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 $a(\mod p) \le b(\mod p)$ for all primes p implies a = b. (In English)

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The assertion of the title was conjectured by P.P.Pálfy, and P.Erdős pointed out that it easily follows from the Sylvester-Schur theorem. Then it was set as a problem in the Hungarian annual mathematics contest for college students. The most elegant solution was given by M.Szegedy, and that is what we present here. Theorem. Let a and b be positive integers. If, divided by any prime number, the residue of a is less than or equal to the residue of b, then a and bare equal.

Classification: 11A05 Multiplicative structure of the integers 11A07 Congruences, etc.

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