Math Challenge 4. A small country has only two coin denominations, 5¢ coins and 7¢ coins. They are proud of the fact that every value greater than 23 can be written as a nonnegative linear combination of these two coin values. For example,

$$29c = 2(7c) + 3(5c).$$

Prove that every value greater than 23 can be written as a nonnegative linear combination of these two coin values.

Solution. We use mathematical induction on $n \ge 24$ to prove the claim.

- (i) <u>Basis step</u>: Note that 24 = 2(7c) + 2(5c), which means 24 is a nonnegative linear combination of 7 and 5.
- (ii) Inductive step: Let $k \ge 24$, and suppose that k can be written as a nonnegative linear combination of 7 and 5. Then $k = r(7\varsigma) + s(5\varsigma)$ for some nonnegative integers r and s. We will show that k + 1 can also be written as a nonnegative linear combination of 7 and 5.

Here, we may assume $0 \le r \le 4$, because when $r \ge 5$, we may let $r \equiv r_0 \pmod{5}$ and rewrite $k = (r_0 + r - r_0)(7\varsigma) + s(5\varsigma) = r_0(7\varsigma) + (r - r_0)(7\varsigma) + s(5\varsigma) = r_0(7\varsigma) + 5t(7\varsigma) + s(5\varsigma) = r_0(7\varsigma) + (7t + s)(5\varsigma)$ for some positive integer t. So, we have indeed five cases on r.

(Case 1) r = 0. Then k = s(5c) with $s \ge 5$. But then

$$k + 1 = s(5c) + 1 = s(5c) + 21 - 20 = 3(7c) + (s - 4)(5c).$$

(Case 2) r = 1. Then k = (7c) + s(5c) with $s \ge 4$. But then

$$k + 1 = (7c) + s(5c) + 1 = (7c) + s(5c) + 21 - 20 = 4(7c) + (s - 4)(5c).$$

(Case 3) r = 2. Then k = 2(7c) + s(5c) with $s \ge 2$. But then

$$k + 1 = 2(7c) + s(5c) + 1 = 2(7c) + s(5c) - 14 + 15 = 0(7c) + (s+3)(5c).$$

(Case 4) r = 3. Then k = 3(7c) + s(5c) with $s \ge 1$. But then

$$k + 1 = 3(7c) + s(5c) + 1 = 3(7c) + s(5c) - 14 + 15 = 1(7c) + (s+3)(5c).$$

(Case 5) r = 4. Then k = 4(7c) + s(5c) with $s \ge 0$. But then k + 1 = 4(7c) + s(5c) + 1 = 4(7c) + s(5c) - 14 + 15 = 2(7c) + (s+3)(5c).

In each case, k + 1 is a nonnegative linear combination of 7 and 5.

Therefore, by mathematical induction, every value $n \ge 24$ can be written as a nonnegative linear combination of 7 and 5.