PIGEONHOLE PRINCIPLE

DECEMBER 8, 2019

The pigeonhole principle

If you put n items in m boxes, with n > m, then at least one box will have more than one item.

Generalization

If n > km objects are put in m boxes, then at least one box will have more than k objects.

Problems

- 1. Let S be a square region of the plane of side length 2. Prove that if 9 points are placed in S then three of them form a triangle of area at most $\frac{1}{2}$.
- **2.** Prove that there exist integers a, b, c not all zero and each of absolute value less than one million, such that

$$|a + b\sqrt{2} + c\sqrt{3}| < 10^{-11}.$$

- **3.** Show that there is a positive term of the Fibonacci sequence which is divisible by 1000.
- 4. A sequence of m positive integers contains exactly n distinct values. Prove that if $2^n \leq m$ then there exists a block of consecutive terms whose product is a perfect square.
- 5. Let $1 = x_1 < x_2 < x_3, \dots$ be an increasing sequence of integers such that, for each $n, x_{n+1} \leq 2n$. Prove that every positive integer k can be represented as $x_i - x_j$ for some i, j.
- 6. Inside the unit square lie several circles, the sum of whose circumferences is at least 10. Prove that some line intersects four circles.
- 7. Let there be given nine lattice points in three dimensional Euclidean space. Show that there is a lattice point on the interior of one of the line segments joining two of these points.
- 8. Let n be an odd number greater than 1 and let A be an $n \times n$ symmetric matrix such that each row and column of A consists of some permutation of the integers 1, ..., n. Show that each one of the integers 1, ..., n must appear in the main diagonal of A.