

# PI MU EPSILON: NEW PROBLEMS

STEVEN J. MILLER (EDITOR)

## 1. PROBLEMS: FALL 2013

**#1283:** *Proposed by D. Andrica, E. Ionascu and R. Stephens, Columbus State University, Columbus, GA.*

Let  $k$  and  $n$  be positive integers. For the set  $S_{k,n} = \{1^k, 2^k, \dots, n^k\}$ , consider the question “Can  $S_{k,n}$  be partitioned into two nonempty subsets, each having the same sum?” Let  $P_{k,n}$  be the number of ways to partition  $S_{k,n}$  in this manner. For example:

- $P_{1,3} = 1$  with  $S_{1,3} = \{1, 2\} \cup \{3\}$ .
- $P_{1,4} = 1$  with  $S_{1,4} = \{1, 4\} \cup \{2, 3\}$ .
- $P_{1,5} = P_{1,6} = 0$ .
- In fact,  $P_{k,n} = 0$  whenever the sum of the members of  $S_{k,n}$  is odd.
- $P_{1,7} = 4$  with  $S_{1,7} = \{1, 2, 4, 7\} \cup \{3, 5, 6\}$ , or  $\{1, 6, 7\} \cup \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , or  $\{2, 5, 7\} \cup \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$ , or  $\{3, 4, 7\} \cup \{1, 2, 5, 6\}$ .
- $P_{2,n} = 0$  for  $n \leq 6$ .
- $P_{2,7} = 1$  with  $S_{2,7} = \{1^2, 2^2, 4^2, 7^2\} \cup \{3^2, 5^2, 6^2\}$ .

Question 1: Find the smallest value of  $n$  for which  $P_{2,n} > 1$ . Explain your answer and identify any technology used.

Question 2: Find a general “formula” for determining  $P$ , the number of ways that the finite set  $S = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n\}$  of integers can be partitioned into two nonempty subsets, each having the same sum.

**#1284:** *Proposed by Heidi Burgiel, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA 02325.*

Senior Janine Barros of Bridgewater State College wears earrings (pictured in Figure 1) that are made from the shell of a large seed pod with a cord threaded or “stitched” through it.

This design can be interpreted as a connected graph with 17 vertices, with each stitch forming an edge of the graph. The vertices of the graph are the points where the cord passes through the pod; on the reverse side of the pod is a graph with the same vertices. If we assume that the cord is tied into a loop, a stitch on the front between vertices  $a$  and  $b$  must



FIGURE 1. A picture of the earring.

arise from and descend to stitches on the back, one ending at  $a$  and one at  $b$ .

Question: Is it possible that the graph on the back side of the pod is identical to that on the front? If so, can this solution be stitched using only a single loop of thread? What other pairs of graphs can be created by this stitching operation? What pairs of graphs *cannot* be stitched together in this way?

**#1285:** *Proposed by Tom Moore, Math and CS/Hart Hall, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, MA 02325*

Find all solutions in integers  $a$  and  $b$  to the equation  $(a + 3)(a^2 + 3) = b^2 + 7$ .

**#1286:** *Proposed by Gabriel Prajitura, Mathematics Department, SUNY Brockport.*

Find an arithmetic progression of natural numbers such that the distance from any term of the progression to any square number is at least 7.

**#1287:** *Proposed by David Rhee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, MA.*

Amy and Peter are sharing a cake. Amy will cut it into two pieces. Peter then cuts one of the pieces into two. This is followed by a second cut by Amy and a second cut by Peter, so that there will be five pieces, of sizes  $0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq a_4 \leq a_5$ , with  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 1$ . Amy will get the three pieces of sizes  $a_1$ ,  $a_3$  and  $a_5$ , while Peter will get the remaining two pieces. What is the maximum amount of the cake Amy can get?

*E-mail address:* [sjm1@williams.edu](mailto:sjm1@williams.edu)

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MA 01267