

PROBLEM OF THE WEEK
Solution of Problem No. 2 (Fall 2008 Series)

Problem: Let p be a prime number. Show that $\binom{2p}{p} \equiv 2 \pmod{p^2}$.

Solution (by Steve Spindler, Chicago)

Comparing the coefficients of X^p from the binomial expansions of $(1 + X)^{2p} = (1 + X)^p(1 + X)^p$ yields:

$$\binom{2p}{p} = \sum_{k=0}^p \binom{p}{k} \binom{p}{p-k} = 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{k}^2$$

Clearly, p does not divide $k!$ when $k < p$. Therefore, p divides $\binom{p}{k}$ for $1 < k < p$, and thus p^2 divides $\sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{k}^2 = \binom{2p}{p} - 2$.

Undergraduates: Michael Burkhardt (So. Econ.), Abram Magner (So, CS & Math)

Graduates: Richard Eden (Math), Ning Shang (Math)

Others: Brian Bradie (Christopher Newport U. VA), Randin Divelbiss (Undergraduate, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point), Mihaela Dobrescu (Faculty, Christopher Newport Univ.), Hoan Duong (San Antonio College), Elie Ghosn (Montreal, Quebec), Gerard D. Koffi & Swami Iyer (U. Massachusetts, Boston), Pete Kornya (Faculty, Ivy Tech), Steven Landy (IUPUI Physics staff), Minghua Lin (Shaanxi Normal Univ., China), Zacharia Omerani (Undergrad, Comp. & Engr. France), Mithil Ramteke (Grad student, Bangalore, India), Sorin Rubinstein (TAU faculty, Israel), Peyman Tavallali (Grad. student, NTU, Singapore), Daniel Vacaru (Pitesti, Romania), Bill Wolber Jr. (ITaP)