

# Number Theory 3: Modular Arithmetic

---

Erzhuo Wang

July 20, 2024

Youth STEM Academy

# Modulus(同余)

## Definition

Let  $n$  be a natural number. Two integers  $a$  and  $b$  are said to be equal modulo  $n$ (模  $n$  同余) if and only if  $n$  divides  $a - b$ . We write

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

## Example

For example,  $7 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ , and  $11 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ .  $2016 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$ .

### Proposition

For any positive integer  $n$ , if  $a \equiv b(\text{mod } n)$  and  $c \equiv d(\text{mod } n)$ , then

$$a \pm c \equiv b \pm d(\text{mod } n)$$

$$ac \equiv bd \pmod{n}$$

$$a^k \equiv b^k(\text{mod } n), \text{ for any positive integer } k$$

### Proposition

If  $am \equiv bm(\text{mod } n)$  and  $\gcd(m, n) = 1$ , then  $a \equiv b(\text{mod } n)$ .

## Theorem

For any integer  $n$ ,  $n^2 \bmod 3$  or 4 can only be 0 or 1 .

For any integer  $n$ ,  $n^2 \bmod 8$  can only be 0 or 1 or 4 .

*Proof:*

$$(4k+1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, (4k+2)^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$

$$(4k+3)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, (4k)^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$

$$(1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, (2)^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{8}, (3)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, (4)^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$$

$$(5)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, (6)^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{8}, (7)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, (0)^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$$

# Rational roots of polynomial equation(有理根的判定)

## Lemma

$p$  is a prime,  $a, b$  are integers,  $p|ab$ , then either  $p|a$  or  $p|b$ .

## Theorem

If  $a_n, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0$  are integers, and if  $p$  and  $q$  are relatively prime integers where  $p/q$  is a solution of

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0,$$

then,  $p \mid a_0$  and  $q \mid a_n$ .

# Divisibility Rules

If  $n$  is a natural number with  $m + 1$  digits  $a_m, a_{m-1}, a_{m-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0$ , then  
$$n = a_m \times 10^m + a_{m-1} \times 10^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 \times 10 + a_0,$$

- $2|n$  if and only if  $2 \mid a_0$ .
- $3|n$  if and only if  $3 \mid (a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_m)$ .
- $5|n$  if and only if  $5 \mid a_0$ .
- $9|n$  if and only if  $9 \mid (a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_m)$ .
- $11|n$  if and only if  $11 \mid (a_0 - a_1 + a_2 - \dots + (-1)^m a_m)$ .

# base-ten representation of $19!$

## Question (难)

$19! = 1216T510040M832H00$ , 则  $T + M + H =$

# Exercise

- If  $2^{100} = 5m + k$ , where  $k$  and  $m$  are integers and  $0 \leq k \leq 4$ , then  $k$  is  
 $2^{100}$  除以 5 的余数是多少?
- What is the units digit of  $3^{2013}$  ?  
 $3^{2013}$  的个位数是多少?
- Consider the sequence  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 13, \dots$ , where each term  $a_n$  is obtained from the previous term  $a_{n-1}$  by appending the  $n^{\text{th}}$  odd number. So  $a_3 = 135, a_4 = 1357$ . Find the number  $m$  so that  $a_m$  is the  $30^{\text{th}}$  multiple of 9 in the sequence.



# Exercise

- Consider the sum  $1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2012^2$ . What is its last digit?  
 $1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2012^2$  个位数是多少?
- Consider the 2700 digit number  $N = 100101102 \dots 999$  obtained by listing all the three digit numbers in order. What is the remainder when  $N$  is divided by 11 ?  
 $N = 100101102 \dots 999$  除以 11 的余数是多少?

# Homework

## Question (AMC 8, 2020-19)

A number is called flippy if its digits alternate between two distinct digits. For example, 2020 and 37373 are flippy, but 3883 and 123123 are not. How many five-digit flippy numbers are divisible by 15?

如果一个数的各位数在两个不同的数字之间交替, 那么这个数就被称为翻转数. 例如, 2020 和 37373 是翻转数, 而 3883 和 123123 不是翻转的. 有多少个五位翻转数能被 15 整除?

## Question

What is the tens digit of  $2015^{2016} - 2017$ ?

$2015^{2016} - 2017$  的十位数是什么?