

$$n \equiv \sum \overline{a_i b_i} - \sum \overline{a_i c_i} \pmod{11}$$

Example 2.14. (Kvant M 676) Prove that for every positive integer n the sum of the digits of 1981^n is not less than 19.

Proof $1981^n = \overline{a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_1}$

$$\text{m} \quad 1981 \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \rightarrow 1981^n \equiv 1 \pmod{9} \\ \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$$

misal $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 1, 10, 19, \dots$

क्योंकि $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i > 1$

Bemerkung $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i = 10$ für $\mathcal{A}_1 = \sum_{i \in A_1} a_i$
 $\mathcal{A}_2 = \sum_{i \in A_2} a_i$

Ans $S_1 + S_2 = 10 \rightarrow (1) \rightarrow S_2 = 10 - S_1$

$$\text{m} \quad 1981 \equiv 9+1-8-1 = 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\text{für } 1981^n \equiv 1 \equiv g_2 - g_1 \pmod{11}$$

Wish $S_2 - S_1 = 1, 12, 23, \dots$

$$u_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dx} \quad \text{for } y = 0$$

Ans: $S_2 - S_1 = 1$ $\hookrightarrow$ (1) $S_2 + S_1 = 10$ $\hookrightarrow$ (2)

$\mathbb{Q} + \mathbb{Q}$; $2S_2 = \mathbb{I}$ ähnlich $S_1, S_2 \in \mathbb{N}$

$\therefore$ answer is $\boxed{1981 \geq 19}$ #