

# Probabilistic Method Pset 2

EGMOTC 2023 - Rohan

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## Problems

**Remark.** \* marked problems are considered harder.

**Remark.** Try to do as much as possible and submit whatever progress you have. You can then look at the solutions after submitting. Try to spend atleast somewhere around 30-40 minutes on this set.

1. (MP4G 2022) Across the face of a rectangular post-it note, you idly draw lines that are parallel to its edges. Each time you draw a line, there is a 50% chance it'll be in each direction and you never draw over an existing line or the edge of the post-it note. After a few minutes, you notice that you've drawn 20 lines. What is the expected number of rectangles that the post-it note will be partitioned into?
2. (Folklore) Let  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , all  $|v_i| = 1$  where  $|x|$  refers to the Euclidean distance of  $x$  from the origin. Then there exist  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n = \pm 1$  such that

$$|\epsilon_1 v_1 + \epsilon_2 v_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n v_n| \leq \sqrt{n}$$

and also there exist  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n = \pm 1$  such that

$$|\epsilon_1 v_1 + \epsilon_2 v_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n v_n| \geq \sqrt{n}$$

3. (\*) Suppose  $p > n > 10m^2$ , with  $p$  prime, and let  $0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_m < p$  be integers. Prove that there is an integer  $0 < x < p$  for which the  $m$  numbers

$$(xa_i \pmod{p}) \pmod{n}$$

are pairwise distinct.