ \frac{1}{4} \right] \leq \frac{n}{d} \quad Uisl.$$

$$L.H.S. \leq 1. \frac{n}{1} + 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{n}{3} + - - + n \cdot \frac{n}{n} = n + n + \dots + n = n^2$$

L.H.S. 
$$\leq 1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + - - + n \cdot \frac{n}{n} = n + n + - - + n = n^2$$

28. Determine all finite nonempty sets S of positive integers satisfying

$$\frac{i+j}{\gcd(i,j)}$$

is an element of S for all i and j (not necessarily distinct) in S.

الفَكَوة النّانية: بنجنة عن عناصر من المعطى .

الفَكوة النّانية: بها أَمَا يَعَامُ مع أَعَاهُ صحيحة موجه ، فإنه يوج عَفَر الفَكوة النّانية: بها أَمَا يَعَامُ مع أَعَاهُ صحيحة موجه ، فإنه يوج عَفر يعقو أنه الأصغر .

$$2ES$$
  $= \frac{a+a}{ged(a_1a)} \in S$   $(a \in S)$   $(a \in S$ 

28. Determine all finite nonempty sets S of positive integers satisfying

$$\frac{i+j}{\gcd(i,j)}$$

is an element of S for all i and j (not necessarily distinct) in S.

$$\frac{m+2}{gal(m,2)} = \frac{m+2}{2} = \frac{m}{2} + 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2 = \frac{2}{2} + 1 < \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m$$

$$2 = \frac{2}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$2 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$2 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$2 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$2 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$3 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 = \frac{m}{2} + 1 < m \text{ i.i.}$$

$$4 =$$

28. Determine all finite nonempty sets S of positive integers satisfying

$$\frac{i+j}{\gcd(i,j)}$$

is an element of S for all i and j (not necessarily distinct) in S.

$$\frac{m+2}{\text{ged (mp)}} = m+2eS \longrightarrow \text{where lies}$$

$$\frac{(m+2)+2}{\text{ged m+2,2}} = m+4eS \longrightarrow \text{lies}$$

$$\frac{(m+2)+2}{\text{ged m$$

## More Problems ©

29. Knowing that 2<sup>29</sup> is a nine-digit number all of whose digits are distinct, without computing the actual number determine which of the ten digits is missing. Justify your answer.

$$2^{29} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - a_q$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_0 + a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_q}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

$$\overline{a_1 a_2} = \overline{a_1 a_2} - \cdots - \overline{a_1 a_2}$$

30. Prove that for any integer n greater than 1, the number  $n^5 + n^4 + 1$  is composite.

$$n^{5} + n^{4} + 1 = n^{5} + n^{4} + n^{3} - n^{3} - n^{2} - n + n^{2} + n + 1$$

$$= n^{3} (n^{2} + n + 1) - n(n^{2} + n + 1) + (n^{2} + n + 1)$$

$$= (n^{3} - n + 1) (n^{2} + n + 1)$$

$$> 1$$

n>1 th 22 le out n5+n41 0's1

30. Prove that for any integer n greater than 1, the number  $n^5 + n^4 + 1$  is composite.

31. The product of a few primes is ten times as much as the sum of the primes. What are these (not necessarily distinct) primes?

32. A 10-digit number is said to be *interesting* if its digits are all distinct and it is a multiple of 11111. How many interesting integers are there?