

Homework 1

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(3)

Show that the number $20888 \dots 821$ is always composite.

$$20821 = 47 \cdot 443$$

$$208821 = 47 \cdot 3 \cdot 1481$$

$$2088821 = 47 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 907$$

$$20888821 = 47 \cdot 444443$$

It seems like 47 is a prime factor of all numbers of this form, so let's try long division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 444 \dots 443 \\ 47 \overline{) 20888 \dots 821} \\ \underline{188} \\ 208 \\ \underline{188} \\ 208 \\ \underline{188} \\ 208 \\ \dots \\ 208 \\ \underline{188} \\ 202 \\ \underline{188} \\ 141 \\ \underline{141} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Clearly, 47 will always divide this number without a remainder, so it must be composite.

(5)

How many digits does $2^{2^{2^2}}$ have when written in base 10?

$$2^{2^{2^{2^2}}} = 2^{2^{2^4}} = 2^{2^{16}} = 2^{65536}$$

$$\log(2^{65536}) = 65536 \log 2 = 65536 \cdot 0.30103 = 19728.302 \Rightarrow 19729$$

(7)

What is more precise: knowing 7 decimals of π in base 10 or knowing 8 decimals in base 7?

Well, 7 decimals in base 10 gives us a precision of $\frac{1}{10^7} = \frac{1}{10,000,000}$. 8 decimals in base 7 gives a precision of $\frac{1}{7^8} = \frac{1}{5,764,801}$. We clearly get more precise with 7 decimals in base 10, in fact, nearly twice as precise.

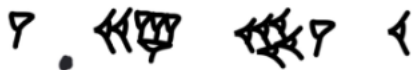
(8)

Write 3.06015625 in base 20.

$$\begin{aligned}
3.06015625 &= 3_{(20)} + \frac{1.203125}{20} \\
&= 3.1_{(20)} + \frac{4.0625}{20^2} \\
&= 3.14_{(20)} + \frac{1.25}{20^3} \\
&= 3.141_{(20)} + \frac{5}{20^4} \\
&= 3.1415_{(20)}
\end{aligned}$$

(9)

What is the following cuneiform (base 60) number approximating?



$$\begin{aligned}
1 \cdot 60^0 + \frac{24}{60} + \frac{51}{60^2} + \frac{10}{60^3} &= 1 + \frac{24}{60} + \frac{51}{60^2} + \frac{10}{60^3} \\
&= 1 + 0.4 + \frac{51}{60^2} + \frac{10}{60^3} \\
&= 1 + 0.4 + 0.0141\bar{6} + \frac{10}{60^3} \\
&= 1.4141\bar{6} + 0.0000462963 \\
&= 1.4142129629\bar{6}
\end{aligned}$$

It becomes apparent after converting to base ten that this number is approximating $\sqrt{2}$.