

## COVERING CONGRUENCES IN HIGHER DIMENSIONS

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ABSTRACT. We construct a set of covering congruences for the set of all ordered pairs of integers.

Erdős popularized the notion of a *set of covering congruences* (hereinafter, a *cover*). This is a finite set  $(a_1, m_1), \dots, (a_r, m_r)$  of ordered pairs of integers with  $1 < m_1 < \dots < m_r$  such that every integer  $x$  satisfies at least one of the congruences  $x \equiv a_j \pmod{m_j}$ . The simplest example is  $(0, 2), (0, 3), (1, 4), (1, 6), (11, 12)$ .

It is obvious that there does not exist a *homogeneous* cover, that is, one in which  $a_j = 0$  for all  $j$  (what homogeneous congruence is satisfied by 1?). Our purpose is to show that there is a homogeneous cover for the group of all ordered pairs of integers, that is,

**Theorem.** *There is a finite set of ordered triples  $(a_1, b_1, m_1), \dots, (a_r, b_r, m_r)$  with  $1 < m_1 < \dots < m_r$  and with  $\text{GCD}(a_j, b_j, m_j) = 1$  for all  $j$  such that every pair of integers  $(x, y)$  satisfies at least one of the congruences  $a_j x - b_j y \equiv 0 \pmod{m_j}$ .*

The GCD condition is needed to weed out covers such as  $(1,0,2), (2,2,4), (0,3,6)$ , in which repeated moduli are disguised by common factors. The theorem may not be too surprising, in view of the obvious correspondence between the one-variable congruence  $x \equiv a \pmod{m}$  and the two-variable homogeneous congruence  $x - ay \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$ . But this correspondence, applied directly to a cover of the integers, does not produce a homogeneous cover of ordered pairs (at any rate, we don't see how it does), so a further idea is necessary. Such an idea is contained in Lemma 1, below.

Covering congruences in higher dimensions are discussed by Schinzel [6] and Fabrykowski [2]. Porubský [5] published a thorough survey of

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