

# Curriculum Inspirations

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MAA American Mathematics Competitions



## Curriculum Burst 15: Units Digit

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What is the units digit of  $19^{19} + 99^{99}$ ?

**SOURCE:** This is question # 14 from the 1999 MAA AMC 8 Competition.

### QUICK STATS:

#### MAA AMC GRADE LEVEL

This question is appropriate for the 8<sup>th</sup> grade level.

#### MATHEMATICAL TOPICS

Integer Exponents; Seeing Structure in Expressions

#### COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

**6.EE.1:** Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole-number exponents.

**A-SSE.1b:** Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.

#### MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE STANDARDS

**MP1** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

**MP2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively.

**MP3** Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.

#### PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES

ESSAY 2: [DO SOMETHING](#)

ESSAY 5: [SOLVE A SMALLER VERSION OF THE SAME PROBLEM](#)

ESSAY 9: [AVOID HARD WORK](#)



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## THE PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS:

The most important step ...

**STEP 1:** Read the question, have an emotional reaction to it, take a deep breath, and then reread the question.

There is no way I want to work out  $19^{19}$  and  $99^{99}$ ! There has to be an easier way than doing all the arithmetic. But I don't see what that easier way could be.

REREAD THE QUESTION

The question is only asking for the final digit of  $19^{19} + 99^{99}$ . Would that be  $9^{19} + 9^{99}$ ? I don't know. (I am just guessing.) But even if that is right I still don't want to work out those numbers!

TRY A SMALLER VERSION OF THE SAME PROBLEM.

What if I made the exponents smaller – just to get a feel for the problem? Say, looked at  $19^3 + 99^3$ ? Still too hard. How about just  $19 + 99$ ? The final digit there comes from adding the nines.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 19 \\ + 99 \\ \hline \text{etc } 8 \end{array}$$

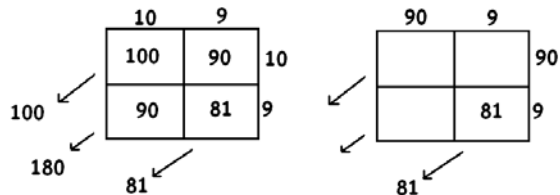
(I don't need to do the arithmetic all the way through to see this.)  $19 + 99$  has final digit 8.

Actually I never have to do the arithmetic of a sum all the way through to see what the final digit is going to be. I need only add the final digits of the numbers.

Okay then, how about  $19^2 + 99^2$ ? I could work these out.

AVOID HARD WORK.

I need only compute  $19^2$  and  $99^2$  far enough to see their final digits.



I can see that  $19^2$  and  $99^2$  each end in a 1. Thus  $19^2 + 99^2$  ends in a 2.

Okay, how about  $19^3 + 99^3$ ? Well...

$19^3 = (10+9)^3 = (10+9)(10+9)(10+9)$  If I expand this out, any product involving one or more of the 10s will "skip" the final digit. The only product that lets me see it is  $9 \times 9 \times 9$ .

Now  $9 \times 9 \times 9 = 81 \times 9$  and so ends with a 9. This means  $19^3$  also ends with a 9. And so too does  $99^3 = (90+9)(90+9)(90+9)$  by exactly the same line of reasoning! Wow!  $19^3 + 99^3$  is a sum of two numbers each ending with 9. And so it ends with 8.

I guess we need to check  $19^4 = (10+9)^4$  and

$99^4 = (90+9)^4$  now. But writing out the products in full we will see that only the product  $9^4 = 9 \times 9 \times 9 \times 9 = 81 \times 81$ , which ends with a 1, reveals the final digits. We have  $19^4 + 99^4$  ends with  $1 + 1 = 2$ .

Since  $9^4$  ends with 1,  $9^5 = 9^4 \times 9$  ends with 9. Since  $9^5$  ends with 9,  $9^6 = 9^5 \times 9$  ends with 1. Since  $9^6$  ends with 1,  $9^7 = 9^6 \times 9$  ends with 9. And so on.

We have:  $9^{\text{odd}}$  ends with 9 and  $9^{\text{even}}$  ends with 1, and the same pattern holds for powers of 19 and of 99.

So  $19^{19}$  ends with 9,  $99^{99}$  ends with 9. Thus  $19^{19} + 99^{99}$  ends with 8!

**Extension:**

What is the first digit of  $19^{19} + 99^{99}$ ?

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