Integers

## Integers

Problems about integers.

**Problem 1** Use the definition of divides to decide whether the following statements are true or false. In each case, an explanation must be given justifying your claim.

(a) 5|30 (*True* √/ *False*)

**Hint:**  $30 = 5 \cdot 6$ .

(b) 7|41 (*True* / *False* ✓)

**Hint:** There is no integer solution to 41 = 7k. But  $41 = 7 \cdot 5 + 6$ .

(c) 0|3 (True/False  $\checkmark$ )

**Hint:** There is no integer solution to 3 = 0k.

(d) 3|0 (True  $\checkmark$ / False)

**Hint:** The solution to 0 = 3k is k = 0.

(e)  $6|(2^2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7)$ . (True  $\checkmark$ / False)

**Hint:**  $6 = 2 \cdot 3$ , and  $2 \cdot 3$  appears in factorization of the second number.

(f)  $1000|(2^7 \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^{11} \cdot 17^8)$  (True  $\checkmark$ / False)

**Hint:**  $1000 = 2^3 \cdot 5^3$ , and these primes appear enough times in factorization of the second number.

(g)  $6000|(2^{21} \cdot 3^{17} \cdot 5^{89} \cdot 29^{20})$ . (True  $\checkmark$ / False)

**Hint:**  $6000 = 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^3$ , and these primes appear enough times in factorization of the second number.

Learning outcomes:

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```
JavaScript ______
function isPrime(num) {
  for(var i = 2; i < num; i++)
    if(num % i === 0) return false;
  return num > 1;
}

function isPrimeFactorization(x,y) {
  var terms = x.split('*').map( function(t) { return parseInt(t) } );
  return terms.every( isPrime ) &&
    (terms.reduce( function(a,c) { return a*c; }, 1 )) == parseInt(y);
}
```

**Problem 2** Factor the following integers. Enter the primes in increasing order, use \* for multiplication, and do not use exponents. If the number is prime, enter the number itself.

- (a) 15 3\*5
- (b) 12 2 \* 2 \* 3
- (c)  $111 \boxed{3 * 37}$
- (d)  $1234 \boxed{2*617}$
- (e)  $2345 \overline{)5*7*67}$
- (f) 4567 4567
- (g)  $1111111 \overline{3*7*11*13*37}$

**Problem 3** Find the greatest common divisors below:

(a)  $gcd(462, 1463) = \boxed{77}$ 

**Hint:**  $462 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ , and  $1463 = 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$ .

(b)  $gcd(541, 4669) = \boxed{1}$ .

**Hint:** 541 is prime. And  $4669 = 7 \cdot 23 \cdot 29$ .

(c)  $\gcd(10000, 2^5 \cdot 3^{19} \cdot 5^7 \cdot 11^{13}) = \boxed{10000}$ 

**Hint:**  $10000 = 2^5 \cdot 5^5$ .

(d) 
$$gcd(11111, 2^{14} \cdot 7^{21} \cdot 41^5 \cdot 101) = \boxed{41}$$

**Hint:**  $11111 = 41 \cdot 271$ .

(e) 
$$\gcd(437^5, 8993^3) = \boxed{23^5}$$

**Hint:**  $437 = 19 \cdot 23$ , and  $8993 = 17 \cdot 23^2$ .

## **Problem 4** Consider the following:

$$20 \div 8 = 2$$
 remainder 4,

$$28 \div 12 = 2$$
 remainder 4.

Is it correct to say that  $20 \div 8 = 28 \div 12$ ? (Yes/No  $\checkmark$ )

Explain your reasoning.

Free Response: Hint: The answer "2 remainder 4" is not a single number but rather a pair of numbers (a quotient and a remainder) that have different meanings. In particular, the 2 is about different things: groups of 8 versus groups of 12. Calling this pair of numbers "equal" is questionable.

**Problem 5** Give a formula for the nth even number: 2n

**Problem 6** Give a formula for the nth odd number: 2n-1

**Problem 7** Give a formula for the nth multiple of 3: 3n

**Problem 8** Give a formula for the nth multiple of -7.  $\boxed{-7n}$ 

**Problem 9** Give a formula for the nth number whose remainder when divided by 5 is 1.

If the first such number is 1, the formula is 5n-4.

If the first such number is 6, the formula is 5n+1.