# Exercise 7.20 <br> Introduction to Discrete Mathematics MATH 2001 

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Abstract. This is Exercise 7.20 from Hammack [Ham13, Ch. 7]:

Exercise 7.20. Prove the following statement: There exists an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which $11 \mid 2^{n}-1$.
Solution. If we consider $2^{n}$ modulo 11 (i.e., we consider the remainder of $2^{n}$ when divided by 11), we obtain the following table:

| $n$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{n}(\bmod 11)$ | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 |

Therefore, it follows that $2^{10}-1 \equiv 0(\bmod 11)$; i.e., 11 divides $2^{10}-1$.

Remark 0.1. One can actually deduce from this proof the stronger statement that given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, one has $11 \mid 2^{n}-1$ if and only if $n \equiv 10(\bmod 11)$.

## References

[Ham13] Richard Hammack, Book of proof, Creative Commons, 2013.

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