

Modular Arithmetic

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This unit can be described in three words: Take mod something.

§ 1 Divisibility, GCD, and LCM

§ 1.1 Divisibility

Divisibility seems like such a simple idea; if a divides b (which is denoted as $a \mid b$) then $\frac{b}{a}$ must be an integer. However, this falls apart once we start introducing 0 into the equation. For the purpose of letting our definition stay consistent when 0 is introduced, we say that integers $a \mid b$ if there exists integer c such that $ac = b$. (We specify a, b as integer for our useful results to stay consistent.)

This means that all $a \mid 0$ and $0 \nmid b$ for all $b \neq 0$, implying $0 \mid 0$. (Verify this for yourself.)

§ 1.2 Results

Our definition of divisibility leaves us with some helpful results.

Fact 1 (Divisibility Results)

1. If $a \mid b$ and $b \mid c$ then $a \mid c$. (This may be referred to as the "chain rule" of divisibility.)
2. If $a \mid b$ then $a \mid bc$ for all integer c .
3. If $a \mid b$ and $a \mid c$, then $a \mid b + c$ and $a \mid b - c$.

§ 2 Modular Arithmetic

Definition 1 (Modular Congruence) We say $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ if and only if $n \mid a - b$.

The intuitive way to think about this is that a and b have the same remainder when divided by n . (Remember that negative numbers also have a remainder when divided.)

Definition 2 (Modular Residue) We say the *residue* of an integer $a \pmod{n}$ is the integer b that satisfies

- ♦ $0 \leq b < n$
- ♦ $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$.

It can be helpful to think of b as the remainder of a when divided by n .

§ 2.1 Modular Operations

You can add, subtract, multiply, and exponentiate modulus. You can also divide, but care must be taken.

Fact 2 (Adding) If $a \equiv x \pmod{n}$ and $b \equiv y \pmod{n}$, $a + b \equiv x + y \pmod{n}$.

Proof: Since $n \mid x - a$ and $n \mid y - b$, clearly $n \mid (x + y) - (a + b)$. ■

Subtracting is identical, so we do not discuss it further.

Fact 3 (Multiplying) If $a \equiv x \pmod{n}$ and $b \equiv y \pmod{n}$, $ab \equiv xy \pmod{n}$.

Proof: Say $a = a_p n + q$ and $x = x_p n + q$ where q is the residue of a and x , and $b = b_p n + r$ and $y = y_p n + r$ where r is the residue of b and y . Then

$$\begin{aligned} xy - ab &= (x_p n + q)(y_p n + r) - (a_p n + q)(b_p n + r) \\ &= n^2(x_p y_p - a_p b_p) + n(x_p y_p - a_p b_p) + qr - qr \\ &= n^2(x_p y_p - a_p b_p) + n(x_p y_p - a_p b_p), \end{aligned}$$

which is clearly divisible by n . ■

Fact 4 (Exponentiating) For integer a, b and positive integers n, k , if $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, then $a^k \equiv b^k \pmod{n}$.

Proof: Note that $n \mid a - b \mid a^k - b^k$. ■

As an exercise for the operations we've defined so far, pick your favorite ordered triple of positive integers (a, b, n) , and compute the remainder of $a + b$, $a - b$, ab , and a^{b^1} when divided by n .

Fact 5 (Dividing) Let a, b, c be positive integers such that $c \mid a$ and $c \mid b$. If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, then $\frac{a}{c} \equiv \frac{b}{c} \pmod{n}$.

Be careful to remember that we **must have** $\gcd(a, n) = 1$!

We present the proofs of the divisibility rules as examples.

Example 1 (9 Divisibility Rule) If $n = \overline{d_k d_{k-1} \dots d_1 d_0}$, prove that $n \equiv d_0 + d_1 + \dots + d_k \pmod{9}$.

Solution: Note that $n \equiv 10^0 d_0 + 10^1 d_1 + \dots + 10^k d_k \equiv d_0 + d_1 + \dots + d_k \pmod{9}$.

This works because $10^k \equiv 1^k \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$. ■

Example 2 (11 Divisibility Rule) If $n = \overline{d_k d_{k-1} \dots d_1 d_0}$, prove that $n \equiv d_0 - d_1 + \dots + d_k (-1)^k \pmod{11}$.

Solution: Note that $n \equiv 10^0 d_0 + 10^1 d_1 + \dots + 10^k d_k \equiv d_0 - d_1 + \dots + d_k (-1)^k \pmod{11}$.

This works because $10^k \equiv (-1)^k \pmod{11}$. ■

¹For large enough b , you'll want to know Fermat's Little Theorem!

Example 3 (AMC 10B 2017/23, nerfed) The positive integer $N = 1234 \dots 44$ is the concatenation of the numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots, 44$. Find the remainder when N is divided by 9.

Solution: It seems somewhat tedious to count the number of occurrences of each digit, which motivates the observation that $4 + 4 \equiv 44 \pmod{9}$, and so on for all the two digit numbers. Therefore,

$$N \equiv 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 44 \equiv \frac{44 \cdot 45}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{9},$$

so the remainder is 0. ■

Notice that in general, $\overline{ab} \equiv 10a + b \equiv a + b \pmod{9}$.

§ 2.2 Modular Inverses

In normal arithmetic, we define $a \cdot a^{-1} = 1$. We can do something similar in modular arithmetic.

Definition 3 We define a^{-1} to be the number mod n such that $a \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$. We say that a^{-1} is the inverse of $a \pmod{n}$.

The modular inverse is defined if and only if $\gcd(a, n) = 1$.

We can treat inverses as fractions - for instance, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ for $p \neq 2, 3$. The proof is non-trivial and inverses should be treated with care, so we will prove that all of these operations are valid.

You should rewrite all of these operations into fractions to understand what they're really saying. The proofs follow directly from the associative, distributive, and commutative properties.

Fact 6 (Adding Inverses) For integers a, b relatively prime to n , $a^{-1} + b^{-1} \equiv (a + b)(ab)^{-1} \pmod{n}$.

Proof: Note that $(a + b)(ab)^{-1} \equiv aa^{-1}b^{-1} + ba^{-1}b^{-1} \equiv b^{-1} + a^{-1} \pmod{n}$. ■

Fact 7 (Multiplying Inverses) For integers a, b relatively prime to n , $a^{-1}b^{-1} \equiv (ab)^{-1} \pmod{n}$.

Proof: Note that $(ab)^{-1}ab \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ and $a^{-1}b^{-1}(ab) \equiv aa^{-1}bb^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$. ■

Here is an example that uses the fact that modular inverses exist.

Example 4 How many ordered quadruplets of integers (a, b, c, d) with $1 \leq a, b, c, d \leq 4$ exist such that $5 \mid ab - cd$?

Solution: Note that this implies $ab \equiv cd \pmod{5}$, or $\frac{ab}{c} \equiv d \pmod{5}$. Notice that a choice of (a, b, c) will uniquely determine d , so the answer is just the number of ways to choose (a, b, c) , or $4^3 = 64$ ways. ■

Make sure you understand **why** d is uniquely determined!

§ 3 Chinese Remainder Theorem

The Chinese Remainder Theorem tells you that

1. given an independent system of linear congruences, you can “stitch them together” to one linear congruence that encompasses all of the conditions

2. given a linear congruence, you can “take it apart” into an independent system of linear congruence that encompasses the original congruence, and solve them independently.

We state the formal theorem just to show that in of itself, it is completely devoid of any substance.

Theorem 1 (Chinese Remainder Theorem) For pairwise relatively prime positive integers n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k , $a \bmod n_1 n_2 \cdots n_k$ uniquely determines $a \bmod n_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and vice versa.

Here is the following corollary that illustrates *how* to go about solving linear congruences.

Fact 8 (CRT Congruences) If $a \equiv b \pmod{p_i^{e_i}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$, then

$$a \equiv b \pmod{p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2} \cdots p_k^{e_k}}.$$

You’ll notice that a common theme with the examples that use CRT Congruences is that it feels like we’re rigging the congruences to work this way. That’s because we are, and for small enough numbers, guesswork is sufficient.

Here are some basic (and almost insultingly obvious) examples to underscore that the Chinese Remainder Theorem is just formalized intuition.

Example 5 (Dominick Yeo) Prove that all integer arithmetic progressions with common difference 7 must contain multiples of 3.

This is not even technically CRT, but the idea is very similar to how “stitching” is done when given a concrete set of numbers to stitch.

Solution: Say that the first term is a . Then there must be a solution to $a + 7k \equiv a + k \pmod{3}$, and said solution is $k \equiv -a \pmod{3}$. ■

Example 6 If the remainder of n is 1 when divided by 2 and n is divisible by 3, find its remainder when divided by 6.

Solution: Note that $n \equiv 1 \equiv 3 \pmod{2}$ and $n \equiv 0 \equiv 3 \pmod{3}$, so $n \equiv 3 \pmod{6}$ by CRT Congruences. ■

Note that negative remainders also work, so use them whenever you see fit.

Example 7 (Negative Remainders) Say the remainder of a number n is

6 when divided by 7,
7 when divided by 8, and
8 when divided by 9.

Find the remainder of n when divided by 504.

Solution: First note that $504 = 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9$, and 7, 8, 9 are pairwise relatively prime.
Now note that

$$\begin{aligned} n &\equiv 6 \equiv -1 \pmod{7} \\ n &\equiv 7 \equiv -1 \pmod{8} \\ n &\equiv 8 \equiv -1 \pmod{9}, \end{aligned}$$

and CRT Congruences implies $n \equiv -1 \equiv 503 \pmod{504}$, so the remainder is 503. ■

Here are two much harder examples of the Chinese Remainder Theorem and CRT Congruences.

Example 8 (AIME I 2014/8) The positive integers N and N^2 both end in the same sequence of four digits $abcd$ when written in base 10, where digit a is not zero. Find the three-digit number abc .

Solution: Note that by the Chinese Remainder Theorem,

$$N^2 \equiv N \pmod{16}$$

$$N^2 \equiv N \pmod{625}.$$

This implies that

$$N(N - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$$

$$N(N - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{625}.$$

Ignoring the restriction of $a \neq 0$, we can have $N \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{625}$, resulting in 4 overall systems of congruences to solve.

Obviously $N \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 0 \pmod{625}$ leads to $N \equiv 0 \pmod{10000}$, and $N \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 1 \pmod{625}$ leads to $N \equiv 1 \pmod{10000}$, so they aren't what we're looking for.

We try $N \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 0 \pmod{625}$. To find the value of N that will make CRT Congruences work, we are trying to find $N \equiv 625n \pmod{625}$ such that $625n \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$. Note that $625n \equiv n \pmod{16}$, implying that $n = 1$ will suffice, leaving us with $N \equiv 625 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 625 \pmod{625}$, or $N \equiv 625 \pmod{10000}$. This has $a = 0$, so it isn't what we're looking for.

We now try $N \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$ and $N \equiv 1 \pmod{625}$. To find the value of N that will make CRT Congruences work, we are trying to find $N \equiv 625n + 1 \pmod{625}$ such that $625n + 1$ is divisible by 16. Note that $625n + 1 \equiv n + 1 \pmod{16}$, so $n = 15$ will suffice, leaving us with

$$N \equiv 16 \cdot 586 \equiv 9376 \pmod{16}$$

$$N \equiv 625 \cdot 15 + 1 \equiv 9376 \pmod{625},$$

or $N \equiv 9376 \pmod{10000}$. So the answer is 937. ■

Example 9 (AMC 10A 2020/24) Let n be the least positive integer greater than 1000 for which

$$\gcd(63, n + 120) = 21 \quad \text{and} \quad \gcd(n + 63, 120) = 60.$$

What is the sum of the digits of n ?

A somewhat pedagogical and unrelated comment: The problem asks for the sum of the digits of n because otherwise you could game the problem by just trying all of the answer choices. In this case, the problem does not imply that finding the sum of the digits of n as opposed to finding n will solve the problem in a quicker or easier way.

Solution: Our gcd equations give us possible remainders of n when divided by 63 and 120, which clues us in to the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

Note that $n + 120 \equiv 0 \pmod{21}$, or $n \equiv 6 \pmod{21}$, but also note that $n \not\equiv 6 \pmod{63}$. Thus $n \equiv 27 \pmod{63}$ or $n \equiv 48 \pmod{63}$. Similarly, $n \equiv 117 \pmod{120}$. This gives us two possible systems of congruences.

The first system is

$$n \equiv 27 \pmod{63}$$

$$n \equiv 117 \pmod{120}.$$

Note that the factor of 3 is redundant in the second congruence, as this is equivalent to

$$n \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$$

$$n \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$n \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

$$n \equiv 2 \pmod{5},$$

so it is equivalent to

$$n \equiv 27 \pmod{63}$$

$$n \equiv 37 \pmod{40}.$$

Note that we want to solve the system

$$n \equiv 63a + 27 \pmod{63}$$

$$n \equiv 63a + 27 \equiv 23a + 27 \equiv 37 \pmod{40}.$$

Now we just sensibly add multiples of 23 and pray that $23a + 30$ becomes divisible by 40. This occurs when $a = 30$, so

$$n \equiv 63a + 27 \equiv 63 \cdot 30 + 27 \equiv 1917 \pmod{2520}.$$

So the smallest n in this system is $n = 1917$.

The second system proceeds similarly – we spare the details because it's very similar to the first one. Note that

$$n \equiv 48 \equiv 237 \pmod{63}$$

$$n \equiv 37 \equiv 237 \pmod{40},$$

so $n \equiv 237 \pmod{2520}$. But $237 < 1000$, so the smallest n is $n = 237 + 2520 = 2757$. So the minimum is 1917, and the answer is $1 + 9 + 1 + 7 = 18$. ■

§ 4 Fermat's Little Theorem

Often in number theory problems we will want to take some number to some large power and find its remainder when divided by another number. Fermat's Little Theorem provides a way to make this calculation much easier.

Theorem 2 (Fermat's Little Theorem) Consider a prime p . For relatively prime a, p , $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

There are two proofs for this theorem. We present the induction proof first because it requires the least amount of ingenuity.

Proof 1 (Induction): For the inductive proof, we prove that $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ instead.

This is obviously true for the base case $a = 1$.

Now assume that this is true for $a = n$. Then

$$(n+1)^p \equiv n^p + \binom{p}{1}n^{p-1} + \binom{p}{2}n^{p-2} + \cdots + 1 \pmod{p}.$$

But notice that $\binom{p}{1}, \binom{p}{2}, \dots, \binom{p}{p-1}$ are all divisible by p , so

$$n^p + \binom{p}{1}n^{p-1} + \binom{p}{2}n^{p-2} + \cdots + 1 \equiv n^p + 1 \equiv n + 1 \pmod{p},$$

as desired. ■

The rearrangement proof requires a little bit more creativity and is more aesthetic. It can also be generalized to Euler's Theorem, where the first proof cannot.

Proof 2 (Rearrangement): We claim that $a, 2a, 3a \dots a(p-1)$ is a rearrangement of $1, 2, 3 \dots p-1$ taken mod p . We prove this by contradiction. Assume that there are two integers such that $ax \equiv ay \pmod{p}$. Since $\gcd(a, p) = 1$, we can divide both sides by a to yield $x \equiv y$. But this is obviously not possible. Thus, contradiction.

This implies that $(p-1)! \equiv a^{p-1}(p-1)! \pmod{p}$. As $\gcd(p, (p-1)!) = 1$, we can divide both sides by $(p-1)!$ to get $1 \equiv a^{p-1} \pmod{p}$, as desired. ■

Here are some basic examples of Fermat's Little Theorem.

Example 10 Find the remainder of $2^{20} + 3^{30} + 4^{40} + 5^{50} + 6^{60}$ when divided by 7.

Solution: Note that

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{20} + 3^{30} + 4^{40} + 5^{50} + 6^{60} &\equiv 2^2 + 3^0 + 4^4 + 5^2 + 6^0 \\ &\equiv 4 + 1 + 256 + 25 + 1 \\ &\equiv 0 \pmod{7}. \end{aligned}$$

■

Example 11 (AMC 12A 2008/15) Let $k = 2008^2 + 2^{2008}$. What is the units digit of $k^2 + 2^k$?

Solution: This is a mixture of Chinese Remainder Theorem and Fermat's Little Theorem.

Obviously $2 \mid k^2 + 2^k$, so we can consider its remainder when divided by 5. Now note that

$$k \equiv 2008^2 + 2^{2008} \equiv 3^2 + 2^0 \equiv 0 \pmod{5}.$$

Since $5 \mid k$ and $4 \mid k$,

$$k^2 + 2^k \equiv 2^k \equiv 1 \pmod{5}.$$

Now by CRT Congruences,

$$0 \equiv 6 \pmod{2}$$

$$1 \equiv 6 \pmod{5},$$

so the remainder when divided by 10 is 6 as well. ■

Here's a pedagogical example of Fermat's and Chinese Remainder Theorem.

Example 12 (42 PMO Level 3 2020/1) Let p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n be distinct prime numbers and P be their product. Let the number S be defined as

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{P}{p_i} \right)^{p_i-1}.$$

Show that $S - 1$ is a multiple of P .

Solution: Note that $S \equiv \left(\frac{P}{p_k} \right)^{p_k-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p_k}$ by Fermat's Little Theorem, so $S \equiv 1 \pmod{P}$ by CRT. ■

§ 4.1 Monic monomials mod n

The important idea is that monic monomials **don't always cover all residues** mod n for certain n .

We begin with perhaps the most famous and often used example.

Example 13 (Quadratic Residues mod 4) The only positive integers $0 \leq k < 4$ such that $n^2 \equiv k \pmod{4}$ has a solution are $k = 0$ and $k = 1$.

In other words, the remainder of a square divided by 4 is always 0 or 1.

Solution: Just plug in 0, 1, 2, 3 and check only 0, 1 are outputted. ■

Example 14 (Macedonia JBMO TST 2016/1) Solve

$$x_1^4 + x_2^4 + \dots + x_{14}^4 = 2016^3 - 1$$

over the integers.

Solution: There are no solutions. Take mod 16 and note that $x^4 \in \{0, 1\} \pmod{16}$ and $2016^3 - 1 \equiv 15 \pmod{16}$. ■

With practice and experience, these patterns will become clearer over time. For instance, fourth powers strongly suggest taking mod 16, and squares strongly suggest taking mod 4, mod 3, or mod 8, depending on the context.

§ 5 Euler's Totient Function

Now we take a look at Euler's Totient Function.

Definition 4 We define $\phi(n)$ to be the number of positive integers less than or equal to n that are also relatively prime to n .

Theorem 3 (Multiplicity) For relatively prime m, n , $\phi(m) \cdot \phi(n) = \phi(mn)$.

The basic idea of the proof is just using CRT to find all possible congruences.

Proof: Note that we can have

$$x \equiv j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{\phi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

$$x \equiv k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{\phi(n)} \pmod{n},$$

where j_i encompasses the numbers between 1 and m relatively prime to m and k_i encompasses the number between 1 and n relatively prime to n . Then note that this system has $\phi(m)\phi(n)$ solutions when taken mod mn . ■

Theorem 4 (Product Formula) Say the prime factorization of positive integer n is $p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \dots p_k^{e_k}$. Then $\phi(n) = n \frac{p_1-1}{p_1} \cdot \frac{p_2-1}{p_2} \dots \frac{p_k-1}{p_k}$.

Proof: Instead of actually proving this fully, we outline it for the reader to work through themselves.

1. Find $\phi(p_1^{e_1})$.
2. Use multiplicity to find $\phi(p_1^{e_1})\phi(p_2^{e_2}) \dots \phi(p_k^{e_k})$.

Theorem 5 (Euler's Totient Theorem) For relatively prime a, n , $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$.

Proof: This is very similar to the rearrangement proof for Fermat's Little Theorem.²

Let the set of positive integers less than and relatively prime to n be $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\phi(n)}$. Then note that $ax_1, ax_2, \dots, ax_{\phi(n)}$ is a rearrangement of $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\phi(n)}$.

We proceed by contradiction. Assume that there are two integers such that $ax \equiv ay \pmod{n}$. Since $\gcd(a, n) = 1$, we can divide both sides by a to yield $x \equiv y$. But this is obviously not possible. Thus, contradiction.

This implies that $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{\phi(n)} \equiv (x_1 x_2 \dots x_{\phi(n)}) a^{\phi(n)} \pmod{n}$. Dividing both sides by $x_1 x_2 \dots x_{\phi(n)}$ yields $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$, as desired. ■

Also notice that Fermat's is just special case of Euler's.

§ 6 Wilson's Theorem

Factorials rarely appear in number theory (at least for the AMCs and the AIME). But Wilson's Theorem is still one of the standard tools you need to have at your disposal.

Theorem 6 (Wilson's Theorem) For prime p ,

$$(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}.$$

Proof 1: Notice that the numbers $2, 3, 4, \dots, p-2$ all have modular inverses. In addition, modular inverses come in pairs. Since p is odd (the case where $p = 2$ is very easy to deal with), then the modular inverses all multiply to 1. This leaves us with $(p-1)! \equiv 1 \cdot (p-1) \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, as desired. ■

We do not include $1, p-1$ in the pairing because for prime p , 1 and $p-1$ are the only numbers whose modular inverses are themselves.

The following proof is much trickier and should not be focused on by people encountering modular arithmetic for the first time.

Proof 2: The crucial claim is that

$$x^{p-1} - 1 \equiv (x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-(p-1)) \pmod{p}.$$

This is because $x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ for all x by Fermat's Little Theorem, and since we have found $p-1$ roots, there are clearly no more.

Now note that

$$0^{p-1} - 1 \equiv (-1)(-2) \cdots (-(p-1)) \equiv (p-1)! \pmod{p}$$

for all $p > 2$. The case $p = 2$ can be manually checked. ■

A corollary of this proof is that $1^k + 2^k + \dots + (p-1)^k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ for $p-1 \nmid k$.

As an exercise, prove that $(p-2)! \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. (This is quite easy to do directly with Wilson's.)

You can use Wilson's Theorem to deal with binomial coefficients mod p effectively.

Example 15 Show that $\binom{p-1}{k} \equiv (-1)^k \pmod{p}$ for all $0 \leq k \leq p-1$.

²So similar, in fact, that I copy-pasted the proof for Fermat's and made minor adjustments.


Solution: Note that


$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{p-1}{k} &\equiv \frac{(p-1)!}{k!(p-1-k)!} \\
 &\equiv \frac{-1}{(-1)^k(p-k)(p+1-k)(p+2-k)\cdots(p+k-1-k)(p-1-k)!} \\
 &\equiv \frac{-1}{(-1)^k(p-1)!} \\
 &\equiv (-1)^k \pmod{p}.
 \end{aligned}$$

■


As an exercise, find $\binom{p-2}{k} \pmod{p}$ in terms of p, k for $p > 2$.


§7 Problems

Minimum is [54]. Problems with the  symbol are required.


[1]  **Problem 1** Find the inverse of 2 (mod p) for odd prime p in terms of p .


[1]  **Problem 2** Find the remainder of $97!$ when divided by 101.


[1]  **Problem 3** (Find the remainder of $(p-2)!$ when divided by p , provided that p is prime.)


[2]  **Problem 4** (AMC 12A 2003/18) Let n be a 5-digit number, and let q and r be the quotient and the remainder, respectively, when n is divided by 100. For how many values of n is $q+r$ divisible by 11?

[2]  **Problem 5** (MAST Diagnostic 2020) How many integer values of $1 \leq x \leq 100$ makes $x^2 + 8x + 5$ divisible by 10?

[2]  **Problem 6** (1001 Problems in Number Theory) For which positive integers n is it true that $1 + 2 + \cdots + n \mid 1 \cdot 2 \cdots n$?


[2]  **Problem 7** What is the residue of $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \cdots \frac{1}{11 \cdot 12}$ (mod 13)?


[2]  **Problem 8** (AMC 10A 2020/18) Let (a, b, c, d) be an ordered quadruple of not necessarily distinct integers, each one of them in the set $0, 1, 2, 3$. For how many such quadruples is it true that $a \cdot d - b \cdot c$ is odd? (For example, $(0, 3, 1, 1)$ is one such quadruple, because $0 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -3$ is odd.)


[3]  **Problem 9** (AMC 10B 2018/16) Let $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2018}$ be a strictly increasing sequence of positive integers such that

$$a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{2018} = 2018^{2018}.$$


What is the remainder when $a_1^3 + a_2^3 + \cdots + a_{2018}^3$ is divided by 6?


[3]  **Problem 10** (PUMaC 2018) Find the number of positive integers $n < 2018$ such that $25^n + 9^n$ is divisible by 13.


[3]  **Problem 11** Prove $\phi(n)$ is composite for $n \geq 7$.


[3]  **Problem 12** (AMC 10B 2019/14) The base-ten representation for $19!$ is $121,6T5,100,40M,832,H00$, where T , M , and H denote digits that are not given. What is $T + M + H$?


[4]  **Problem 13** Find the remainder of $5^{31} + 5^{17} + 1$ when divided by 31.

[4]  **Problem 14** Prove that the equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x + y + z + 1$ has no solutions over the rationals.

[4]  **Problem 15** (MAST Diagnostic 2021) Find the remainder of $(1^3)(1^3 + 2^3)(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3) \cdots (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + 99^3)$ when divided by 101.

[6]  **Problem 16** Prove that for all prime $p \geq 5$, we have $p^2 \mid (p-1)! \left(\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{i} \right)$.

[6]  **Problem 17** (AIME 1989/9) One of Euler's conjectures was disproved in the 1960s by three American mathematicians when they showed there was a positive integer such that $133^5 + 110^5 + 84^5 + 27^5 = n^5$. Find the value of n .

[6]  **Problem 18** (USAMO 1979/1) Determine all non-negative integral solutions (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k) , if any, apart from permutations, of the Diophantine equation

$$n_1^4 + n_2^4 + \cdots + n_{14}^4 = 1599.$$

[6✎] **Problem 19** (AIME II 2017/8) Find the number of positive integers n less than 2017 such that

$$1 + n + \frac{n^2}{2!} + \frac{n^3}{3!} + \frac{n^4}{4!} + \frac{n^5}{5!} + \frac{n^6}{6!}$$

is an integer.

[9✎] **Problem 20** (IMO 1970/4) Find all positive integers n such that the set $\{n, n+1, n+2, n+3, n+4, n+5\}$ can be partitioned into two subsets so that the product of the numbers in each subset is equal.

[9✎] **Problem 21** (IMO 2005/4) Determine all positive integers relatively prime to all the terms of the infinite sequence

$$a_n = 2^n + 3^n + 6^n - 1, \quad n \geq 1.$$

[13✎] **Problem 22** (AIME I 2013/15) Let N be the number of ordered triples (A, B, C) of integers satisfying the conditions

- ◆ $0 \leq A < B < C \leq 99$,
- ◆ there exist integers a, b , and c , and prime p where $0 \leq b < a < c < p$,
- ◆ p divides $A - a$, $B - b$, and $C - c$, and
- ◆ each ordered triple (A, B, C) and each ordered triple (b, a, c) form arithmetic sequences.

Find N .

§7.1 Period of a Repeating Decimal

[2✎] **Problem 23** The expansion of $\frac{1}{7}$ is $0.\overline{142857}$, which is a repeating decimal with a 6 digit long sequence. How many digits long is the expansion of $\frac{1}{13}$?

[3✎] **Problem 24** We define the cycle of a repeating fraction $\frac{m}{n}$ as the minimum number i such that $\frac{m}{n} = 0.\overline{a_1a_2a_3 \dots a_i}$. Find the cycle of $\frac{1}{23}$.

[3✎] **Problem 25** (AMC 10A 2019/18) For some positive integer k , the repeating base- k representation of the (base-ten) fraction $\frac{7}{51}$ is $0.\overline{23}_k = 0.232323 \dots_k$. What is k ?

[4💎] **Problem 26 (e-dchen Mock MATHCOUNTS)** What is the sum of all odd n such that $\frac{1}{n}$ expressed in base 8 is a repeating decimal with period 4?

[6✎] **Problem 27** (AMC 12A 2014/23) The fraction

$$\frac{1}{99^2} = 0.\overline{b_{n-1}b_{n-2} \dots b_2b_1b_0},$$

where n is the length of the period of the repeating decimal expansion. What is the sum $b_0 + b_1 + \dots + b_{n-1}$?

[6✎] **Problem 28** (AMC 12B 2016/22) For a certain positive integer n less than 1000, the decimal equivalent of $\frac{1}{n}$ is $0.\overline{abcdef}$, a repeating decimal of period 6, and the decimal equivalent of $\frac{1}{n+6}$ is $0.\overline{wxyz}$, a repeating decimal of period 4. Find n .