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Grasshopper jumping

INDUCTION and integer inequalities are the topics of this note[1].

[1] For an extension to signed jumps see

Géza Kós. On the grasshopper problem with signed jumps. *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 118:877–886, 2010. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/1008.2936

Problem

Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ be distinct positive integers and let M be a set of $n-1$ positive integers not containing $s = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$. A grasshopper is to jump along the real axis, starting at the point 0 and making n jumps to the right with lengths $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ in some order. Prove that the order can be chosen in such a way that the grasshopper never lands on any point in M.

We use induction on n and we use the problem as our induction hypothesis with one modification: set M has at most $n-1$ elements.

The base case $n = 2$ is trivial.

Let $A = \{a_i : 1 \le i \le n\}$ and $M = \{m_i : 1 \le i < n\}$. Assume $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$ and $m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_{n-1}$. For the induction step we have several cases.

Case: $a_n \in M$

There is an $l : 1 \le l < n : m_l = a_n$.

If $l = n-1$: there is an index k for which $a_k \notin M$. Then the order $\{k, n, \dots\}$ never lands on any point in M because $a_k + a_n > m_{n-1}$.

If $l < n-1$: Define $M' = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{l-1}\} \cup \{m_{l+1} - a_n, \dots, m_{n-1} - a_n\}$. Use integers $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}$ and M' as induction step to get an order $a_{\pi(1)}, \dots, a_{\pi(n-1)}$ with $\pi \in S_{n-1}$.

$a_{\pi(1)} \notin M'$ and $a_{\pi(1)} < a_n$, so $a_{\pi(1)} \notin M$.

$a_{\pi(1)} \notin \{m_{l+1} - a_n, \dots, m_{n-1} - a_n\}$, so $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n \notin \{m_{l+1}, \dots, m_{n-1}\}$. Also $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n > a_n$ so $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n \notin \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{l-1}\}$. That means $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n \notin M$.

We continue with similar reasoning with the rest: $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n + a_{\pi(2)} \notin M$ because $a_{\pi(1)} + a_{\pi(2)} \notin \{m_{l+1} - a_n, \dots, m_{n-1} - a_n\}$, so $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n +$

$a_{\pi(2)} \notin \{m_{l+1}, \dots, m_{n-1}\}$ and $a_{\pi(1)} + a_n + a_{\pi(2)} > a_n$ etc.

This means $\{\pi(1), n, \pi(2), \dots, \pi(n-1)\}$ is a valid order.

Case: $a_n \notin M$

If there is an $m_i < a_n$ then we can use the induction step with integers $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}$ and set $M' = \{m_{i+1} - a_n, m_{i+2} - a_n, \dots, m_{n-1} - a_n\}$ to find an order and prepend a_n to that order.

If not, then $\forall\, 1 \leq i < n : m_i > a_n$.

$\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j \geq m_1$ because otherwise we could have used order $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

We have $a_1 < a_n < m_1$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_j \geq m_1$, so there exists an $1 \leq l < n-1$ such that $s' = \sum_{j=1}^{l} a_j < m_1$.

Define $M' = \{m_2 - a_n, m_3 - a_n, \dots, m_{n-1} - a_n\}$ and use M' with the integers $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}$ in an induction step which gives us an order $\pi \in S_{n-1}$.

Since $a_{\pi(1)} < m_1$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_{\pi(j)} \geq m_1$ there exists an $1 < l \leq n-1$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^{l-1} a_{\pi(j)} < m_1$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{l} a_{\pi(j)} \geq m_1$.

We look at the order $\{\pi(1), \dots, \pi(l-1), n, \pi(l), \dots, \pi(n-1)\}$ and claim it is a valid order.

Indeed $\sum_{j=1}^{l-1} a_{\pi(j)} < m_1$, so jumps $\{\pi(1), \dots, \pi(l-1)\}$ won't encounter anything from M. We also have

$$\sum_{j=1}^{l-1} a_{\pi(j)} + a_n > \sum_{j=1}^{l} a_{\pi(j)} \geq m_1$$

which means $\{\pi(1), \dots, \pi(l-1), a_n\}$ will avoid m_1. It will also avoid anything from $M \setminus \{m_1\}$ because $\{\pi(1), \dots, \pi(l-1)\}$ avoids anything from M'. The rest of the order is already bigger than m_1 and avoids $M \setminus \{m_1\}$ by induction.

Bibliography

Géza Kós. On the grasshopper problem with signed jumps. *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 118:877–886, 2010. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/1008.2936.