WEEK 6 DISCUSSION THURSDAY WORKSHEET

- (1) Prove that for any integer n, 2 divides n(n + 1).
- (2) Prove or disprove that if a|bc, where a, b, and c are positive integers and $a \neq 0$, then a|b or a|c.
- (3) Prove that if a is a positive integer, then 4 does not divide $a^2 + 2$.
- (4) Suppose that a and b are integers, $a \equiv 11 (mod 19)$, and $b \equiv 3 (mod 19)$. Find the integer c with $0 \le c \le 18$ such that
 - (a) $c \equiv 13a (mod 19)$
 - (b) $c \equiv 8b \pmod{19}$
 - (c) $c \equiv a b \pmod{19}$
- (5) Evaluate these quantities
 - (a) -17mod2
 - (b) -101 mod 13
 - (c) 144mod7
 - (d) 199mod19
- (6) Show that if n is an integer then $n2 \equiv 0$ or $1 \pmod{4}$.
- (7) Prove that if n is an odd positive integer, then $n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$.
- (8) Use problem 5 to show that the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 3443$ has no integer solutions.
- (9) Given a nonzero integer a, find gcd(a, 0) and gcd(a, 1)
- (10) Find:
 - (a) Find gcd(4567, 91837) and lcm(4567, 91837)
 - (b) Find integers x, y such that gcd(4567, 91837) = 4567x + 91837y
 - (c) Solve the congruence $91837x \equiv 1 \pmod{4567}$

Zmin

(1) Prove that for any integer n, 2 divides n(n+1).

Proof. Want to Show: n(n+1) = 0 (mod 2)

1. n=0 (mod 2)

 $n+1 \equiv 0+1 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$

 $\gamma(n+i) \equiv 0.1 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$

2. n=1 (mod 2)

71+1 = 1+1 = 2 = 0 (mod 2)

Therefore, $n = 0 \pmod{2}$

Hence 2/ ncuti).

x,y e ZE

7, y their mad N

7x+y = 7x+y mod N

7. y = 7.y mod N

(2) Prove or disprove that if a|bc, where a, b, and c are positive integers and $a \neq 0$, then a|b or a|c.

D Q=4, b=2, C=2, b·c=4 albe, but ofb, ofc.

I When 90 is a prime number, then the statement is true.

 $b = p_1^{n_1} \cdots p_s^{n_s} \qquad c = q_1^{m_1} \cdots q_s^{m_t}$ It & bc, &= p: or q; for some i,j.

7 a=4, b=2 x 4567 c=2 x 4567 a=6, a=c albe but atb, atc.

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$$a \equiv 11 \pmod{19}$$
, and $b \equiv 3 \pmod{19}$. Find the integer c with $0 \le c \le 18$ such that

(a) $c \equiv 13a \pmod{19}$

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$$(b) c \equiv 8b \pmod{19}$$

$$(c) c \equiv a - b \pmod{19}$$

$$(a) c \equiv 13\alpha \equiv 13 \cdot 11 \equiv 143 \equiv 10 \pmod{19}$$

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$$143 = 19 \times 7 + 10$$

(a)
$$C = 13\alpha = 13 \cdot 11 = 143 = 10 \text{ mod } 19$$

$$= 19 \times 7 + 10 = 0 \times 7 + 10 = 10 \text{ mod } 19$$
Therefore, $C = 10$

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Therefore, $C = (0)$
(b) $C = 8b \text{ (mod } 19)$

$$b = 3 \text{ (mod } 19)$$

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(b) $c = 8b \text{ (mod } 19)$
 $b = 3 \text{ (mod } 19)$

C= 8b= 8x3 = 24 (mod 19)

= 19+5 = 5 (mod 19)

[heuefore. C=5.

(c)
$$C = a - b$$
 (mod 19) $a = 11, b = 3 \pmod{19}$

$$= 11 - 3 = 8 \pmod{19}$$
Therefore, $c = 8$.

Discussion Activity: Given that 5x=6 (mod 8), find x. Key point: 5 is invertible mud 8 5x5=1 [mod 8] 54030 らないきく 5-1=5 cmod 8) 「メ2ミン 54327 ライチョル 5×5=25=1+8×3=1

$$5x = 6 \pmod{8}$$
 30 = 8x3+6

$$5 \times 5 \times 3 = 5 \times 6 \pmod{8}$$

$$= 6 \pmod{8}$$

$$= 1 \times \chi = \chi$$
 $\chi = 6 \pmod{t}$

$$\frac{\times \chi = \chi}{\chi} = 0 \quad \text{(mod t)}$$

$$5x = 6$$

$$x = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 \text{ mod } 8$$

$$x = 6/5 = 6.5^{-1} = 6*5 = 30 = 6 \text{ Imad } 8/$$

(40)

Find:

- (a) Find gcd(4567, 91837) and lcm(4567, 91837)
- (b) Find integers x, y such that gcd(4567, 91837) = 4567x + 91837y
- (c) Solve the congruence $91837x \equiv 1 \pmod{4567}$

$$497 = 91837 - 4567 \times 20$$

$$94 = 4567 - 497 \times 9$$

$$27 = 497 - 94 \times 5$$

$$13 = 94 - 27 \times 3$$

$$1 = 27 - 13 \times 2$$

$$1 = 27 - 13 \times 2$$

$$= 27 - (94 - 27 \times 3) \times 2$$

$$= 27 \times 7 - 94 \times 2$$

$$= 497 \times 7 - 94 \times 37$$

$$= 497 \times 340 - 4567 \times 37$$

= 91837x340-4567x683/

4567 | 91837 497 | 4567 94 | 4497 | 4478 476 27