

Problem for 1996 April

Proposed by Dan Jurca

Prove that if m and n are integers, $0 \leq m$, and $1 \leq n$, then $(n!)^m m! \mid (mn)!$.

Remarks.

i.

The symbol \mid means "divides".

ii.

You might like to compute the quotient (which is, of course, asserted to be an integer).

iii.

The proposer recently came across a reference to this result in a Canadian mathematics magazine (the *Crux Mathematicorum*), in which it was claimed to be "well known". Since it was not well known to the proposer, the proposer wanted to prove it is true.

Solution by the proposer

Proposition: $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $0 \leq m$, $1 \leq n \Rightarrow (n!)^m m! \mid (mn)!$.

Proof.

The assertion clearly holds in the case $m=0$ and $1 \leq n$, so assume from now on that $1 \leq m$ and $1 \leq n$.

Lemma 1: $n, x \in \mathbf{Z}$, $1 \leq n \leq x \Rightarrow x(x-1)(x-2)\dots[x-(n-1)] = n!(x \parallel n)$.

Proof of lemma 1.

$$x(x-1)(x-2)\dots[x-(n-1)] = [x!/((x-n)!)] = n! [x!/(n!(x-n)!)] = n!(x \parallel n),$$

proving lemma 1.

Remark: Hence $n!$ divides the product of any n consecutive integers.

Lemma 2: $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $1 \leq m$, $1 \leq n \Rightarrow (mn \parallel n) = m((mn-1) \parallel (n-1))$.

Proof of lemma 2.

$$(mn \parallel n) = \frac{(mn)!}{(n!(mn-n)!)} = \frac{[(mn)(mn-1)!]}{(n(n-1)!(mn-n)!)} = m \frac{((mn-1)!)}{((n-1)!(mn-n)!)} = m((mn-1) \parallel (n-1)),$$

proving lemma 2.

We complete the proof by expressing $(mn)!$, the product of mn factors, as a product of m products, each of n consecutive integer factors, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (mn)! &= (mn) \cdot (mn-1) \cdot (mn-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (2) \cdot (1) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m \left\{ [(m+1-k)n] \cdot [(m+1-k)n-1] \cdot \dots \cdot [(m+1-k)n-(n-1)] \right\} \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^m n! \binom{(m+1-k)n}{n}, \text{ by lemma 1} \\ &= (n!)^m \prod_{k=1}^m \binom{(m+1-k)n}{n} \\ &= (n!)^m \prod_{k=1}^m (m+1-k) \binom{(m+1-k)n-1}{n-1}, \text{ by lemma 2} \\ &= (n!)^m m! \prod_{k=1}^m \binom{(m+1-k)n-1}{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The last line above exhibits the integral quotient, completing the proof.

Also solved by Eric Leong.