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*Remarks on the “Greedy Odd” Egyptian Fraction Algorithm II*,

**Abstract**

Let \( a, b \) be positive, relatively prime integers with \( a < b \) and \( b \) odd. Let \( 1/x_1 \) be the greatest Egyptian fraction with \( x_1 \) odd and \( 1/x_1 \leq a/b \). We form the difference \( a/b - 1/x_1 =: a_1/b_1 \) (with \( \gcd(a_1, b_1) = 1 \)) and, if \( a_1/b_1 \) is not zero, continue similarly. Given an odd prime \( p \) and \( 1 < a < p \), we prove the existence of infinitely many odd numbers \( b \) such that \( \gcd(a, b) = 1 \), \( a < b \), and the sequence of numerators \( a_0 := a, a_1, a_2, \ldots \) is \( a, a + 1, a + 2, \ldots, p - 1, 1 \).