

Why the algorithm works

We choose m such that, for all a, b there exists c such that

$$p \mid (10a + b) + c(a + mb).$$

There are, of course, multiple possible choices for c and m . For instance, for division by 7, you could take $c = 4$ and $m = 5$:

$$(10a + b) + 4(a + 5b) = 14a + 21b$$

which is clearly divisible by 7. We could replace 5 by -2 , as $5 \equiv -2 \pmod{7}$; this would give smaller, and hence more convenient, numbers.

Now

$p \mid (10 + c)a + (1 + mc)b$ for all $a, b \Rightarrow p \mid 10 + c$ and $p \mid 1 + mc$. As $p > 5$, p is coprime to 10, so the congruency equation $kp \equiv 9 \pmod{10}$ can always be solved for any prime p . Also, for this value of k , $\frac{1}{10}(kp + 1)$ is an integer; let this be m .

So the integer m satisfies $10m = 1 + kp$. Then

$$1 + mc = \frac{10 + c(1 + kp)}{10} = \frac{(10 + c) + kcp}{10}.$$

As 10 and p have no common factor,

$$p \mid \frac{(10 + c) + kcp}{10} \Leftrightarrow p \mid (10 + c) + kcp \Leftrightarrow p \mid 10 + c.$$

Hence $p \mid 1 + mc \Leftrightarrow p \mid 10 + c$,

So we can choose any c for which $c \equiv -10 \pmod{p}$; and with this choice of c and m , p divides $(10a + b) + c(a + mb)$. Thus $10a + b$ is divisible by p if, and only if, $a + mb$ is divisible by p . It is nice to observe that you don't need to use the value of c , or even to find it.

This proof will appear in my book written for the OCR option, forthcoming if I can find a publisher!

Reference

1. John Sykes, *A Level Further Mathematics for OCR A Additional Pure*, Cambridge University Press, 2021.

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On 107.03: Zoltan Retkes writes: The author gives an argument for the volume of an ungula (including a typo, where $z = 2y$ should be $z = 2x$). However, the argument can be replaced by this one-liner. If S is half the base circle lying in $x \geq 0$, then

$$\int_S \int 2x \, dx \, dy = \int_{-a}^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} 2x \, dx = \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - y^2) dy = \left[a^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=-a}^{y=a} = \frac{4a^3}{3}.$$

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