

Problem 11333

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Proposed by R. Tauraso (Italy).

Let α and β be positive irrational numbers. Show that for any positive integer n ,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor - 1} \left\lfloor \frac{\lceil (k + \{n/\alpha\})\alpha \rceil}{\beta} \right\rfloor = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/\beta \rfloor - 1} \left\lfloor \frac{\lceil (k + \{n/\beta\})\beta \rceil}{\alpha} \right\rfloor$$

where $\{x\}$ denotes the fractional part of x .

Solution proposed by Roberto Tauraso, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", via della Ricerca Scientifica, 00133 Roma, Italy.

We first note that

$$\lceil (k + \{n/\alpha\})\alpha \rceil = \lceil (k + n/\alpha - \lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor)\alpha \rceil = \lceil n - j\alpha \rceil = n + \lceil -j\alpha \rceil = n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor$$

where $j = \lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor - k$ and therefore

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor - 1} \left\lfloor \frac{\lceil (k + \{n/\alpha\})\alpha \rceil}{\beta} \right\rfloor = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor}{\beta} \right\rfloor.$$

Since $(n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor)/\beta$ is never an integer then for any positive integer k

$$\lceil j\alpha \rceil + \lfloor k\beta \rfloor < n = \lfloor \lfloor k\beta \rfloor < n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor \rfloor = \lfloor k\beta < n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor \rfloor = \lfloor k < (n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor)/\beta \rfloor = \lfloor k \leq \lfloor (n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor)/\beta \rfloor \rfloor$$

where $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ is the indicator function. Hence

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/\beta \rfloor} \lceil j\alpha \rceil + \lfloor k\beta \rfloor < n = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/\beta \rfloor} \lfloor k \leq \lfloor (n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor)/\beta \rfloor \rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor}{\beta} \right\rfloor.$$

Finally

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor - 1} \left\lfloor \frac{\lceil (k + \{n/\alpha\})\alpha \rceil}{\beta} \right\rfloor = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor} \left\lfloor \frac{n - \lfloor j\alpha \rfloor}{\beta} \right\rfloor = \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/\alpha \rfloor} \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor n/\beta \rfloor} \lceil j\alpha \rceil + \lfloor k\beta \rfloor < n$$

which is symmetric with respect to α and β and the statement has been proved. \square