

## U.G. 6th Semester Examination - 2022

## MATHEMATICS

[HONOURS]

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)

Course Code : MATH-H-DSE-T-03B

(Number Theory)

Full Marks : 60

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**The symbols and notations have their usual meanings.*

1. Answer any **ten** questions:  $2 \times 10 = 20$
- a) Show that the cube of any integer is of the form  $7k$  or  $7k \pm 1$ .
- b) Prove that no integer in the following sequence is a perfect square:  
11, 111, 1111, 11111, ...
- c) Prove that if  $a$  and  $b$  are both odd integer then  $16|a^4 + b^4 - 2$ .
- d) Show that for a positive integer  $n$  and any integer  $a$ ,  $\gcd(a, a + n)$  divides  $n$ .

- e) Assuming that  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ , prove  $\gcd(a + b, a^2 + b^2) = 1$  or  $2$ .
- f) Divide 100 into two summands such that one is divisible by 7 and other by 11.
- g) Find all prime numbers that divide  $50!$ .
- h) Prove that the only prime of the form  $n^3 - 1$  is 7.
- i) Prove that if  $n > 2$ , then there exists a prime  $p$  satisfying  $n < p < n!$ .
- j) What is the remainder when  $1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + 99^5 + 100^5$  is divided by 4?
- k) Prove that  $111^{333} + 333^{111}$  is divisible by 7.
- l) Find all solutions of the linear congruence  $3x - 7y \equiv 11 \pmod{13}$ .
- m) Establish the congruence  $2222^{5555} + 5555^{2222} \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$ .
- n) If  $p$  is a prime and  $k > 1$ , show that  $\varphi(\varphi(p^k)) = p^{k-2} \varphi((p-1)^2)$ .
- o) Show that if  $n$  is product of twin primes,  $n = p(p+2)$ , then  $\varphi(n)\sigma(n) = (n+1)(n-3)$ .

[Turn Over]

2. Answer any **four** questions: 5×4=20
- a) Find integers  $x, y, z$  satisfying  
 $\gcd(198, 288, 512) = 198x + 288y + 512z.$
- b) If  $n > 1$  is an integer not of the form  $6k+3$ , prove that  $n^2 + 2^n$  is composite.
- c) For  $n > 3$ , show that the integers  $n, n+2, n+4$  can not all be prime.
- d) Establish that the sequence  $(n+1)! - 2, (n+1)! - 3, \dots, (n+1)! - (n+1)$ , produces  $n$  consecutive composite integer for  $n > 2$ .
- e) Find all values of  $n \geq 1$  for which  $n! + (n+1)! + (n+2)!$  is perfect square.
- f) Assuming that 495 divides  $273x49y5$ , obtain the digits  $x$  and  $y$ .

3. Answer any **two** questions: 10×2=20
- a) i) If  $a$  is an arbitrary integer then show that  $6|a(a^2 + 11)$  and  $360|a^2(a^2 - 1)(a^2 - 4).$   
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- ii) Establish that if  $a$  is an odd integer then for  $n \geq 1, a^{2^n} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{n+2}}.$  6
- b) i) Find the value of  $n \geq 1$  for which  $1! + 2! + \dots + n!$  is a perfect square. 4

ii) If  $p$  and  $q$  are distinct primes, prove that  $p^{q-1} + q^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{pq}.$  6

c) i) Establish that for any positive integer  $n, \frac{\sigma(n!)}{n} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}.$  5

ii) For any two positive integers  $m$  and  $n$ , where  $d = \gcd(m, n)$ , prove that  $\varphi(m)\varphi(n) = \varphi(mn) \frac{\varphi(d)}{d}.$

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