

Divisibility by 2 or 5

If $n \% 2 == 0$ then yes it is divisible by 2. ($n < 10^{18}$)

यदि नम्बरों का (जो बड़ा है) like string का टुकर \rightarrow number की \rightarrow आसानी से चेक करें।

string $S =$ \rightarrow last digit

* last digit यदि even digit है $(0, 2, 4, 6, 8)$ तो divisible है।
असम्भव है नहीं।

0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, ...

* last digit यदि 0 है तो 5 है, तो divisible है 5 है।

* last digit यदि 0 है तो 10 है।

Divisibility by 3 or 9

(digit sum $\% 3 == 0$) तो 3 और 9 must be divisible by 3.

क्या है?

$$4123 \% 3$$

$$= (4 \times 10^3 + 1 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10 + 3) \% 3$$

$$= (4 \times 10^3) \% 3 + (1 \times 10^2) \% 3 + (2 \times 10) \% 3 + 3 \% 3$$

$$= 4 \% 3 \times 1 + 1 \% 3 + 2 \% 3 + 3 \% 3$$

$$= (4 + 1 + 2 + 3) \% 3$$

तो

$[(\text{digit sum}) \% 3 == 0]$ तो 3 और 9 divisible.

$10 \% 3 = 1$ we know

$$\frac{10^3 \% 3}{= (10 \% 3)^3 \% 3}$$

$$(1 \times 1) \% 3 = 1$$

$$(1 \times 1) \% 3 = 1$$

Ex, number 31 base 5 and 31 base 10 are same
 (31 base 5) = 31 base 10

$\Rightarrow (31 \times 10^0) = 1$
 condition 1

$31 \times 3 = 1$	$31 \times 30 = 1$
$31 \times 5 = 1$	
$31 \times 10 = 1$	
$31 \times 15 = 1$	

$b \times x = 1$ (number and base are same)
 and 1 is the only number

$(b-1) \times x = 0$

\therefore any $(b-1)$ is division zero, which is 1
 number 1

Divisibility by 4:-

* last two digit 4 is divisible or not.

Ex:-

4123 $\times 4$

$= (4 \times 10^3 + 1 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 1) \times 4$

\therefore 4 is divisible

$= 0 + 0 + (20 + 3) \times 4$

$= 23 \times 4$

Divisibility by 6:-

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

- ଯଦି ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 2 ଓ 3 ଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଭାବରେ ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ତେବେ 6 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହେବ।

$$(2562) \div 2 = 1281$$

$$(1281) \div 3 = 427$$

$$15 \div 3 = 5$$

- Prime factors ହେବେ 2 ଓ 3 ମତାମତ।

Divisibility by 11:-

$$(654123) \div 11$$

$$= [(6 \times 11) + (5 \times 11) + (4 \times 11) + (1 \times 11) + (2 \times 11) + (3 \times 11)] \div 11$$

$$= (6 \times 10^5 + 5 \times 10^4 + 4 \times 10^3 + 1 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10^1 + 3 \times 10^0) \div 11$$

$$= (-6 + 5 - 4 + 1 - 2 + 3) \div 11$$

ଯଦି ଫଳ 0 ହୁଏ ତେବେ 11 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହେବ।

=

→ power ଯେତେବେଳେ ଖାଲି ହେବ -1

ତେବେ " +1

Divisibility by large numbers

□ $a \rightarrow 10^5$ digit

$b \rightarrow 10^9$

a & b are divisible 210 in 10?

52657.11

$$= 57.11 = 5$$

$$= (5 \times 10 + 2)7.11 = 2$$

$$= (2 \times 10 + 6)7.11 =$$

$$\Rightarrow 57.11 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow (5 \times 10 + 2)7.11 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (8 \times 10 + 6)7.11 = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow (9 \times 10 + 5)7.11 =$$

$i \rightarrow 0$ to n

$$ans = [ans * 10 + (a[i] - '0')] \% b;$$

if $a > 0$ and $b > 0$ works
or $a < 0$ and $b < 0$ works
but if $a < 0$ and $b > 0$
then need to check
 $ans = (b - ans) \% b$

$$-3 \% 5 = 2$$

$$ans = -3$$

$$ans = (5 - 3) \% 5$$

$$= 2$$

$$(5 - ans) \% 5$$

□ k consecutive divisibility (integers one)

ans will array length n , 3 - array that subarray

if any condition is:

$$(\text{subArray element product}) \% \text{subArray length} = 0$$

examples 2 3 4 2

size $\rightarrow 1$: everyone is divisible by 1

size $\rightarrow 2$: $(2 \times 3) \% 2 = 0$

$$(3 \times 4) \% 2 = 0$$

$$(4 \times 2) \% 2 = 0$$

size $\rightarrow 3$: $(2 \times 3 \times 4) \% 3 = 0$

$$(3 \times 4 \times 2) \% 3 = 0$$

size $\rightarrow 4$: $(2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 2) \% 4 = 0$

Soln:

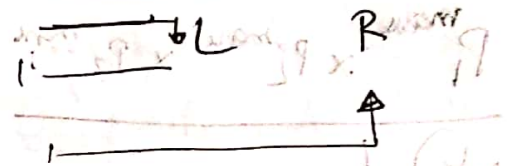
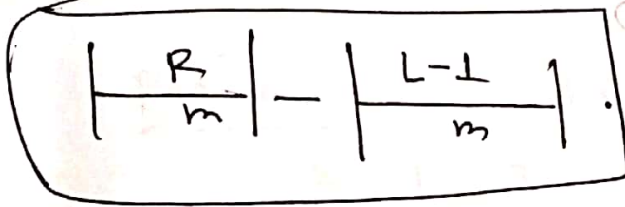
if n is consecutive number

$$1 \dots n$$

is
 k consecutive number or product $k!$ always divisible.

Divisibility by all:

L and R or m consecutive number m is divisible?



25
 50
 10
 1-25 or 5
 50 or 5
 division

$1 \dots n$ or m consecutive number m is divisible?

$$\frac{n}{\text{len}(x, y)}$$

number n is divisible: $\text{len}(x, y)$

or (x, y, z) is divisible?

$$\frac{n}{\text{len}(x, y, z)}$$

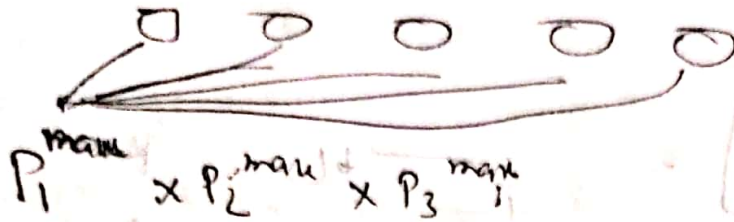
number $\text{len}(x, y, z)$ is divisible $\leq n$

Modular Lem!

$(n \log n)$

ans, $A, n = 10^5$

$a_i \leq 10^5$



$O(n^2)$

max A [2 prime to maximum
array, it is array
to mark array]

$(n \log n)$

Pair Sums and Divisibility $O(n \log n)$

$n = 10^5$

$k = 10^5$

$a_i \leq 10^9$

pair sum, whose sum k is divisible
 $(a_i + a_j) \% k == 0$

$$\Rightarrow (a_i \% k + a_j \% k) \% k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i \% k = -a_j \% k$$

$$5 = 2 + 3 = 2 + (5 - 2)$$

$$i \oplus = i + (k - i)$$

array hai
i hai, array
array hai

After multiply by 5
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

$k - i$ array, whose sum is k

• mod by k (all)

• i जहाँ left जहाँ $k-i$ जहाँ दिखाना है, तब

$$-j = k - i$$

$$10 \times 11 = 10 \dots -1$$

किसी subarray का sum k द्वारा divisible?

Prefix sum :-

2 1 3 4 5

• after mod by k , do

prefix sum.

$$P_i = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_i$$

$$P = P_j - P_{i-1}$$

जहाँ pair जहाँ prefix sum जहाँ दे, जहाँ दे,

$$(P_j - P_{i-1}) \% k \geq 0$$

$$(P_j \% k - P_{i-1} \% k) \% k \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_j \% k}{\downarrow} = \frac{P_{i-1} \% k}{\downarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x \geq 0$$

अतः जहाँ i जहाँ left i जहाँ दिखाना है

• Subarray ~~Subset~~ रखा

prefix sum जहाँ दिखाना है

Having divisibility:

array $\rightarrow 10^5$

$a_i \leq 10^5$

$k = 10^5$

consecutive element at 2×10^3 to 2×10^4

maximum no. of subset such that sum of each pair of this subset is not divisible by k ?

\Rightarrow mod by k (all elements)

$x, k-x$

x and $k-x$ pair and k

count of:



ये समान (pair)

भाते।

ये बिना pair sum,

divisible हो।

maximum subset (pair) array

के बिना बिना

$\text{Max}(i, k-i)$

$\left(\frac{m}{2}, m - \frac{m}{2}\right)$

ये दो भागों में बाँटे जा सकते हैं।

ये बिना divisible

Legendre's formula : $\log_p n$

$$V_p(n!) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{p^i} \right\rfloor$$

trailing zeros in $n!$:

$$a = \max \left(\frac{n!}{2^x} \right)$$

$$b = \max \left(\frac{n!}{5^x} \right)$$

$$b < a$$

$$\frac{10}{2} \times \frac{10}{5}$$

$$\text{no. of trailing zero} = \max \left(\frac{n!}{5^x} \right)$$

Divisors of a factorial: $n! = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$

individually prime factor no, enter sum

enter

1	1	1
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$$\begin{aligned} [0 \text{ increment}] \\ (n-d) \\ (n-d) \end{aligned}$$

No. of Odd divisors:

n no. of division ~~are~~ odd no.

$$n = 2^{e_1} \times 3^{e_2} \times 5^{e_3} \dots$$

just 2^{e_1} and 3^{e_2} and 5^{e_3} and no. of odd divisors.

$$\text{odd divisors} = (e_2 + 1) \times (e_3 + 1) \dots$$

Goldbach's Conjecture $\rightarrow 2+3=5$

- every even integer greater than 2 can be expressed by sum of two prime numbers.

$$n = a + b$$

↑ prime ↑

$$\Rightarrow b = (n - a, a)$$

① prime a select as 1

prime (n-a) check as, yes or no?

$$\boxed{a = a; \\ b = n - a;}$$

$a \rightarrow$ prime then
(n-a) so as check as 1

- every odd integer greater than 2 can be expressed by sum of ~~two~~ ³ prime numbers.

$$a = 2$$

$$b = n - 2$$

② Represent n by minimum no. of prime-sum:-

$$n \rightarrow \text{prime} = 1$$

$$n \rightarrow \text{even} = 2 \quad (\text{Goldbach's conjecture})$$

$$\underline{n \rightarrow \text{odd}} \quad n \rightarrow (n-2) \text{ prime} = 2 \quad [2, n-2]$$

Otherwise;

$$n \rightarrow 3 \quad [3, n-3]$$

even so for it we also have 2 prime

Counting digit of a number

$$\left(\log_{10} n + 1 \right)$$

base 10

$$\log_2 n + 1$$

base 2

$$\log_n n + 1$$

base - n

For $n!$:-

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10}(n!) &= \log_{10}(1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n) \\ &= \left[\log_{10} 1 + \log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 3 + \dots + \log_{10} n \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{double } y = x + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

Big GCD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gcd}(a, b) &= \text{gcd}(a \% b, b) = \text{gcd}(a - b, b) \\ &= \text{gcd} \end{aligned}$$

maximum subset of array element so that $\text{gcd}(\text{subset}) = 1$

Fool ! Fool !

For array {3, 4} best option = 2

element so min, gcd = 1

Sum of Powers:

$$k^0 + k^1 + k^2 + \dots + k^n < k^{n+1} \text{ if } n \geq 2$$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 < 2^4$$

Represent n by \sum of mini. no. of 2^x :-

$$11 = 2^3 + (11 - 2^3)$$

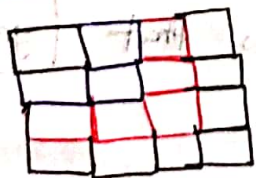
$$10 = 2^3 + (11 - 2^3) - 1$$

Sum of 3^x :-

$$n = 3^x + (n - 3^x) + 3^x$$

Common formulas:-

~~1st n odd numbers~~
sum of 1st n odd numbers = n^2



$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Arithmetic Sequence (Progression)

$$a, a+d, a+2d, \dots$$

a = first term.

d = common diff

$$X_n = a + (n-1)d$$

Sum of ~~up to~~ n terms $= \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

Geometric Sequence (Progression)

$$1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots$$

$$a, ar, ar^2, \dots$$

n = no. of terms
 a = first

$$X_n = ar^{n-1}$$

Sum up to n terms

$$a \left(\frac{1-r^n}{1-r} \right)$$

for infinite series

$$sum = a \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ar^k$$