

Exercise 1. *Who was Pierre de Fermat and when did he live?*

Exercise 2. *State Fermat's Little Theorem.*

Exercise 3. *Let p be prime and let k be an integer strictly between 0 and p . Prove $\binom{p}{k}$ is divisible by p .*

Exercise 4. *Let p be prime. Prove $2^p - 2$ is divisible by p .*

Exercise 5. *Define the multinomial coefficient $\binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m}$.*

Exercise 6 (5.9.1). *Use the result $2^p = (1+1)^p = 2 +$ terms divisible by p , and its method of proof, to show that*

$$3^p = (2+1)^p = 3 + \text{ terms divisible by } p.$$

Exercise 7 (5.9.2). *Build on the idea of Exercise 5.9.1 to show that $n^p - n$ is divisible by p for any positive integer n .*

Exercise 8 (5.9.3). *Observe the terms divisible by p in the first few rows of Pascal's triangle, computed in the previous section.*