

MAS 4203 - QUIZ 2 - SUMMER 2015

Tuesday, July 14

NAME:

Instructions: All work should be written in a proper and coherent manner, and in a way that any student can follow your work. Show all necessary working and reasoning. When giving proofs your reasoning should be clear. Only scientific or basic calculators are allowed.

TOTAL: 30 pts = 100% (also 2 hours/1h)

1(a) Complete the following [2 + 4x2 pts]

Theorem: Let  $a = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_n^{a_n}$   
 $b = p_1^{b_1} p_2^{b_2} \dots p_n^{b_n}$

be prime factorizations with each  $a_i, b_i \geq 0$ .

Then  $a|b$  if and only if  $a_i \leq b_i$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

(b) Prove or disprove the following statements:

(i) If  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a, b > 0$  and  $a^2 | b^3$  then  $a | b$ .

FALSE

$$\text{Let } a = 2^3, b = 2^2$$

$$\text{Then } a^2 = 2^6 = b^3 \text{ \& } a^2 | b^3$$

$$\text{but } a \nmid b, \text{ since } 8 \nmid 4.$$

(ii) If  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a, b > 0$  and  $a^2 | b^2$  then  $a | b$ .

PROOF. Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $a^2 = p_1^{2\alpha_1} p_2^{2\alpha_2} \dots p_n^{2\alpha_n}$  and  $b^2 = p_1^{2\beta_1} p_2^{2\beta_2} \dots p_n^{2\beta_n}$  are prime factorizations. Since  $a^2 | b^2$  then  $2\alpha_i \leq 2\beta_i$  for each  $i$ .

Thus  $\alpha_i \leq \beta_i$  for each  $i$ .  
By Defn.  $a$  and  $a^2 \leq b^2$  and  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ .  
Then  $a | b$  again by Defn.  $\square$

(iii) If  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a > 0$ ,  $p$  is a prime number, and

PROOF. Let  $a = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \dots p_r^{e_r}$  be the prime factorization of  $a$ .  
Since  $a^3 = p_1^{3e_1} p_2^{3e_2} \dots p_r^{3e_r}$  is a prime factorization of  $a^3$ .  
At  $e \in \mathbb{Z}$ , so  $e \geq \frac{e}{3} = \frac{1}{3}e$ .  
By Thm (ii).  $\square$

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(i) If  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $a$  is odd then  $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ .  
PROOF. Let  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a$  odd. Then  $a = 2k+1$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .  
 $a^2 - 1 = (2k+1)^2 - 1 = 4k(k+1) = 4k(k+1)$   
Since  $k$  and  $k+1$  is even so  $8 | a^2 - 1$ .  
 $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ .  $\square$

2. [2+3+2+3 = 10 pts]

(a) Complete the Definition: Let  $m > 0$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

We say  $a$  is congruent to  $b$  modulo  $m$

and write  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  if  $m \mid (a-b)$

(b) PROVE: If  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  and  $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$  then  $ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}$ .

PROOF: Suppose  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  &  $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$

Then  $m \mid (a-b)$  &  $m \mid (c-d)$ .

Therefore

$$m \mid c(a-b) + b(c-d) = ac - bd, \text{ \& } \\ ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}.$$

(c) Complete the following

Proposition Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  and suppose  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ .

Then  $a^n \equiv b^n \pmod{m}$  if  $n \geq 1$  &  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

(d) PROVE that

$$125^{101} + 260^{100}$$

is divisible by 7. [Hint: Find  $125^{101}$  and  $260^{100} \pmod{7}$ ]

$$125 = 17 \cdot 7 + 6 \text{ \& } 125 \equiv 6 \equiv -1 \pmod{7}.$$

$$\text{\& } 125^{101} \equiv (-1)^{101} \equiv -1 \pmod{7}.$$

$$260 = 37 \cdot 7 + 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}.$$

$$260^{100} \equiv 1^{100} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}. \text{ \& }$$

$$125^{101} + 260^{100} \equiv (-1) + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}, \text{ \& }$$

$$7 \mid 125^{101} + 260^{100}.$$



3.  $[2 + 2 + 6 = 10 \text{ pts}]$

(a) Complete the Definition. For  $a, m \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $m > 1$ .

The integer  $a$  has a multiplicative inverse mod  $m$  if  $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  for some  $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

(b) Complete the following

Corollary (Theorem) For  $a, m \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $m > 1$ .

The integer  $a$  has a multiplicative inverse mod  $m$

if and only if  $\gcd(a, m) = 1$

(c) Find the multiplicative inverse of  $47 \pmod{863}$ .

[HINT: Use the Euclidean algorithm to find  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

$$863 = 18 \cdot 47 + 17$$

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$$47 = 2 \cdot 17 + 13$$

$$13 = 6 - 2(a - 18b)$$

$$17 = 13 + 4$$

$$= 37b - 2a$$

$$13 = 3 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$4 = (a - 18b) - (37b - 2a)$$

$$= 3a - 55b$$

$$1 = (37b - 2a) - 3(3a - 55b)$$

$$1 = 202b - 11a \quad (949a - 9493 = 1)$$

$$\checkmark \quad 47 \cdot 202 \equiv 1 \pmod{863} \quad \&$$

202 is the multiplicative inverse of  $47 \pmod{863}$ .

4. [Bonus 2pts]



(a) This guy is

J. P. G.

L. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) State his famous THEOREM about primes:

(c) Complete the following quote from Ore's biography:

"He was an \_\_\_\_\_ teacher, always expressing himself with great \_\_\_\_\_. His manner was \_\_\_\_\_; in his later years he was \_\_\_\_\_ and at times \_\_\_\_\_"

