Suppose you are putting 200 pigeons into some holes, and you want to guarantee that there is at least one hole with at least 4 pigeons in it no matter how you put the pigeons into the holes. What is the largest number of holes that works?

Give a combinatorial proof of $\sum_{k=0}^{n}\binom{n}{k}=2^{n}$.
How many ways are there to distribute 3 (indistinguishable) oranges, 2 (indistinguishable) apples, and 3 (indistinguishable) bananas among 8 (distinguishable) people? Express your final answer in base ten.

Find the inverse of 12 modulo 257.
Solve $12 x \equiv 13(\bmod 257)$.
Prove that $1+3+\cdots+(2 n-1)=n^{2}$ for $n \geq 1$.
Prove using strong induction that any amount of postage greater than or equal to 12 cents can be made using only 3 and 7 cent stamps.

Let $a$ and $b$ be positive integers. Assume that $a$ is a 2-digit number in base 10 . Is it possible that it takes ten divisions when using the Euclidean algorithm to calculate $\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)$ ? (Either prove it is not possible, or give an example showing its possible.)

