



**EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA**

**THIRD EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE - 2013/2014**

**SECOND SEMESTER (October, 2017)**

**PM 309 - NUMBER THEORY**

**(SPECIAL REPEAT)**

Answer all questions

Time : Two hours

1. (a) i. Show that the linear Diophantine equation  $ax + by = c$  has a solution if and only if  $d|c$ , where  $d = \gcd(a, b)$ .

Let  $x_0, y_0$  be any particular solution of this equation then show that all the other solutions are given by  $x = x_0 + \frac{b}{d}t$ ,  $y = y_0 - \frac{a}{d}t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- ii. Write 100 as the sum two summands one of which is divisible by 7 and the other by 11.

- (b) Let  $a$  and  $n$  be positive integers with  $a > 1$ . Prove that, if  $a^n + 1$  is prime, then  $a$  is even and  $n$  is a power of 2.

2. (a) Let  $a, b, a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove the following:

i. if  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  then  $a^k \equiv b^k \pmod{m}$ ;

ii. if  $a_i \equiv b_i \pmod{m} \forall i$  then  $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \equiv \sum_{i=1}^k b_i \pmod{m}$ .

- (b) i. If  $P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i x^i$  is a polynomial, where  $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  then prove that  $P(a) \equiv P(b) \pmod{m}$ .

- ii. Prove that any palindrome with even number of digits is divisible by 11.

(c) Solve the following simultaneous system of linear congruences:

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$$

$$x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}.$$

3. (a) State the Euler's theorem.

Hence, prove the Fermat's little theorem: if  $p$  is a prime then  $n^p \equiv n \pmod{p}$  for any integer  $n$ .

(b) i. Find the remainder when  $2^{20} + 3^{30} + 4^{40} + 5^{50} + 6^{60}$  is divided by 7.

ii. Solve the congruence  $x^{103} \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$ .

4. (a) Define the following:

i. pseudoprime;

ii. Carmichael number;

iii. primitive root.

(b) If  $n = q_1 q_2 \dots q_k$ , where  $q_j$ 's are distinct prime such that  $(q_j - 1) | (n - 1)$  for all  $j$  then prove that  $n$  is a Carmichael number.

(c) Show that 6601 is a Carmichael number using:

i. the definition;

ii. the above part (b).

(d) Find all primitive roots modulo 8.