



Bilkent University  
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## PROBLEM OF THE MONTH

September 2015

**Problem:** A real number  $t$  is said to be *10-quadratic* if for some integer numbers  $a, b, c$  satisfying  $1 \leq |a|, |b|, |c| \leq 10$  we have  $at^2 + bt + c = 0$ . Find the smallest positive integer  $n$  for which at least one of the intervals

$$\left(n - \frac{1}{3}, n\right) \text{ and } \left(n, n + \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

does not contain any 10-quadratic number.

**Solution:** Let  $s$  be the smallest integer satisfying the conditions. We will show that  $s = 11$ .  $s \neq 1$  since the numbers  $x_1 = 0.75$  and  $x_2 = 1.25$  are quadratic as roots of the polynomials  $P(x) = 4x^2 + x - 3$  and  $Q(x) = 4x^2 - x - 5$ , respectively. Let us show that  $s > 10$ .

Let  $3 \leq n \leq 10$ . Consider the polynomial  $P(x) = x^2 + (1 - n)x - n + 1$  with a root

$$x_1 = \frac{n - 1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n - 3}}{2} < n.$$

On the other hand

$$x_1 = \frac{n - 1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n - 3}}{2} > n - \frac{1}{3} \iff n > \frac{7}{3}.$$

Thus,  $n - \frac{1}{3} < x_1 < n$  holds.

Let  $2 \leq n \leq 9$ . Consider the polynomial  $Q(x) = x^2 + (1 - n)x - n - 1$  with a root

$$x_2 = \frac{n - 1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 5}}{2} > n.$$

On the other hand

$$x_2 = \frac{n-1 + \sqrt{n^2 + 2n + 5}}{2} < n + \frac{1}{3} \iff n > \frac{5}{3}.$$

Thus,  $n < x_2 < n + 1/3$  holds.

Finally note that the polynomial  $4x^2 - 3x - 7$  has a root  $\frac{7}{4} \in (2 - 1/3, 2)$  and the polynomial  $x^2 - 10x - 1$  has a root  $5 + \sqrt{26} \in (10, 10 + 1/3)$ . Thus,  $s \geq 11$ .

In order to show that  $s = 11$  we will show that the interval  $(11, 11 + 1/3)$  does not contain any quadratic number. Indeed, let  $x_1, x_2$  be the roots of the polynomial  $P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ . By Vieta theorem

$$x_1 + x_2 = -b/a \in [-10, 10] \quad \text{and} \quad x_1x_2 = c/a \in [-10, 10].$$

If  $11 < x_1 < 11 + 1/3$  then

$$-\frac{10}{11 + 1/3} < -\frac{10}{x_1} \leq x_2.$$

Therefore

$$10 < -\frac{10}{11 + 1/3} + 11 < x_1 + x_2 \quad \text{which contradicts} \quad x_1 + x_2 \in [-10, 10].$$

We are done.