## Chapter 6

## **Pigeonhole Principle**

The **Pigeonhole Principle** is a very natural idea. It says: If a collection of at least n + 1 objects is put into n boxes, then there is a box with at least two things in it. The Pigeonhole Principle has surprisingly deep applications. We will start with a few examples.

**Example 6.1.** Back in Problem 2.11, we implicitly used the Pigeonhole Principle when we argued that if  $f : A \to B$  is a function for finite sets A and B, then

(a) If f is an injection, then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .

(b) If f is a surjection, then  $|A| \ge |B|$ .

**Problem 6.2.** A box has blue, green, yellow, red, orange, and white balls. How many must be drawn without looking to be sure of getting at least two of the same color?

**Problem 6.3.** Prove that if seven distinct numbers are selected from  $\{1, 2, ..., 11\}$ , then some two of these numbers sum to 12.

We would like to generalize the Pigeonhole Principle, but first we need a useful function. The **ceiling function** of a real number x, written  $\lceil x \rceil$ , is the smallest integer greater than or equal to x. That is,  $\lceil x \rceil$  is an integer,  $\lceil x \rceil \ge x$ , and there is no other integer between  $\lceil x \rceil$  and x. You can think of it as the "round-up to an integer" function.

**Example 6.4.** For example,  $\lceil \pi \rceil = 4$ ,  $\lceil -\pi \rceil = -3$ , and  $\lceil 7 \rceil = 7$ .

We can now generalize the Pigeonhole Principle as follows.

**Theorem 6.5** (Generalized Pigeonhole Principle). If *n* objects are placed in *m* boxes, then there is a box with at least  $\lceil \frac{n}{m} \rceil$  objects.

**Problem 6.6.** If 20 buses seating at most 50 carry 621 passengers to a ball game, then some bus must have at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ passengers.

**Problem 6.7.** How many balls must be drawn from the box in Problem 6.2 in order to be sure of getting at least 4 of the same color?

**Problem 6.8.** Explain why every collection of ten distinct integers,  $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{10}$  must have at least one subset whose sum of the elements in the subset is divisible by 10.