

The Birthday Problem

Problem: In a group of n randomly chosen people, what is the probability that at least 2 of them share the same birthday?

The problem can be tackled first by theory. If A is the event that at least two of the people share the same birthday, then A' is the event that no two people share the same birthday. It is easier to calculate $\Pr(A')$.

There are 365^n ways of selecting n random birthdays with repetitions possible. The number of ways of selecting n unique birthdays is $365 \times 364 \times 363 \times \cdots \times (365 - n + 1)$ because there are 365 choices for the first birthday, but only 364 choices for the second birthday, 363 for the third, and so on.

Therefore $\Pr(A') = \frac{365 \times 364 \times 363 \times \cdots \times (365 - n + 1)}{365^n}$. So the probability

we are looking for is $\Pr(A) = 1 - \frac{365 \times 364 \times 363 \times \cdots \times (365 - n + 1)}{365^n}$.

```
In[*]:= bdaysolve[n_] := N[1 - (Product[365 - i, {i, 0, n - 1}]) / (365^n)]
```

```
In[*]:= bdaysolve[23]
```

```
Out[*]=  
0.507297
```

```
In[*]:= bdaysim[n_] := Length[DeleteDuplicates[RandomInteger[{1, 365}, n]]] != n
```

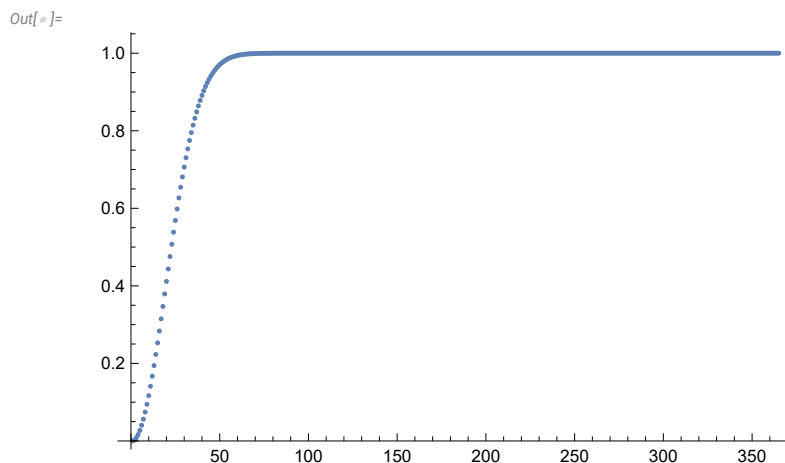
```
In[*]:= trials = 1000000;
```

```
In[*]:= bdaytry[n_] := N[Count[Table[bdaysim[n], trials], True] / trials]
```

```
In[*]:= bdaytry[23]
```

```
Out[*]=  
0.50762
```

```
In[*]:= ListPlot[Table[bdaysolve[i], {i, 1, 365}]]
```



In[*]:=

Lagrange's Four Square Theorem

It can be proved that every positive integer can be expressed as the sum of four or fewer square numbers. For example, $77 = 8^2 + 3^2 + 2^2$.

The proof: it is enough to prove that every prime number is the sum of four or fewer squares due to the following identity: $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)(A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + D^2) = (aA + bB + cC + dD)^2 +$

$$(aB - bA - cD + dC)^2 + (aC + bD - cA - dB)^2 + (aD - bC + cB - dA)^2$$

The proof uses a technique called *descent*. The idea is to show that a multiple of a prime number can be expressed as the sum of four squares, and from that multiple deduce a smaller multiple that can also be expressed as the sum of four squares. Eventually we will reach the first multiple of the prime.

In[*]:= `reduce[a_, p_] := Module[{m}, m = Mod[a, p]; If[m > p / 2, Return[m - p], Return[m]]]`

In[*]:= `fibIdentFour[a1_, a2_] := {a * A + b * B + c * C + d * D,
a * B - b * A - c * D + d * C, a * C + b * D - c * A - d * B, a * D - b * C + c * B - d * A} /.
{a -> a1[[1]], b -> a1[[2]], c -> a1[[3]], d -> a1[[4]], A -> a2[[1]], B -> a2[[2]], C -> a2[[3]], D -> a2[[4]]}`

In[*]:= `pFourSquares[p_] :=
Module[{start, i, m, a, b, c, d, A, B, C, D, r, xs, ys, target, P}, start = None;
P = (p - 1) / 2;
xs = Table[Mod[i^2, p], {i, 0, P}];
ys = Table[Mod[-1 - i^2, p], {i, 0, P}];
target = Intersection[xs, ys][[1]];
start = {Position[xs, target][[1]][[1]] - 1, Position[ys, target][[1]][[1]] - 1, 1, 0};
m = (start[[1]]^2 + start[[2]]^2 + 1) / p;
While[m > 1, a = start[[1]];
b = start[[2]];
c = start[[3]];
d = start[[4]];
A = reduce[a, m];
B = reduce[b, m];
C = reduce[c, m];
D = reduce[d, m];
r = (A^2 + B^2 + C^2 + D^2) / m;
start = fibIdentFour[{a, b, c, d}, {A, B, C, D}] / m;
m = r];
Return[start]]`

```

In[*]:= pPowerFourSquares[pe_] := Module[{p, e, i, res, psquare}, p = pe[[1]];
      e = pe[[2]];
      If[p == 2, psquare = {1, 1, 0, 0}, psquare = pFourSquares[p]];
      If[psquare == None, Print["Shouldn't happen"]];
      res = psquare;
      For[i = 2, i ≤ e, i++, res = fibIdentFour[res, psquare]];
      Return[res]]

In[*]:= fourSquares[n_] := Module[{factors, res, i, tmp}, factors = FactorInteger[n];
      res = pPowerFourSquares[factors[[1]]];
      For[i = 2, i ≤ Length[factors], i++, tmp = pPowerFourSquares[factors[[i]]];
        If[tmp == Null, Return[Null]]];
      res = fibIdentFour[res, tmp]];
      Return[Abs[res]]]

In[*]:= fourSquares[896]
Out[*]=
      {8, 24, 0, 16}

In[*]:= fourSquares[3 843 249]
Out[*]=
      {1162, 1131, 1100, 62}

In[*]:= Total[%^2]
Out[*]=
      3 843 249

```