

# The Locker Problem 1000 Lockers Answer

## The Locker Problem

- The first student, student 1, runs down the row of lockers and opens every door.
- Student 2 closes the doors of lockers 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on to the end of the line.
- Student 3 changes the state of the doors of lockers 3, 6, 9, 12, and so on to the end of the line. (The student opens the door if it is closed and closes the door if it is open.)
- Student 4 changes the state of the doors of lockers 4, 8, 12, 16, and so on.
- Student 5 changes the state of every 5<sup>th</sup> door.
- Student 6 changes the state of every 6<sup>th</sup> door...
- This continues until all 1000 student have had a turn.

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**The locker problem 1000 lockers answer** is a fascinating mathematical puzzle that explores the concept of toggling and the effects of repeated actions on a system. This problem involves a sequence of lockers, all initially closed, and a series of students who will open or close these lockers based on specific rules. The locker problem serves as an excellent example of mathematical reasoning and has implications in various fields such as computer science, combinatorics, and game theory.

### Understanding the Locker Problem

The locker problem can be broken down into the following steps, which clarify how the process works:

1. Initial Setup: Imagine there are 1000 lockers, all closed.
2. First Student: The first student walks down the row of lockers and opens every locker. After this student, all lockers (1 to 1000) are now open.
3. Second Student: The second student walks down the row and toggles every second locker (i.e., lockers 2, 4, 6, ..., 1000). This means that the second locker is closed, the fourth locker is closed, and so on.
4. Subsequent Students: Each subsequent student follows a similar pattern. The third student toggles every third locker (3, 6, 9, ...), the fourth student toggles every fourth locker (4, 8, 12, ...), and so forth, until the 1000th student toggles only the 1000th locker.

### The Toggling Process

To understand the outcome of this problem, we need to examine how many times

each locker is toggled. A locker is toggled each time a student whose number is a divisor of that locker's number acts on it.

### Example of Toggling

- Locker 1: Toggled by Student 1 (1 is a divisor of 1).
- Locker 2: Toggled by Students 1 and 2 (1 and 2 are divisors of 2).
- Locker 3: Toggled by Students 1 and 3 (1 and 3 are divisors of 3).
- Locker 4: Toggled by Students 1, 2, and 4 (1, 2, and 4 are divisors of 4).

From this process, we see that each locker  $n$  is toggled by every student whose number is a divisor of  $n$ .

### Counting Divisors

The crucial insight lies in understanding how many times each locker is toggled:

- A locker will end up being open if it is toggled an odd number of times.
- Conversely, it will be closed if it is toggled an even number of times.

### Odd vs. Even Divisors

Most numbers have an even count of divisors because they come in pairs. For instance, the divisors of 12 are (1, 12), (2, 6), and (3, 4) – a total of 6 divisors. However, perfect squares are unique because they have an unpaired divisor. For example, the divisors of 9 are (1, 9) and (3), resulting in three divisors, an odd count.

### Perfect Squares

Since only perfect squares have an odd number of divisors, we need to identify all perfect squares from 1 to 1000. These are:

1. 1 ( $1^2$ )
2. 4 ( $2^2$ )
3. 9 ( $3^2$ )
4. 16 ( $4^2$ )
5. 25 ( $5^2$ )
6. 36 ( $6^2$ )
7. 49 ( $7^2$ )
8. 64 ( $8^2$ )
9. 81 ( $9^2$ )
10. 100 ( $10^2$ )
11. 121 ( $11^2$ )
12. 144 ( $12^2$ )
13. 169 ( $13^2$ )
14. 196 ( $14^2$ )
15. 225 ( $15^2$ )
16. 256 ( $16^2$ )
17. 289 ( $17^2$ )

18. 324 ( $18^2$ )
19. 361 ( $19^2$ )
20. 400 ( $20^2$ )
21. 441 ( $21^2$ )
22. 484 ( $22^2$ )
23. 529 ( $23^2$ )
24. 576 ( $24^2$ )
25. 625 ( $25^2$ )
26. 676 ( $26^2$ )
27. 729 ( $27^2$ )
28. 784 ( $28^2$ )
29. 841 ( $29^2$ )
30. 900 ( $30^2$ )
31. 961 ( $31^2$ )

Thus, the perfect squares from 1 to 1000 are those listed above, totaling 31 perfect squares.

### Conclusion: The Final State of the Lockers

After all 1000 students have toggled the lockers according to the rules, only the lockers corresponding to perfect squares will remain open. In this case, those lockers are:

- 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400, 441, 484, 529, 576, 625, 676, 729, 784, 841, 900, 961.

In total, there will be 31 lockers left open after all students have completed their tasks.

### Implications and Applications

The locker problem and its solution can be applied in various domains, such as:

- Computer Science: The concept of toggling can be related to binary operations and data structure manipulations.
- Game Theory: Understanding strategies that involve sequential moves can benefit from such combinatorial problems.
- Mathematics: The exploration of divisors and their properties is a fundamental topic in number theory.

### Final Thoughts

The locker problem is a classic illustration of how simple rules can lead to surprising outcomes. It challenges us to think critically about patterns and the underlying structures that govern seemingly straightforward scenarios. Whether for recreational mathematics or serious study, the locker problem remains a captivating topic that encourages curiosity and analytical thinking.

# Frequently Asked Questions

## What is the locker problem?

The locker problem involves a scenario where 1000 lockers are initially closed, and 1000 students toggle the state of the lockers based on specific rules.

## How do students toggle the lockers?

The first student toggles every locker, the second student toggles every 2nd locker, the third every 3rd locker, and so on, up to the 1000th student.

## What is the final state of the lockers?

After all students have toggled the lockers, the lockers that remain open are those whose numbers are perfect squares.

## Why do only perfect square lockers remain open?

A locker ends up being toggled for each of its divisors. Perfect squares have an odd number of divisors, leading them to remain open.

## Which lockers are open at the end of the process?

The lockers that are open correspond to the perfect squares: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169, 196, 225, 256, 289, 324, 361, 400, 441, 484, 529, 576, 625, 676, 729, 784, 841, 900, 961.

## How many lockers remain open?

There are 31 lockers that remain open, corresponding to the perfect squares from 1 to 1000.

## What is the mathematical concept behind the locker problem?

The concept involves understanding factors and divisors, particularly how they relate to even and odd counts, which determines if a locker remains open or closed.

## Can the locker problem be generalized to any number of lockers?

Yes, the locker problem can be generalized; for any  $n$  lockers, the lockers that remain open will be those corresponding to the perfect squares up to  $n$ .

## What is a practical application of the locker

## problem?

The locker problem illustrates concepts in number theory and can be applied in computer science, particularly in algorithms related to toggling states or managing resources.

## What are some common misconceptions about the locker problem?

One common misconception is that all lockers end up closed; in reality, only the perfect squares remain open due to their unique divisor properties.

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