

# Invariants

Tanya Khovanova

April 27, 2015

## Class Discussion

The variation of 12 coins problem when you need to produce the weighings in advance. Mnemonic: MA DO — LIKE, ME TO — FIND, FAKE — COIN.

Remainders mod 9. Other invariants. My ‘guess the number’ trick. My newspaper trick. Problem together: Start with  $7^{2010}$ . At each step, delete the leading digit, and add it to the remaining number. First, repeat until a number with exactly 10 digits remains. Prove that this number has two equal digits. Second, repeat until you get a single digit. What is it?

- The sum of digits of  $n$  has the same remainder modulo 9 as  $n$ .
- Ten-digit numbers with all distinct digits are divisible by 9.
- Rearranging digits doesn’t change the remainder modulo 9.
- Removing the leading digit and adding it to the rest of the the number doesn’t change the remainder mod 9.

## Invariants

**Exercise 1.** Let  $SOD(n)$  be the sum of the digits of  $n$ . Suppose  $f(n)$  is the result of iterating SOD many times until we get a single digit. That is,  $f(n) = SOD(SOD(SOD \dots (n) \dots))$ . Find  $f(2^{2010})$ ,  $f(3^{2010})$ ,  $f(4^{2010})$ ,  $f(5^{2010})$ ,  $f(6^{2010})$ ,  $f(7^{2010})$ ,  $f(8^{2010})$ ,  $f(9^{2010})$ , and  $f(1234^{2009})$ .

**Exercise 2.** A frog jumps along the line. First it jumped 1 cm, then 3 cm in the same or the opposite direction, then 5 cm. It continues with the sequence of odd numbers. Can it be back at the beginning after 57 jumps?

**Exercise 3.** Prove that the sum of the digits of a square can't be 1967.

**Exercise 4.** A number has three ones. All other digits are zeroes. Can it be a square?

**Exercise 5.** The integers from 1 to 2009 are written on a blackboard. You are allowed to erase any two numbers  $a$  and  $b$  replacing them with  $a \times b$ . At the end there is one number left on the board. What can it be?

**Exercise 6.** Can you have 25 korunas in 10 bills of 1, 3 or 5 korunas? Can you have 50 dinars in 10 bills of 1, 4 or 10 dinars?

**Exercise 7.** Can you put numbers into a rectangular grid in such a way that the sum in every column is negative and in every row is positive?

**Exercise 8.** All AMSA students have candy in their pockets. Every student has twice more pieces of candy in his/her right pocket than in the left pocket. Can all AMSA students have exactly 1000 pieces of candy together?

**Exercise 9.** You have a chocolate bar that consists of small squares arranged in a rectangle. You need to split the bar into small squares by each time splitting a piece along the lines between the squares. Given that the rectangle is  $m \times n$ , what is the smallest number of splits that you will need?

**Exercise 10.** Is it possible for two different powers of 2 to have the same digits (in a different order)?

## Competition Practice

**Exercise 11.** Prove that for any natural number  $n$ ,  $4^n + 15n - 1$  is divisible by 9.

**Exercise 12. 1967 USSR Olympiad.** Number  $b$  was produced by permuting digits in number  $a$ . Can  $a + b$  equal  $999 \dots 999$ , a number written with 1967 nines? In a similar setting, prove that if  $a + b = 10^{10}$  then  $a$  is divisible by 10.

**Exercise 13. 1962 IMO.** Determine the smallest possible integer  $x$  whose last decimal digit is 6, and if we erase this last 6 and put it in front of the remaining digits, we get four times  $x$ .