

Mod Arith 1: Proofs

Samuel de Araújo Brandão

October 5, 2025

This document collects my solutions to the OTIS problem sets from the **Mod Arith 1: Proofs** unit, written during my preparation for mathematical olympiads.

The solutions reflect my understanding and problem-solving approach at the time of writing. Some arguments were informed by discussions, official notes, or published sources; when so, attribution is provided (see [section 3](#)).

If you find errors or have suggestions, please contact me at samuelbaraujo19@gmail.com.

Contents

1 Practice Problems	2
2 Solutions	3
2.1 Lecture Notes	3
2.2 Mandatory	4
2.2.1 PEN H61	4
2.2.2 USAJMO 2012 P5	4
2.3 Not mandatory	5
2.3.1 USAMO 2025 P1	5
2.3.2 USA TSTST 2017 P4	6
2.3.3 IMO 2006 P4	7
2.3.4 Iberoamerican 2020 P2	8
2.3.5 Shortlist 2004 N6	9
2.3.6 USAJMO 2025 P6	10
3 References	11

1 Practice Problems

PENH61 (PEN H61) Find all positive integer solutions to $2^x - 5 = 11^y$.

12JM05 (USAJMO 2012 P5) For distinct positive integers $a, b < 2012$, define $f(a, b)$ to be the number of integers k with $1 \leq k < 2012$ such that the remainder when ak divided by 2012 is greater than that of bk divided by 2012. Let S be the minimum value of $f(a, b)$, where a and b range over all pairs of distinct positive integers less than 2012. Determine S .

25AM01 (USAMO 2025 P1) Let k and d be positive integers. Prove that there exists a positive integer N such that for every odd integer $n > N$, the digits in the base- $2n$ representation of n^k are all greater than d .

17TSTST4 (USA TSTST 2017 P4) Find all nonnegative integer solutions to $2^a + 3^b + 5^c = n!$.

06IM04 (IMO 2006 P4) Determine all pairs (x, y) of integers such that

$$1 + 2^x + 2^{2x+1} = y^2.$$

20IBERO2 (Iberoamerican 2020 P2) Let T_n denotes the least natural such that

$$n \mid 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + T_n = \sum_{i=1}^{T_n} i$$

Find all naturals m such that $m \geq T_m$.

04SLN6 (Shortlist 2004 N6) Given an integer $n > 1$, denote by P_n the product of all positive integers x less than n and such that n divides $x^2 - 1$. For each $n > 1$, find the remainder of P_n on division by n .

25JM06 (USAJMO 2025 P6) Let S be a set of integers with the following properties:

- $\{1, 2, \dots, 2025\} \subseteq S$.
- If $a, b \in S$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, then $ab \in S$.
- If for some $s \in S$, $s + 1$ is composite, then all positive divisors of $s + 1$ are in S .

2 Solutions

2.1 Lecture Notes

2.2 Mandatory

2.2.1 PEN H61

Problem Statement

Find all positive integer solutions to $2^x - 5 = 11^y$.

2.2.2 USAJMO 2012 P5

Problem Statement

For distinct positive integers $a, b < 2012$, define $f(a, b)$ to be the number of integers k with $1 \leq k < 2012$ such that the remainder when ak divided by 2012 is greater than that of bk divided by 2012. Let S be the minimum value of $f(a, b)$, where a and b range over all pairs of distinct positive integers less than 2012. Determine S .

2.3 Not mandatory

2.3.1 USAMO 2025 P1

Problem Statement

Let k and d be positive integers. Prove that there exists a positive integer N such that for every odd integer $n > N$, the digits in the base- $2n$ representation of n^k are all greater than d .

2.3.2 USA TSTST 2017 P4

Problem Statement

Find all nonnegative integer solutions to $2^a + 3^b + 5^c = n!$.

2.3.3 IMO 2006 P4

Problem Statement

Find all nonnegative integer solutions to $2^a + 3^b + 5^c = n!$.

2.3.4 Iberoamerican 2020 P2

Problem Statement

Let T_n denotes the least natural such that

$$n \mid 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + T_n = \sum_{i=1}^{T_n} i$$

Find all naturals m such that $m \geq T_m$.

2.3.5 Shortlist 2004 N6

Problem Statement

Given an integer $n > 1$, denote by P_n the product of all positive integers x less than n and such that n divides $x^2 - 1$. For each $n > 1$, find the remainder of P_n on division by n .

2.3.6 USAJMO 2025 P6

Problem Statement

Let S be a set of integers with the following properties:

- $\{1, 2, \dots, 2025\} \subseteq S$.
- If $a, b \in S$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, then $ab \in S$.
- If for some $s \in S$, $s + 1$ is composite, then all positive divisors of $s + 1$ are in S .

3 References