DSBA Discrete Mathematics HW6

Kirill Korolev 203-1

30th of October, 2020

1. Suppose that each of the digits 0, 1, and 2 has exactly 100 occurrences in the decimal notation of a certain integer x. No other digit occurs there. Prove there is no such integer y that $x = y^2$.

$$x = \overline{x_{300}x_{299}\dots x_2x_1} \quad x_i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$$

Then if we sum up all the digits of x we get $100 \cdot 0 + 100 \cdot 1 + 100 \cdot 2 = 300 \equiv 0(3) \Rightarrow 3 \mid x$.

Suppose $y = \overline{y_m y_{m-1} \dots y_1 y_0} = 10^m y_m + 10^{m-1} y_{m-1} + \dots + 10 y_1 + y_0 \Rightarrow$

$$y^{2} \equiv (10^{m} y_{m} + 10^{m-1} y_{m-1} + \dots + 10 y_{1} + y_{0})^{2} \equiv$$
$$\equiv (y_{m} + y_{m-1} + \dots + y_{1} + y_{0})^{2} \not\equiv 0(3)$$

Because either $y_i = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ or $(y_m + y_{m-1} + \dots + y_1 + y_0)^2 = 3k$, which is obviously not the case because there is no such integer which gives 3 being squared.

2. Prove that there are infinitely many primes of the form 6k + 5.

Suppose there are finite number of prime numbers of the form 6k + 5. Let $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m)$ would be the set of such primes. Notice that 6k, 6k + 2, 6k + 4 cannot be primes because these numbers would be even. So, only 6k + 1 and 6k + 3 are left except 6k + 5.

Let's choose $N=p_1p_2\dots p_m-1=6(p_1p_2\dots p_m-1)+5=6k+5$. If N is prime then it has to be in P because N=6k+5, but it is not, therefore N is composite.

If the divisors are only of the form 6k + 1, then the product would be also in this form:

$$(6k+1)(6k+1) = 6(6k^2+2k) + 1 = 6k'+1$$

The same holds for divisors 6k + 3:

$$(6k+3)(6k+3) = 6(6k^2+6k) + 9 = 6(6k^2+6k+1) + 3 = 6k'+3$$

And for any combination of those:

$$(6k+3)(6k+1) = 6(6k^2+4k)+3$$

Assuming that there must be at least one divisor $6k + 5 = p_i \in P$ of N. This divisor must be prime because $p_i < N$. Because of the construction of N $p_i \mid p_1 p_2 \dots p_m$. But then $p_i \mid 1 \Rightarrow p_i = 1$ which leads to contradiction.