

# Math 74, Week 6

Tianshuang (Ethan) Qiu

October 9, 2021

## 1 Mon Lec, 4c

Non of the number repeating means that it is a rearrangement of the set of remainders  $\{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$ . We first show that if  $a \not\equiv b \pmod{7}$ , then  $4a \not\equiv 4b \pmod{7}$ . Proof: Suppose for contradiction that  $4a \equiv 4b \pmod{7}$ , then we have  $7 \mid 4(a - b)$ . Since  $\gcd(4, 7) = 1$ ,  $7 \mid a - b$ ,  $a \equiv b \pmod{7}$ ,  $\nmid$ . We have a contradiction, therefore  $4a \not\equiv 4b \pmod{7}$ .

Let  $a = 1, b = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ . We can see that  $(4 \times 1) \dots (4 \times 6) \equiv 6! \pmod{7}$ . Since  $6!$  is coprime with 7, we can divide it, leaving us with

$$4^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

## 2 Mon Lec, 5a

Using the formula

$$\phi(n) = n \prod_{p \mid n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$
$$\phi(10) = 10 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 4$$

## 3 Mon Lec, 6

We simplify

$$\frac{x + 2k}{3} \leq x + 1$$
$$x + 2k \leq 3x + 3$$

$$2x \geq 2k - 3$$

$$x \geq \frac{2k - 3}{2}$$

So  $(2k - 3)/2 = 3, 2k = 9, k = 4.5$

## 4 Mon Dis, 2b

$$17^{1707} \bmod 11 \equiv 6^{1707} \bmod 11$$

By fermats little theorem  $6^{10} \equiv 1 \bmod 11$

$$6^{1707} \equiv (6^{10})^{170} \times 6^7 \bmod 11 \equiv 6^7 \bmod 11$$

$$6^2 \equiv 3 \bmod 11$$

$$6^4 \equiv 9 \bmod 11$$

$$6^7 \equiv 3 \times 9 \times 6 \bmod 11 \equiv 8 \bmod 11$$

## 5 Mon Dis, 4c