

# Assignment 1

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For  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $n > 0$   
we have,  $169 \mid 3^{2n+3} - 26n - 27$

As for  $n=1$  the result of expression is true

$$\Rightarrow 3^6 - 26 - 27 = 676 = 4 \times 169$$

Let the result be true for  $n=k$

$$\Rightarrow 169 \mid 3^{2k+3} - 26k - 27$$

We need to prove for  $n=k+1$

$$169 \mid 3^{2k+5} - 26(k+1) - 27$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{2k+5} - 26(k+1) - 27 &= 3^2 (3^{2k+3}) - 26k - 26 - 27 \\ &= (3^{2k+3} - 26k - 26) + 26 \cdot 3^{2k+3} - 27 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } 3^2 &\equiv 1 \pmod{13} \\ \text{So, } 3^{2k} &\equiv 1 \pmod{13} \\ \Rightarrow 3^{2k+2} &\equiv 1 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3^{2k+2} = 3^2 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 3^{2k+3} = 3 \pmod{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow 13 \mid 3^{2k+3} - 1 \quad \& \quad 169 \mid 26 \cdot (3^{2k+3} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 169 \mid (3^{2k+3} - 26k - 27) + 26(3^{2k+3} - 1)$$

Hence it is true for all positive integers



Q4)

$$2 = 2 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$2^2 = 2^2 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$= 4 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow 2^4 = 16 \text{ mod } 17 = (-1) \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow 2^8 = 1 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow 2^{8k} = 1 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow 2^{80} = 1 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow 2^{81} = 2 \text{ mod } 17$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{Remainder of } 2^{81} = 2}$$

(6) for  $n=1$

$$\rightarrow 2 + 6 \cdot 9 = 54 \text{ so it's true}$$

Let this be true for  $n=k$

Now for checking  $n=k+1$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \cancel{2+6} \quad 7 \mid 2^{k+1} + 6 \cdot 9^{k+1} \\ = 2^k + 6 \cdot 9^k + 2 \cdot 1 + 48 \\ = 2^k + 6 \cdot 9^k + 49 \end{aligned}$$

Thus it's true for  $n=k+1$

Hence true for any positive integer  $k$ .



$$\therefore a^2 \neq b^2 \neq \#(k+1)$$

Q2 As

$$(n+1) \equiv 1 \pmod{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1)^n \equiv 1 \pmod{n^2}$$

$$\therefore (n+1)^n \equiv 1 \pmod{n^2}$$

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Q7) No is divisible by 2 or 9 by summing the digits.

Looking at one's place

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

$0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + 9 = 45$ . This is divisible by 9.

This excludes 19, 90, 91, 92.

$$9 + 1 + 2 = 12$$

(Unit sum is  $2 \pmod{9}$ ).

10 sets of tens don't fail  $2, 3, 4, \dots, 8$

$$\frac{8-9}{2} - 1 = 35 \text{ congruent to } 8 \pmod{9}$$

Again 19, 90, 91, 92

$$1 + 9 + 3 = 28$$

28 is congruent to  $1 \pmod{9}$ . So sum is congruent to  $3 \pmod{9}$   $\boxed{k=1}$