

# Distinct Sums

Fact If  $f(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max\{|\mathcal{F}| : \mathcal{F} \subseteq [n], \text{ and } \sum_{a \in S} a \neq \sum_{b \in T} b \text{ for any two distinct subsets } S, T \text{ of } \mathcal{F}\}$

then  $1 + \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor \stackrel{\text{①}}{\leq} f(n) \stackrel{\text{②}}{\leq} \log_2 n + \log_2 \log_2 n + O(1)$ .

↑ We say that  $\mathcal{F}$  has distinct sums.

pf: "①" let  $\mathcal{F} = \{2^i : i \leq \log_2 n\}$ . Then  $\mathcal{F}$  has distinct sums. ( $\because 2^i \nmid 2^j$ )

"②"  $\exists$  a set  $\{x_1, \dots, x_{f(n)}\} \subseteq [n]$  having distinct sums.

$$\Rightarrow 2^{f(n)} = \left| \left\{ \sum_{a \in S} a : S \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_{f(n)}\} \right\} \right| \leq n + (n-1) + \dots + (n - f(n) + 1) < n f(n) \quad (\text{here } \sum_{a \in \mathcal{F}} a = n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) < \log_2 n + \log_2 f(n) \Rightarrow f(n) \leq \log_2 n + \log_2 \log_2 n + 1 \quad (\because f(n) < 2 \log_2 n \text{ implies } \log_2 f(n) < 1 + \log_2 \log_2 n)$$

**QED**

Thm  $f(n) \leq \log_2 n + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \log_2 n + O(1)$

pf: Suppose  $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\} \subseteq [n]$  has distinct sums. let  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_k \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} B(1, \frac{1}{2})$ .

Consider random sum  $X = \sum_{i=1}^k \varepsilon_i x_i$ . Using the property that  $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$  has distinct sum

$$\text{We have } \frac{2t+1}{2^k} \geq P\{|X - EX| \leq t\} = 1 - P\{|X - EX| > t\} \geq 1 - \frac{\text{Var} X}{t^2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k x_i^2 \frac{1}{4}}{t^2} \geq 1 - \frac{k n^2}{4t^2}$$

let  $t = \lambda n \sqrt{k} / 2, \lambda > 1$  ( $\because$  choose  $t$  so that  $1 - \frac{k n^2}{4t^2} > 0$  i.e.  $t > n \sqrt{k} / 2$ )

so  $k \leq \log_2 n + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \log_2 n$

Therefore  $\frac{\lambda n \sqrt{k} + 1}{2^k} \geq 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$  and hence  $n \geq \frac{2^k (1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^2}) - 1}{\lambda \sqrt{k}}$ . Set  $\lambda = 2$  to get

↑  $O(1)$   
**QED**

$\log_2 n + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 k + 1 \geq \log_2 [2^k \frac{3}{4} - 1] \geq \log_2 2^{k-1} = k-1$ . Therefore  $k \leq \log_2 n + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 k + 2$  and hence  $k \leq \frac{3}{2} \log_2 n + 2$

**\$300**

Erdős offered **\$300** for a proof or disproof that

$f(n) \leq \log_2 n + C$  for some constant  $C$ .