

Puzzle of the Week

Pan Balance With Weights – 1

A pan balance tells you when its two sides are carrying the same amount of weight or whether one side is heavier than the other.

THE CHALLENGE: You have a very large collection of 4-ounce and 7-ounce weights to use on one side of a pan balance. By using two 4-ounce weights, you can measure an 8-ounce item. Which weights can you weigh exactly and which ones can't you weigh exactly?



EXPLORATION: How do your results change if you have 5- and 9-ounce weights? How about other pairs of weights that have no common divisor larger than 1? Can you find any patterns in your data?



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Pan Balance With Weights – 1 – Notes

THE CHALLENGE: This is often called the Chicken McNugget Theorem.

Start by doing something not entirely obvious. Make a chart of the numbers with rows of length one of the two numbers you're working with. We'll make the rows 7 long, but it would work just as well to make them 4 long. Next, put all the sums of multiples of 4 and multiples of 7 in red, as shown below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35

A few things jump out when you see the data this way. One is that, once a column has one hit, the rest of that column is filled. Another is that the multiples of 4 bounce around the columns without repetition until you hit 4×7 . By 4×7 , every column has been hit by a multiple of 4.

Starting at 18, all the numbers are hit. This is in line with the general theorem. The theorem says that if the two numbers are m and n and they are relatively prime, then all numbers will be hit starting with $(m - 1) \times (n - 1)$, which in our case is $6 \times 3 = 18$.

Another part of the theorem is that exactly half the numbers from 1 to $(m - 1) \times (n - 1)$ will be hit. In our case that is 9 numbers out of 18.

EXPLORATION: For 5 and 9, the point of saturation starts at $(5 - 1) \times (9 - 1) = 4 \times 8 = 32$, and 16 of the numbers up to 32 will be hit.