

B.Sc. (Part-II) Semester-III Examination
MATHEMATICS
(Elementary Number Theory)
Paper—VI

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 60

- Note** :— (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory and attempt it once only.
 (2) Attempt **ONE** question from each unit.

1. Choose the correct alternative :—

- (1) Two integers a and b that are not both zero are relatively prime whenever _____.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| (a) $[a, b] = 1$ | (b) $(a, b) = 1$ | |
| (c) $(a, b) = d, d > 1$ | (d) None of these | 1 |
- (2) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(n, n + 1) =$ _____.
- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|
| (a) 1 | (b) n | |
| (c) $n + 1$ | (d) $n(n + 1)$ | 1 |
- (3) A linear Diophantine equation $12x + 8y = 199$ has _____.
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) unique solution | (b) infinitely many solutions | |
| (c) no solution | (d) None of these | 1 |
- (4) Any two distinct Fermat numbers are _____.
- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| (a) Composite | (b) Relatively prime | |
| (c) Prime numbers | (d) None of these | 1 |
- (5) The non negative residue modulo 7 of 17 is _____.
- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| (a) 0 | (b) 1 | |
| (c) 2 | (d) 3 | 1 |
- (6) The inverse of 2 modulo 5 is _____.
- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| (a) 3 | (b) 2 | |
| (c) 5 | (d) 1 | 1 |
- (7) For any prime p , $\tau(p) =$ _____.
- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| (a) 0 | (b) 1 | |
| (c) 2 | (d) None of these | 1 |
- (8) If n is divisible by a power of prime higher than one, then $\mu(n) =$ _____.
- | | | |
|---------|-------------|---|
| (a) 0 | (b) 1 | |
| (c) n | (d) $n + 1$ | 1 |
- (9) The order of 3 modulo 5 is _____.
- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| (a) 1 | (b) 2 | |
| (c) 3 | (d) 4 | 1 |

(10) A quadratic residue of 7 is _____.

- (a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6

1

UNIT—I

2. (a) Let $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ be fractions in lowest terms so that $(a, b) = (c, d) = 1$. Prove that if their sum is an integer, then $|b| = |d|$. 4
 (b) Find the gcd of 275 and -200 and express it in the form $xa + yb$. 4
 (c) If $(a, b) = d$, then show that $\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = 1$. 2
3. (p) Prove that a common multiple of any two non zero integers a and b is a multiple of the lcm $[a, b]$. 4
 (q) If $(a, 4) = 2$ and $(b, 4) = 2$, then prove that $(a + b, 4) = 4$. 4
 (r) Prove the $(a, a + 2) = 1$ or 2 for every integer a . 2

UNIT—II

4. (a) If P is a prime and $P \mid a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$, then prove that P divides at least one factor a_i of the product i.e. $P \mid a_i$ for some i , where $1 \leq i \leq n$. 5
 (b) Find the gcd and lcm of $a = 18900$ and $b = 17160$ by writing each of the numbers a and b in prime factorization canonical form. 5
5. (p) Define Fermat number. Prove that the Fermat number F_5 is divisible by 641 and hence is composite. 1+4
 (q) Find the solution of the linear Diophantine equation $5x + 3y = 52$. 5

UNIT—III

6. (a) Prove that congruence modulo m is an equivalence relation. 6
 (b) Solve the linear congruence
 $15x \equiv 10 \pmod{25}$. 4
7. (p) Solve the system of three congruences
 $x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, $x \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $x \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$. 6
 (q) If a, b, c and m are integers with $m > 0$ such that $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$, then prove that :
 (i) $(a - c) \equiv (b - c) \pmod{m}$ 2
 (ii) $ac \equiv bc \pmod{m}$. 2

UNIT—IV

8. (a) Define Euler ϕ -function. Prove that if P is a prime and k a positive integer, then
 $\phi(P^k) = P^k - 1(P - 1)$.
 Evaluate $\phi(3^4)$. 1+3+1

(b) If m is a positive integer and a is an integer with $(a, m) = 1$, then prove that

$$a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}. \quad 3$$

(c) Prove that, for any prime P ,

$$\sigma(P!) = (P + 1) \sigma((P - 1)!). \quad 2$$

9. (p) State Mobius inversion formula.

Prove that if F is a multiplicative function and $F(n) = \sum_{d/n} f(d)$, then f is also multiplicative.

1+4

(q) Let $n = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_r^{a_r}$ be the prime factorization of the integer $n > 1$. If f is multiplicative function, prove that

$$\sum_{d/n} \mu(d)f(d) = (1 - f(p_1))(1 - f(p_2)) \dots (1 - f(p_r)). \quad 5$$

UNIT—V

10. (a) If P is an odd prime number, then prove that P^n has a primitive root for all positive integer n . 5

(b) Define the order of a modulo m . Given that a has order 3 modulo P , where P is an odd prime, show that $a + 1$ must have order 6 modulo P . 1+4

11. (p) Prove that the quadratic residues of odd prime P are congruent modulo P to the integers

$$1^2, 2^2, \dots, \left(\frac{P-1}{2}\right)^2. \quad 5$$

(q) Solve the quadratic congruence

$$5x^2 - 6x + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{13}. \quad 5$$

