

Exercise 1 (3.3.2). *Show that, for any integers a and b , there are integers m and n such that $\gcd(a, b) = ma + nb$.*

This in turn gives a general way to find integer solutions of linear equations.

Exercise 2 (3.3.3). *Deduce from Exercise 3.3.2 that the equation $ax + by = c$ with integer coefficients a , b , and c has an integer solution x, y if $\gcd(a, b)$ divides c .*

Exercise 3 (3.3.5). *(Solution of linear Diophantine equations) Give a test to decide, for any given integers a , b , c , whether there are integers x, y such that*

$$ax + by = c.$$

Exercise 4 (3.4.3). *Show that*

$$\sqrt{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}}$$

Exercise 3.4.3 implies that $\sqrt{2} + 1$ is the periodic continued fraction

$$2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}}$$

Exercise 5 (3.4.4). *Show that $\sqrt{3} + 1$ also has a periodic continued fraction, and hence derive the continued fraction for $\sqrt{3}$.*