

# Curriculum Inspirations

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MAA American Mathematics Competitions



## Curriculum Burst 94: Hundreds Digit of a Power

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What is the hundreds digit of  $2011^{2011}$ ?

### QUICK STATS:

#### MAA AMC GRADE LEVEL

This question is appropriate for the lower high-school grade levels.

#### MATHEMATICAL TOPICS

The binomial theorem.

#### COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

**A-APR.C5** (+) Know and apply the Binomial Theorem for the expansion of  $(x+y)^n$  in powers of  $x$  and  $y$  for a positive integer  $n$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are any numbers, with coefficients determined for example by Pascal's Triangle

#### MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE STANDARDS

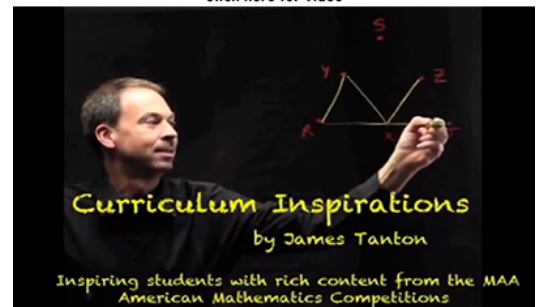
- MP1** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MP2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP3** Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MP7** Look for and make use of structure.

#### PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGY

ESSAY 1: [ENGAGE IN SUCCESSFUL FLAILING](#)

**SOURCE:** This is question # 23 from the 2011 MAA AMC 10B Competition.

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## THE PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS:

The best, and most appropriate, first step is always ...

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

I have mixed feelings about this problem. It is comprehensible – I completely understand what the question is and what I am looking for – but at the same time I don't have a clue how to go about what I am being asked to do!  $2011^{2011}$  is some huge number. I don't want to work out what that number is.

Okay. Deep breath. All I need is the hundreds digit of  $2011^{2011}$ .

Hmm. What does that mean? What is the hundreds digit of a number?

Consider 348712, for instance. The third-to-last digit, 7, is the hundreds digit. It is the multiple of 100 we need to write it in base ten.

$$348712 = 3 \times 100000 + 4 \times 10000 + 8 \times 1000 + \underline{7 \times 100} + 1 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$$

So all I need to do is to work out how many multiples of 100 there are in  $2011^{2011}$ .

Hmm. Easier said than done.

So we need to focus on the multiples of 100. Hmm.

Can I work out what  $2011^{2011}$ , at least as far to see how it reads as *something* +  $m \times 100 + n \times 10 + 1$ . (I can see that  $2011^{2011}$  ends in a one! Can you also see why too?) This question wants the value of  $m$ .

Well,  $2011^{2011} = (2000 + 10 + 1)^{2011}$ . When I expand this out there will be lots of 2000s and lots of 10s that get

multiplied together. Actually, if I am focused only on the multiples of 100 I can ignore all the products that involve the number 2000. Surely that means something?

All this reminds me of the binomial theorem. (Actually, it's the trinomial theorem):

$$(x + y + z)^N = \text{sum of terms } \frac{N!}{a!b!c!} x^a y^b z^c$$

where  $a + b + c = N$ . (See lesson 3.5 of <http://gdaymath.com/courses/permutations-and-combinations/>)

Here  $x = 2000$ ,  $y = 10$ , and  $z = 1$ , and we can ignore all the terms that involve  $x$ . That is, we need only look the terms with  $a = 0$ . We also don't care about  $y^b$  with  $b > 2$  as that gets me into the thousands as well. So  $a = 0$  and  $b = 0, 1, 2$  is all I need write out. Okay then!

$$\begin{aligned} & (2000 + 10 + 1)^{2011} \\ &= \text{thousands stuff} + \frac{2011!}{0!2!2009!} 2000^0 10^2 1^{2009} \\ & \quad + \frac{2011!}{0!1!2010!} 2000^0 10^1 1^{2010} + \frac{2011!}{0!0!2011!} 2000^0 10^0 1^{2011} \\ &= \text{thousands stuff} + 2011 \times 1005 \times 100 + 2011 \times 10 + 1 \\ &= \text{thousands stuff} + (2011000 + 10055) \times 100 + 20110 + 1 \\ &= \text{thousands stuff} + \text{thousands stuff} + 1005500 + 20111 \end{aligned}$$

So  $2011^{2011}$  ends with 611 and has hundreds digit 6!

**Extension:** What is the hundreds digit of  $2111^{2111}$ ?

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