## PROBLEM OF THE WEEK

 Solution of Problem No. 4 (Fall 2009 Series)Problem: Let $n \geq 5$ be an integer. Show that $n$ is prime if and only if for every decomposition $n=n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}+n_{4}$, where $1 \leq n_{1} \leq n_{2} \leq n_{3} \leq n_{4}$ and each $n_{i}$ is an integer, we have $n_{1} n_{4} \neq n_{2} n_{3}$.

## Solution (by Kun-Chieh Wang, Senior, Purdue University)

1. Suppose $n$ is a prime and we could find $n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3}, n_{4} \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying $n=n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}+n_{4}$, $1 \leq n_{1} \leq n_{2} \leq n_{3} \leq n_{4}$, and $n_{1} n_{4}=n_{2} n_{3}$. Let $d_{1}=\operatorname{gcd}\left(n_{1}, n_{2}\right), d_{2}=\operatorname{gcd}\left(n_{3}, n_{4}\right)$, and suppose $n_{1}=d_{1} p_{1}, n_{2}=d_{1} p_{2}, n_{3}=d_{2} q_{1}, n_{4}=d_{2} q_{2}$, where $p_{1}, p_{2}, q_{1}, q_{2} \in \mathbb{N}$, $\operatorname{gcd}\left(p_{1}, p_{2}\right)=1, \operatorname{gcd}\left(q_{1}, q_{2}\right)=1$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
n_{1} n_{4}=n_{2} n_{3} & \Rightarrow\left(d_{1} p_{1}\right)\left(d_{2} q_{2}\right)=\left(d_{1} p_{2}\right)\left(d_{2} q_{1}\right) \\
& \Rightarrow p_{1} q_{2}=p_{2} q_{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{gcd}\left(p_{1}, p_{2}\right)=1 \text { and } \operatorname{gcd}\left(q_{1}, q_{2}\right)=1 \Rightarrow p_{1} \mid q_{1} \text { and } q_{1} \mid p_{1} \Rightarrow p_{1}=q_{1} \Rightarrow p_{2}=q_{2} \\
& \qquad \begin{aligned}
n & =n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}+n_{4}=d_{1} p_{1}+d_{1} p_{2}+d_{2} q_{1}+d_{2} q_{2} \\
& =d_{1} p_{1}+d_{1} p_{2}+d_{2} p_{1}+d_{2} p_{2} \\
& =\left(d_{1}+d_{2}\right)\left(p_{1}+p_{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

where $d_{1}+d_{2} \geq 1+1=2, p_{1}+p_{2} \geq 1+1=2 \Rightarrow n$ is a composite number, a contradiction.
2. Suppose $n$ is a composite number. Let $n=a b$ where $a \leq b, a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a, b \geq 2$. Then let $n_{1}=1, n_{2}=(a-1), n_{3}=(b-1), n_{4}=(a-1)(b-1)$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \leq n_{1} \leq n_{2} \leq n_{3} \leq n_{4}, \quad n_{1}, n_{2}, n_{3}, n_{4} \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \text { and } \\
& n_{1}+n_{2}+n_{3}+n_{4}=(1+(a-1))(1+(b-1))=a b=n
\end{aligned}
$$

The problem was also solved by:

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