

NEW RESULTS FOR COVERING SYSTEMS
 OF RESIDUE SETS

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We announce some new results about systems of residue sets. A residue set $R \subset \mathbf{Z}$ is an arithmetic progression

$$R = \{a, a \pm n, a \pm 2n, \dots\}.$$

The positive integer n is referred to as the *modulus* of R . Following Znám [21] we denote this set by $a(n)$. We need several number-theoretic functions.

$p(m)$ —the least prime divisor of a natural number m ,

$P(m)$ —the greatest prime divisor of m ,

$\Lambda(m)$ —the greatest divisor of m which is a power of a single prime:

$$\Lambda(m) = \max\{d \in \mathbf{Z}: d|m, d = p^s, p \text{ prime}\},$$

$f(m) = \sum_{j=1}^l s_j(p_j - 1) + 1$, where m has the prime factorization $m = p_1^{s_1} \cdots p_l^{s_l}$,

$g(m) = \prod_{j=1}^l (1 + x_j) - \sum_{j=1}^l x_j - 1$, where

$$x_j = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{s_j-1} p_j^k}{p_j^{s_j} - \sum_{k=0}^{s_j-1} p_j^k}$$

and m has the above prime factorization,

$\varphi(m)$ —Euler's totient function,

$[x]$ —the greatest integer in x .

Recent general surveys on systems of residue sets are Porubský [21] and Znám [26]. Results and problems on residue sets appear also in Erdős and Graham [14] and Guy [16].

1. Disjoint covering systems [1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10]. These are systems $\mathcal{D} = (a_1(n_1), \dots, a_t(n_t))$, $t > 1$, which partition \mathbf{Z} . The multiplicity of a modulus $n = n_k$ is the number of sets in \mathcal{D} with that modulus. The multiplicity of \mathcal{D} is the maximum multiplicity of its moduli.

THEOREM 1. *The multiplicity of any modulus $n = n_k$ is at least*

$$(1) \quad m_1 = \min_{n_i \neq n} \Lambda\left(\frac{n}{(n, n_i)}\right).$$

The multiplicity of \mathcal{D} is at least

$$(2) \quad m_2 = \left\lceil \frac{P(N)\varphi(N)}{N} \right\rceil + 1,$$

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