Tutorial 5 (with solution)

Numbers

Question 1: Simple Proof

P5-7

- Prove that for all integers a, b, and c, if $a|b$ and $a|c$, then $a|(b + c)$.

Q.1 (solution)

Proof

By the definition of divisibility,

$$b = ar \text{ and } c = as \text{ for some integers } r \text{ and } s.$$

By substitution,

$$b + c = ar + as = a(r + s).$$

Since $r + s$ is an integer, by the definition of divisibility, $a|(b + c)$.

Q.E.D.

Question 2: Simple Proof

- Prove that the square of any odd integer has the form $8m + 1$ for some integer m.

Q.2 (solution)

Proof

Let n be an odd number, which can be written as $n = 2k + 1$ for some integer k.

Then,

$$n^2 = (2k+1)(2k+1) = 4k^2 + 4k + 1$$
$$= 4k(k+1) + 1$$

Since either k or $k + 1$ is an even number, we have $n^2 = 8m + 1$ for some integer m.

Q.E.D.

Question 3: Euclidean Algorithm

P5-32

- Compute gcd(65432, 8642).

Q.3 (solution)

7	65432	8642	1
	60494	4938	
1	4938	3704	3
	3704	3702	
617	1234	2	
	1234		
	0		

Therefore,
$\gcd(65432, 8642) = 2.$

Question 4: Extended Euclidean Alg.

P5-44

- Find a solution in integers to the equation

$$65432x + 8642y = \gcd(65432, 8642).$$

Q.4 (solution)

65432	**8642**		
1	0	65432	a
0	1	8642	b
1	-7	4938	$c = a - 7b$
-1	8	3704	$d = -a + 8b$
2	-15	1234	$e = c - d$
-7	53	2	$f = d - 3e$

$$x = -7 \text{ and } y = 53$$