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## ON CRITTENDEN AND VANDEN EYNDEN'S CONJECTURE

FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE

It is possible to cover all (positive) integers with  $n$  geometrical progressions of integers?

Find a necessary and sufficient condition for a general class of positive integer sequences such that, for a fixed  $n$ , there are  $n$  (distinct) sequences of this class which cover all integers.

Comments:

- a) No. Let  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  be respectively the first terms of each geometrical progression, and  $q_1, \dots, q_n$  respectively their ratios. Let  $p$  be a prime number different from  $a_1, \dots, a_n, q_1, \dots, q_n$ . Then  $p$  does not belong to the union of these  $n$  geometrical progressions.
- b) For example, the class of progressions  
 $A_f = \left\{ \{a_n\}_{n \geq 1} : a_n = f(a_{n-1}, \dots, a_{n-i}) \text{ for } n \geq i+1, \text{ and } i, a_1, a_2, \dots \in N^* \right\}$  with the property  
 $\exists y \in N^*, \forall (x_1, \dots, x_i) \in N^{*^i} : f(x_1, \dots, x_i) \neq y$ . Does it cover all integers?  
 But, if  $\forall y \in N^*, \exists (x_1, \dots, x_i) \in N^{*^i} : f(x_1, \dots, x_i) = y$ ?  
 (Generally no.)

This (solved and unsolved) problem remembers Crittenden and Vanden Eynden's conjecture.

References:

- [1] R.B. Crittenden and C. L. Vanden Eynden, *Any  $n$  arithmetic progressions covering the first  $2^n$  integers covers all integers*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 24 (1970) 475-481.
- [2] R.B. Crittenden and C. L. Vanden Eynden, *The union of arithmetic progression with differences not less than  $k$* , Amer. Math. Monthly 79 (1972) 630.
- [3] R. K. Guy, *Unsolved Problem in Number Theory*, Springer-Verlag, New York, Heidelberg, Berlin, 1981, Problem E23, p.136.