



Contest Problem Set 12306

Team Round Problem 8

David Sun

Math League, LLC

Identify the objective.

Problem

Let S be the set of all positive integers b for which $a^2 - b^2$ is equal to the square of an odd prime number for some positive integer a . Compute the greatest common divisor of all elements of S .

Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

Problem

Let S be the set of all positive integers b for which $a^2 - b^2$ is equal to the square of an odd prime number for some positive integer a . Compute the greatest common divisor of all elements of S .

Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = p^2$$

Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = p^2$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \implies a + b = p^2, a - b = 1$$



Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = p^2$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \implies a + b = p^2, a - b = 1$$

$$b = \frac{p^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{(p - 1) \cdot (p + 1)}{2}$$

Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = p^2$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \implies a + b = p^2, a - b = 1$$

$$b = \frac{p^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{(p - 1) \cdot (p + 1)}{2}$$

$$p \text{ odd prime} \implies b = \frac{2k \cdot 2(k + 1)}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Compute $\gcd(\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \wedge \exists a \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a^2 - b^2 = p^2, p \text{ odd prime}\})$.

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a + b) \cdot (a - b) = p^2$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \implies a + b = p^2, a - b = 1$$

$$b = \frac{p^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{(p - 1) \cdot (p + 1)}{2}$$

$$p \text{ odd prime} \implies b = \frac{2k \cdot 2(k + 1)}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$b = \boxed{4} \cdot \frac{k \cdot (k + 1)}{2}$$



Review the concepts.

Concepts

- factor expressions
- reason about restrictions
- add and subtract equations
- for every two consecutive even integers, 4 divides one of them
- for every two consecutive integers, 2 divides one of them