

## A round table problem

For a business meeting  $n$  persons are sitting around a round table. Unfortunately, they didn't notice that nameplates were placed. We wonder whether the table can be turned in such a way that at least two persons are sitting in front of their nameplate.

This might be impossible when  $n$  is odd. Identify the  $n$  persons with the integers modulo  $n$  such that  $a - 1$  and  $a + 1$  are the neighbours of  $a$ . For this identification it is necessary and sufficient to call an arbitrary person 0 and to choose a direction. Because 2 is invertible modulo the odd number  $n$ ,  $2a_1 = 2a_2$  implies  $a_1 = a_2$ . Consequently, it is possible that the nameplate of  $a$  is in front of  $2a$  for every  $a$ . By construction every  $a$  is sitting in front of his nameplate after a rotation of the people over  $a$  persons in the chosen direction. We will always rotate the people instead of the table for the sake of elegance.

We prove by contradiction that it is possible when  $n$  is even. Suppose that the table cannot be turned in such a way that at least two persons are sitting in front of their nameplate. After every rotation there is thus exactly one person sitting right. Consider the permutation  $\pi$  defined by  $\pi(i) = j$  if and only if the nameplate of  $i$  is in front of  $j$ . Identify the rotations with the integers modulo  $n$  by calling a rotation over  $a$  persons in the chosen direction simply  $a$ . Then we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i \text{ modulo } n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\pi(i) - i) \text{ modulo } n,$$

because in both sides we add all the rotations in the rotation group. Remark that the index  $i$  in the first sum runs over the rotations, while the index  $i$  in the second sum runs over the persons. The right hand side of this equation is equal to  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi(i) \text{ modulo } n$  minus  $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i \text{ modulo } n$  and consequently zero because  $\pi$  is a permutation. But the left hand side of the equation is equal to  $n(n-1)/2 \text{ modulo } n$ , which is different from zero. A contradiction.

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