Number Theory

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Contents

1 Congruences

Theorem 1 (Divisor Sum). *For any natural number n,*

$$\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n,$$

where $\varphi(d)$ is the Euler Totient function.

Proof. Consider the set $A(d) = \{k : (k, n) = d\}$. For each k, define l s.t. $k = dl$. Then it's easy to see that $(l, \frac{n}{d}) = 1$. In fact, there is a one-to-one correspondence between k and l, so that $|A(d)| = |\{k\}| = |\{l\}|$. Now the l's are numbers less than $\frac{n}{d}$ and coprime with it, so $|A(d)| = \varphi(\frac{n}{d})$.

Next, note that the sets $A(d)$ for distinct $d|n$ are disjoint and their union is $1, \ldots, n$. Therefore

$$n = \sum_{d|n} |A(d)| = \sum_{d|n} \varphi\left(\frac{n}{d}\right).$$

Finally

$$n = \sum_{d|n} \varphi\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d),$$

since the divisors $\frac{n}{d}$ in the first sum are the same as the divisors d in the second sum. ■

Proposition 2 (NZM Ex. 2.1.15.). *Find integers $a_1, \ldots, a_5$ s.t. every integer x satisfies at least one of the congruences*

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv a_1 \bmod 2 \\ x &\equiv a_2 \bmod 3 \\ x &\equiv a_3 \bmod 4 \\ x &\equiv a_4 \bmod 6 \\ x &\equiv a_5 \bmod 12. \end{aligned} \tag{$*$}$$

Solution. Consider the remainder classes mod 3:

$$\begin{gathered} 3n \\ 3n+1 \\ 3n+2. \end{gathered}$$

Substitute $2k$ and $2k+1$ for n, and take their remainders mod 2, 3, and 6:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot 2k &\equiv 0 \bmod 2 \\ 3(2k+1) = 6k+3 &\equiv 0 \bmod 3 \\ 3 \cdot 2k+1 = 6k+1 &\equiv 1 \bmod 6 \\ 3(2k+1)+1 = 6k+4 &\equiv 0 \bmod 2 \\ 3 \cdot 2k+2 &\equiv 0 \bmod 2 \\ 3(2k+1)+2 = 6k+5 &\equiv 5 \bmod 6. \end{aligned}$$

We've now covered every integer with mods 2, 3, and 6; if we can somehow write integers 5 mod 6 as either

$a_3 \bmod 4$ or $a_5 \bmod 12$, then we will have expressed every integer in the form $(*)$. Let's do that:

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \cdot 2k + 5 = 12k + 5 = 4(3k+1) + 1 &\equiv 1 \bmod 4 \\ 6(2k+1) + 5 = 12k + 11 &\equiv 11 \bmod 12. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore every integer x satisfies at least one of

$$\begin{aligned} x &\equiv 0 \bmod 2 \\ x &\equiv 0 \bmod 3 \\ x &\equiv 1 \bmod 4 \\ x &\equiv 1 \bmod 6 \\ x &\equiv 11 \bmod 12. \end{aligned}$$

■

Theorem 3 (NZM 2.9). *If $(a, m) = 1$, then there is an x s.t. $ax \equiv 1 \bmod m$. Any two such x are congruent mod m. If $(a, m) > 1$, then there is no such x.*

In other words, if a and m are relatively prime, then a has an inverse mod m.

Theorem 4 (Wilson's Theorem)**.** *If p is prime, then* $p - 1 \equiv -1 \bmod p$.

Proposition 5 (NZM Ex. 2.1.34. Wilson's Theorem revisited)**.** *An integer $p > 1$ is prime iff $p|(p-1)!+1$.*

Proof. Suppose p is prime. By Wilson's Theorem,

$$p - 1 \equiv -1 \bmod p. \tag{WT}$$

We want to show that

$$(p-1)! \equiv -1 \bmod p$$
$$(p-1)\underbrace{(p-2)(p-3)\cdots 1}_{G} \equiv -1. \tag{WT2}$$

Since p is prime, by NZM 2.9, every factor in G has an inverse mod p in G, so they cancel each other out.

Therefore we can go back and forth between WT and $WT2$.

Conversely, suppose that $p|(p-1)!+1$ and $p = aq$ is composite. Then

$$(p-1)!+1 = aqk$$

for some k. Now note that a divides the RHS, and also the first term on the LHS, therefore it must divide the 1 on the LHS, which is impossible since $a \neq 1$. ∎