

# NMSU MATH PROBLEM OF THE WEEK

Solution to Problem 5

Spring 2023

## Problem 5

What is the last digit of the number  $2^{2023} + 7^{2023} + 8^{2023}$ ?  
Justify your answer.

**Solution.** The key here is to identify the periodic pattern of the last digits of the powers of natural numbers; the last digit of  $n^{a+4}$  is the same as  $n^a$ , or equivalently

$$n^{a+4} - n^a \text{ is divisible by } 10$$

for any natural number  $n$  when  $a > 0$ .

First notice that  $n^{a+4} - n^a = n^a(n^4 - 1)$  is always divisible by 2; when  $n$  is odd,  $n^4 - 1$  is even, hence divisible by 2, and when  $n$  is even, the result is true because  $n^a$  is divisible by 2. Thus, it is enough to show that  $n^4 - 1$  is divisible by 5 for all positive integers coprime to 5. This is a consequence of Fermat's little theorem<sup>1</sup>.

**Theorem 1** (Fermat's little theorem). *For any integer  $n$  coprime to the prime  $p$ ,  $n^{p-1} - 1$  is divisible by  $p$ .*

Thus  $2^{2023}$  has the same last digit as  $2^3 = 8$ ,  $7^{2023}$  has the same last digit as  $7^3 = 343$ , and  $8^{2023} = 512$  has the same last digit as  $8^3 = 343$ . Thus the last digit of

$$2^{2023} + 7^{2023} + 8^{2023}$$

is  $8 + 3 + 2 = 13$ , which is 3. ■

**Fun Fact:** *Fermat's little theorem* was the first of the series of theorems formulated by Fermat in the seventeenth century. Fermat did not give a proof of the **last theorem** of this series (also known as Fermat's last theorem) although he claimed to know one, citing that the margins were **too small to fit the proof!** However, Fermat's Last Theorem resisted proof, leading to doubt that Fermat ever had a correct proof. Consequently the proposition became known as a conjecture rather than a theorem. After 358 years of effort by mathematicians, the first successful proof was released in 1994 by Andrew Wiles and formally published in 1995. It was described as a "stunning advance" in the citation for Wiles's Abel Prize award in 2016.

<sup>1</sup>We do not expect the knowledge of Fermat's little theorem, noticing the periodic patterns correctly to obtain the answer will lead to full points.