

1. (14 pts) Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKHKD8bRAro> and answer the following questions using full sentences.

- (a) Who might we attribute the twin prime conjecture to?
- (b) What's the first finite bound for prime gaps?
- (c) What was this value improved to using the Polymath project?
- (d) Describe the comparison between Maynard's approach and Zhang's.
- (e) What was the current state of the art as stated in the video?
- (f) How does Maynard answer the question about randomness and "hand waving" that appears in his proof?
- (g) What motivates Maynard to study the twin prime conjecture?

2. (6 pts) The sum of three cubes problem is among the problems that remains quite intriguing to computational number theorists. Read this article from Quanta Magazine: <https://www.quantamagazine.org/why-the-sum-of-three-cubes-is-a-hard-math-problem-20191105/>.

(a) How many known ways are there to write 3 as the sum of 3 cubes?

(b) How does the sum of three squares problem differ from the sum of three cubes problem?

(c) What are three different ways to attack the sum of three cubes problem? Which is best, computationally?

3. (6 pts) Brocard's Problem asks us to find integers m and n such that $n! + 1 = m^2$.

(a) Verify that $n = 4, 5, 7$ produce solutions to Brocard's problem.

(b) Berndt and Galway in their paper *On the Brocard–Ramanujan Diophantine Equation $n! + 1 = m^2$* , <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1009873805276>, verify that these are the only solutions up to 10^9 . This is a rather short paper. Take some time to read it over and list down here the mathematical terms you don't know but would like to learn more about. Do your best to look two of the terms up. If you can find what they mean, write it down. If you're having a hard time understanding them, don't be afraid to be honest and say that.

4. (14 pts) The Golden Ratio can be expressed by the continued fraction

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\ddots}}}}$$

Let's explore continued fractions briefly.

- (a) Before getting to the infinite, let's start with the finite. Write the following as a traditional fraction with a single integer in the numerator and denominator.

$$4 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6 + \frac{1}{7}}}$$

- (b) An infinite continued fraction is actually computed by taking a limit of the sequence of finite fractions. Complete the following table

n	Continued Fraction	Simplified Fraction
0	1	1
1	$1 + \frac{1}{1}$	
2	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}}$	
3	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}}}$	
4	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}}}}$	
5	$1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1}}}}}$	

- (c) Do you notice the pattern? Explain.

5. (a) (15 pts) In the first part of the letter <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377042704001906>, we see the following equalities,

$$n(n+2) = n\sqrt{1 + (n+1)(n+3)} \quad \text{and} \quad n(n+3) = n\sqrt{(n+5) + (n+1)(n+4)}.$$

Expand and simplify the radical to verify these facts.

- (b) Find a similar statement for $n(n+4)$ (or, for $n(n+k)$ in general), that is determine what should go in the blank here:

$$n(n+4) = \sqrt{\quad} + (n+1)(n+5).$$

- (c) Following the first of the equalities, the author lets $f(n)$ be the function such that $f(n) = n(n+2)$, then using the fact that $f(n+1) = (n+1)(n+3)$ substitutes this into the equation:

$$f(n) = n(n+2) = n\sqrt{1 + (n+1)(n+3)} = n\sqrt{1 + f(n+1)} = \dots$$

Continue this process as written in the letter to verify you understand the components.

(d) Repeat this process for your equality in part (b), to explore $n(n + 4)$.

(e) What does your solution to part (d) say about the case $n = 1$?