A proof of The Lonely Runner Conjecture for any n Arbitrary Integers

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Abstract

In number theory, and especially the study of the diophantine approximation, the Lonely Runner Conjecture is a conjecture with important and widespread applications in mathematics.

This paper first proves the conjecture in a restricted set of circumstances and then endeavors to extend this limited case to a general case for *n* arbitrary integers.

The conclusions indicate that the conjecture is correct for the general case of any *n* arbitrary integers.

Statement of the Conjecture

Consider n runners on a circular track of unit length. At time $t = 0$, all runners are at the same position and start to run; the runners' speeds are pair-wise distinct. A runner is said to be *lonely* if at distance of at least $1/n$ from each other runner. The *Lonely Runner Conjecture* states that every runner gets lonely at some time.

Proof

The runners' set-off running at t = 0 from a common origin *O*.
Let us label the speeds of the *n runners* from slowest to fastest s1, s2, s3, ...sn, where the speeds are equivalent to distinct integers.

Consider that we scale the length of the track up by a factor of L= s1 x *s2* x *s3* x *s4* ....x *s(n-1). This is equivalent to watching the events occur in a slower time frame. Clearly in this case, all runners (except the nth) coincide back at the starting point at the same time T, where T is the product of the speeds of the 1st to the (n-1)th runner.*

We ask ourselves where is the *n*th runner at this time T.
The *n*th runner is either also at *O*, or he is a distance *DELTA* from *O*.
Let us assume for the moment that he is not at *O* but a distance *DELTA* from *O*. *DELTA* is either greater or less than L/*n*.

If *DELTA* is greater than L/*n* then the *n*th runner is "*Lonely*".
If *DELTA* is less than L/*n* we can repeat the process and examine the situation at time t = 2 x T.

At time t = 2 x T, the first (n-1) runners are back again at O whereas the nth runner will be a distance 2 x *DELTA* from O. This result is obtained from the simple application of the principles of Modular Arithmetic.

If necessary this process can be repeated M times until:

t = M x T, and M x *DELTA* > L/n and the nth runner becomes "*Lonely*".

However, we have made the assumption that at time T, the nth runner is not at O, when the first (n-1) runners have coincided there. The question is – *What conditions are necessary for this to be so?*

It is now clear that if the nth runner's speed is a unique prime number i.e. a prime number which is not a factor of the tracks length [s1 x s2 x s3 ... x s(n-1)] , then he will not coincide at O with the other runners at time T.

Statement

(1) If any runner's speed is a prime number which is not a factor of any other runners speed then that runner will become lonely.

(2) By extension, if the speeds of all *n* runners are unique prime numbers then at some point all n runners become *Lonely*.

(3) The *Lonely Runner Conjecture* is true for any *n* runners in the special case that each runner's speed is a unique prime number.

The Case of Arbitrary Integers

We now attempt to make the argument that the *Lonely Runner Conjecture* is true for any arbitrary set of n integer speeds. In order to do this we must introduce one additional concept as follows:

We introduce the idea of a 0^{th} runner who runs at a speed s0. He runs along with n other runners, who run at speeds (s0+s1), (s0+s2), (s0+s3),..., (s0+sn). For the purposes of this analysis, we have created an analogous case to the original case, in which the 0^{th} runner has taken the place of the origin (*starting point*) in the original case. Because, relative to the 0^{th} runner, the speeds of the other runners are s1, s2, s3,..., sn, as in the original case. That is to say, any case of n runners running at speeds s1, s2, s3, ..., sn (*the original case*), is equivalent to a case of (n+1) runners running at speeds s0, (s0+s1), (s0+s2), (s0+s3), ..., (s0+sn) where the 0^{th} runner is equivalent to the origin in the *original case*. However, in both cases, it is allowable that we maintain our definition of "*Lonely*" as being a distance 1/ n.

Statement

(4) If ANY runner becomes "*Lonely*" in a case when (n+1) runners are running at speeds s0, (s0+s1), (s0+s2), (s0+s3), ..., (s0+sn), for *ANY* integer s0, then *THAT* runner will also become "*Lonely"* in the *original case* when n runners run at speeds s1, s2, s3,... , sn.

A further explanation of Statement 4 is useful. At any time t, the relative position of, and distances between, all runners measured relative to the starting point in case 1 (the original case with n runners), is identical to the relative position of, and distances between, those runners when measured by the 0th runner in case 2 ((n+1) runners with speeds increased by s0).

We now consider the general case we wish to prove, i.e. that of n runners running at arbitrary integer speeds, s1, s2, s3,..., sn. We want to show that each individual runner can be shown to become "Lonely" at some point.

We refer first to Statement 4.

If ANY runner becomes "Lonely" in a case when (n+1) runners are running at speeds s0, (s0+ s1), (s0+s2), (s0+s3), ..., (s0+sn), for ANY integer s0, then THAT runner will also become "Lonely" in the original case (when n runners run at speeds s1,s2,s3,...sn).

We understand from Statement 1 that all that is required for "*Loneliness*" to occur for a particular runner, in either case 1 or case 2, is that his speed is a unique prime number. *However, it is important to note that this isn't a necessary condition for "Loneliness" to occur.*

We can now refine the argument is follows:

Given a set of (n+1) runners, running at integer speeds s0, (s0+s1), (s0+s2), (s0+s3)... (s0+sn), is it possible to select an appropriate integer value for s0, for which the 1st runners speed is a unique prime number (not a factor of any other runners speed). If we can find such a value for s0, we have shown by reference to Statement 4, that he then must become "*Lonely*" in the original case. We then consider the 2nd runner and attempt to find another suitable value for s0. If we can do this for all runners, we have proven that all runners become "*Lonely*" in the original case and hence we have proven the conjecture.

Consider the 1st runner (not the 0th runner).

His speed is (s0+s1).

Can we find a value for s0 such that (s0+s1) is a prime number which is not a factor present in either s0, (s0+s2), (s0+s3), (s0+s4)... or (s0+s*n*)?

This is easily done.
Select a prime number larger than s*n* and call it P. We then set (s0+s1) = P, i.e. s0 = [P-s1].

The speeds of all the runners (from 0^{th} to *n*th) is now:

[P-s1], **[P]**, [(P-s1) +s2], [(P-s1) + s3], ..., [(P-s1) + s*n*]

The 1^{st} runner's speed is P, it is a large prime number and it is clearly it is not a factor of any other runners speed. This is easily demonstrated since the largest term and all other terms are less than 2P, since P > s*n*.

By showing that the value of the first runners speed, in this case, is prime and not a factor of any other runners speeds, we have shown that, in this case, he becomes *"Lonely"*. And according to Statement 4, by showing that he becomes "*Lonely*" in this case, we have shown that he becomes *"Lonely*" in the original case.

We can now consider the 2^{nd} runner using the same value of P and the speeds are then: [P-s2], [(P-s2) + s1], **[P]**, [(P-s2) + s3], ... [(P-s2) + sn].

Again by exactly the same reasoning it can be shown that P (the 2^{nd} runners speed) is a prime number which is not a factor common to any other runners speed. Therefore he is "*Lonely"* in this case and the original case.

By repeating this process it is possible to show that each runner becomes "*Lonely"* in the original case of *n* runners with arbitrary integer value speeds. Thus we have proven the *Lonely Runner Conjecture*.

QED
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