APSU Math Problem of the Week

Problem #7: A Long Division Cryptarithm

Submission Deadline: 10/22/2021 by 12pm to Dr. Brad Fox in MMCS 109 or by email to foxb@apsu.edu

A cryptarithm is a puzzle featuring an arithmetic problem with the numbers replaced by letters. Each of the letters in the following long division cryptarithm represents a different digit. Determine the appropriate digits to reconstruct the division problem.

There are probably a lot of approaches to solve this, but this was my process, which may not be the shortest or easiest. One place to start is with the first multiplication of $R \cdot GR = LTR$. Since R is in the ones place of both factors and the product, it must be 1, 5, or 6 (In Abstract Algebra, we call these numbers idempotent (mod 10)). Then looking at the first subtraction step of LMT - LTR = VV, we know M - T = V and T - R = V. This means R < T < M and $V \le 4$. The possibilities for R, T, M are 5, 6, 7; 6, 7, 8; 5, 7, 9; 1, 3, 5; 1, 4, 7; and 1, 5, 9. Looking at the next subtraction, we see that T - S = T, forcing S to be 0, and V - L = L, so V = 2L, making it an even digit. Knowing this about V eliminates 5, 6, 7; 6, 7, 8; and 1, 4, 7 from consideration for R, T, M, particularly leaving R to be 1 or 5. Then to have $RH \cdot GR$ have 0 as its ones digit, $H \cdot R$ must be a multiple of 10. If R = 1 then $H \cdot R$ can't be a multiple of 10 unless H = 0, but $S \ne H$. Therefore, R = 5, implying T = 7, M = 9, and V = 2. Thus, V = 2L tells us L = 1. Finally, $S \cdot GS = 17S$ makes S = 3 and S = 210 gives us S = 4. Finally, in the remaining digits.

Feel free to take this printout, or find each Problem of the Week by scanning this:

Complete the problem each week for a chance to win a prize

