

Curriculum Inspirations

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MAA American Mathematics Competitions



Curriculum Burst 67: Units of Big Powers

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Let $k = 2008^2 + 2^{2008}$. What is the units digit of $k^2 + 2^k$?

QUICK STATS:

MAA AMC GRADE LEVEL

This question is appropriate for the junior high-school grade levels.

MATHEMATICAL TOPICS

Exponents

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

A.SSE.1b Interpret complicated expressions by viewing one or more of their parts as a single entity.

MATHEMATICAL PRACTICE STANDARDS

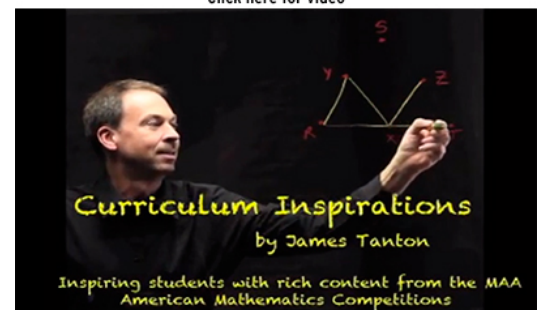
- MP1** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- MP2** Reason abstractly and quantitatively.
- MP3** Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.
- MP7** Look for and make use of structure.

PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGY

ESSAY 2: [DO SOMETHING](#)

SOURCE: This is question # 24 from the 2008 MAA AMC 10A Competition.

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THE PROBLEM-SOLVING PROCESS:

As always, the best start is ...

STEP 1: Read the question, have an emotional reaction to it, take a deep breath, and then reread the question.

So this question is asking for the units digit of

$$(2008^2 + 2^{2008})^2 + 2^{(2008^2 + 2^{2008})}.$$

Oh heavens! Obviously I am not going to work out what this number is: it's a nightmare of a number. But what can I do?

The question is only asking for its last digit. Do I know any last digits of parts of the number perhaps? Just to be able to get started and do something, let me state the obvious:

2008 ends with an 8.

Okay.

2008^2 ends with a 4.

I see this because

$$(2000 + 8)^2 = 2000^2 + 2 \times 2000 \times 8 + 64.$$

What about 2^{2008} ? Hmm.

Well, let me just list some powers of two and see if anything helpful emerges:

1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, ...

The last digits cycle 2 – 4 – 8 – 6 with:

$2^1, 2^5, 2^9, \dots$ ending in a 2;

$2^2, 2^6, 2^{10}, \dots$ ending with a 4;

$2^3, 2^7, \dots, 2^{4k-1}, \dots$ ending with an 8;

$2^4, 2^8, \dots, 2^{4k}, \dots$ ending with a 6.

Alright. Since 2008 is a multiple of four:

2^{2008} ends with a 6.

This is good!

So $2008^2 + 2^{2008}$ ends with a 4 plus a 6, which is the same as ending with a 0.

This means $(2008^2 + 2^{2008})^2$ is a number ending with a zero squared, and so also ends with a zero.

We're halfway there. Wow!

Now for $2^{(2008^2 + 2^{2008})}$.

Ooh! Isn't this exponent itself a multiple of four? Can we use the fact that the 2^{4k} s end with a 6?

Now 2008 is a multiple of four and therefore so is 2008^2 , and $2^{2008} = 4 \times 2^{2006}$. Yes! $2^{(2008^2 + 2^{2008})}$ does end with a 6.

So finally...

$(2008^2 + 2^{2008})^2 + 2^{(2008^2 + 2^{2008})}$ ends with "0 + 6", which is the same as ending with a six.

Awesome!

Extension 1: What is the final digit of

$$(2008^3 + 3^{2008})^3 + 3^{(2008^3 + 3^{2008})} ?$$

Is the thinking needed for this question the same or a tad more delicate than work we did for this essay?

Extension 2: What is the final digit of $(Y^2 + 2^Y)^2 + 2^{Y^2 + 2^Y}$ where Y is the number of the current year?

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