Multiples:

rule of 2: 36478 is a multiple of 2 because 8 (the last digit) is a multiple of 2 36478=36470+8 and 36470 is a multiple of 2

rule of 3: 264 is a multiple of 3 because 2+6+4 is a multiple of 3 264=2(100)+6(10)+4=2(99)+6(9)+(2+6+4) and 2(99)+6(9) is a multiple of 3

rule of 4: 94524 is a multiple of 4 because 24 (last two digits) is a multiple of 4 94524=94500+24 and 94500 is a multiple of 4

rule of 5: 743665 is a multiple of 5 because 5 (last digit) is a multiple of 5 74365=74360+5 and 74360 is a multiple of 5

rule of 6: 29622 is a multiple of 6 because 29622 is a multiple of 2 and a multiple of 3

rule of 8: 59136 is a multiple of 8 because 136 (last three digits) is a multiple of 8 59136=59000+136 and 59000 is a multiple of 8

rule of 9: 648 is a multiple of 9 because 6+4+8 is a multiple of 9 648=6(100)+4(10)+8=6(99)+4(9)+(6+4+8) and 6(99)+4(9) is a multiple of 9

rule of 10: 89210 is a multiple of 10 because the last digit is 0

rule of 11: 836 is a multiple of 11 because 8-3+6 is a multiple of 11 836=8(100)+3(10)+6=8(99)+3(11)+(8-3+6) and 8(99)+3(11) is a multiple of 11

EXERCISE

1)

Is 36470587624275 a multiple of 3?

2)

Is 47385900738828 a multiple of 8?

3)

Is 49775883661205 a multiple of 11?

4)

Show that every palindrome with an even number of digits (like 637736) is a multiple of 11

5)

Show that any 3-digit-repeater (like 726726) is a multiple of 7 and 11 and 13

6)

If n and x are positive integers, prove the following using the factor theorem:

- a) $x^{n}+1$ is a multiple of x+1 if n is odd
- b) $x^{n}-1$ is a multiple of x+1 if n is even
- c) $x^n 1$ is a multiple of x 1

SOLUTIONS

1)

Yes. Because 3+6+4+7+0+5+8+7+6+2+4+2+7+5=66 a multiple of 3

2)

No. Because 828 is not multiple of 8

3)

No. Because 4-9+7-7+5-8+8-3+6-6+1-2+0-5=-9 not a multiple of 11

4)

$$6-3+7-7+3-6=0$$
 and 0 is a multiple of 11

5)

$$7 \times 11 \times 13 = 1001$$
 and $726726 = 726 \times 1001$

6)

a) if n is odd:

$$f(x)=x^n+1$$
 so $f(-1)=0$ so $(x+1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

b) if n is even:

$$f(x)=x^n-1$$
 so $f(-1)=0$ so $(x+1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$

c)
$$f(x)=x^n-1$$
 so $f(1)=0$ so $(x-1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$