II-qism. Javoblar.

I.1-§.

1. 233. **2**. 1) b = 7, 8 va r = 4, 1. 2) b = 8, 9 va r = 2, 6.

13.
$$n = 5q + 1$$
 va $n = 5q + 3$, $q = 0,1,2,...$ **23**. $S_n = \frac{7}{81} \cdot (10^{n+1} + 9n - 10)$.

27. 1)21. 2) 13. 3) 37. **28**. *a*)21 va 6300

- b) 23 va 2799997. **33**. ha. **35**. a)db)m. c)1. d) d. **36**. a)1. b)1.
- c)1. **39**. 2a)23. 2b)7. **41**. (n, n + 1, n + 2) = 1; [n, n + 1, n + 2] = n(n + 1)(n + 2), agarda n toq son bo'lsa va $[n, n + 1, n + 2] = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)(n + 2)$, agarda n juft son bo'lsa. **42**. nab ni n 1 ta ko'rsatilgan ko'rinishda ifodalash mumkin.

 $43.(899,493) = 29 = 899(-6) + 11 \cdot 49 \text{ va } x = -6, y = 11.45.\text{ yo'q. }49.a)(30,120), (60,90), (90,60), (120,30).b)x = 495, y = 315.c)(20,420), (60,140), (140,60), (420,20).d)(140,252)0.$ e)(10,2), (2,10) **53.** Berilgan son 19 ga bo'linadi.

I.3-§.

55. $N = p_1 - 2$, bunda p_1 — toq tub son. **58.** 1) 127 — tub son. 2)919 — tub son. 3) $7429 = 17 \cdot 437$ — murakkab son. **59.** 1)101,103,107,109 lar tub sonlar. 2)191,193,197,199 lar tub sonlar. 3) 211.4) 2647, 2657, 2659, 2663, 2671, 2677. **61.** 21! + 2, 21! + 3, ..., 21! + 20, 21! + 21. **62.** n, n + 10, n + 14 sonlar bir vaqtda tub bo'ladigan n ning faqat 1 ta qiymati n = 3 mavjud. **63.** p = 3 qiymatida $2p^2 + 1 = 19$ — tub son bo'ladi. **64.** p = 5. **67.** $2^{18} + 3^{18} = 13 \cdot 61 \cdot 37 \cdot 73 \cdot 181$.