



Bilkent University  
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## PROBLEM OF THE MONTH

February 2019

### Problem:

There are  $k$  heaps of beads containing 2019 beads in total. In each move we choose a heap: either remove it or divide it into two not necessarily equal parts. Find the maximal possible value of  $k$  such that for any initial distribution of beads after finite number of moves one can get  $k$  heaps with pairwise distinct number of beads.

**Solution:** Answer: 45.

If one can get  $k$  heaps with pairwise distinct number of beads, then the maximal heap among these contains at least  $k$  beads. Therefore, the maximal value of  $k$  can not be greater than 45. Indeed, if  $k \geq 46$ , then from  $k$  heaps each containing at most 45 beads one can not get  $k$  heaps with pairwise distinct number of beads but  $45 \cdot k > 2019$ .

*Lemma.* If  $k$  heaps contain at least  $k(k-1)+1$  beads in total, then we can get  $k$  heaps containing  $1, 2, \dots, k$  beads.

Proof by induction on  $k$ .  $k=1$  is obvious. Suppose that the lemma is true for  $k=n$ . Consider  $n+1$  heaps with  $n(n+1)+1$  beads in total. Then the heap with maximal number of beads contains at least  $n+1$  beads. If the heap with maximal number of beads contains exactly  $n+1$  beads, the remaining  $n$  heaps contain  $n(n+1)+1-(n+1) = n^2 \geq n(n-1)+1$  and by inductive hypothesis we can get  $n$  heaps containing  $1, 2, \dots, n$  beads. Since we also have a heap having  $n+1$  beads we are done. If the heap with maximal number of beads contains more than  $n+1$  beads, let us divide it into two heaps so that one of these two new heaps, say  $H(n+1)$  contains  $n+1$  beads. There are  $n+1$  heaps except  $H(n+1)$  containing  $n(n+1)+1-(n+1) = n^2$  beads in total. The smallest heap among these  $n+1$  heaps contains at most  $n-1$  beads. If we remove it then the remaining  $n$  heaps contain at least  $n^2 - (n-1) = n(n-1)+1$  beads in total. By inductive hypothesis we can get  $n$  heaps containing  $1, 2, \dots, n$  beads. Since we also have a heap  $H(n+1)$  we are done.

Since  $2019 > 45 \cdot 44 + 1$  by lemma one can get heaps containing  $1, 2, \dots, 45$  beads. Done.