

Assignment #7

Due: Wednesday 08 November 2006, 8:20 a.m.

Hand-In Problems

1. Solve the simultaneous congruences

$$2x \equiv 13 \pmod{59}$$

$$5x \equiv 42 \pmod{34}$$

2. Solve the simultaneous congruences

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$x \equiv 7 \pmod{11}$$

$$x \equiv 17 \pmod{19}$$

3. Solve the following system of equations in \mathbb{Z}_{17} :

$$[5][x] + [4][y] = [5]$$

$$[6][x] + [9][y] = [1]$$

4. Determine all solutions to the congruence $x^{13} + 7x + 5 \equiv 0 \pmod{91}$.
5. If p and q are integers that are not divisible by 3 or 5, prove that $p^4 \equiv q^4 \pmod{15}$.
6. Consider the system of simultaneous congruences

$$x \equiv a \pmod{m}$$

$$x \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

where $\gcd(m, n) = d$.

- (a) By following the technique for solving a system of congruences, prove that if this system has a solution, then $d \mid a - b$.
- (b) By modifying the proof of the Chinese Remainder Theorem, prove that if this system has a solution, then it has a unique solution modulo $\frac{mn}{d} = \text{lcm}(m, n)$.
- (c) Solve the system with $m = 52$, $n = 32$, $a = 7$, and $b = 15$.
7. In a sequence of p zeros and q ones, the i th term, is called a *change point* if $t_i \neq t_{i-1}$, for $i = 2, 3, 4, \dots, p+q$. For example, the sequence 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1 has $p = q = 4$ and five change points t_2, t_4, t_6, t_7, t_8 . Consider all possible sequences of p zeros and q ones, with $1 \leq p \leq q$.
- (a) Determine the minimum possible number of change points. Justify your answer.
- (b) Determine the maximum possible number of change points if $p = q$. Justify your answer.
- (c) Determine the maximum possible number of change points if $p < q$. Justify your answer.

(This problem is not directly related to the course material, but is included to keep your problem solving skills sharp.)

Recommended Problems

1. Text, page 83, #52
2. Text, page 83, #55
3. Text, page 86, #81
4. Text, page 86, #84
5. Text, page 87, #95