

Section 04: Number Theory

1. GCD

- (a) Calculate $\gcd(100, 50)$.

- (b) Calculate $\gcd(17, 31)$.

- (c) Calculate $\gcd(9,6)$

- (d) Calculate $\gcd(18,14)$

- (e) Calculate $\gcd(80,44)$

- (f) Calculate $\gcd(77,43)$

- (g) Find the multiplicative inverse of 6 (mod 7).

- (h) Does 49 have an multiplicative inverse (mod 7)?

2. Modular Computation

- (a) Circle the statements below that are true.
Recall that for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z} : a|b$ iff $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}(b = ka)$.
 - (a) $1|3$
 - (b) $3|1$
 - (c) $2|2018$
 - (d) $-2|12$
 - (e) $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4|1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$

(b) Circle the statements below that are true.

Recall for $a, b, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m > 0$: $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ iff $m \mid (a - b)$

(a) $-3 \equiv 3 \pmod{3}$

(b) $0 \equiv 9000 \pmod{9}$

(c) $44 \equiv 13 \pmod{7}$

(d) $-58 \equiv 707 \pmod{5}$

(e) $58 \equiv 707 \pmod{5}$

3. Divisibility Proof

Prove that if $a \mid b$ and $b \mid a$, where a and b are integers, then $a = b$ or $a = -b$.

4. Another Divisibility Proof

Prove that if $n \mid m$, and n and m are integers greater than 1, and if $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$, where a and b are integers, then $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$.

5. Modular Proof

Prove from the definitions that for integers a, b, c, d and positive integer m , if $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ and $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$, then $a - c \equiv b - d \pmod{m}$

6. A Prime Example

Let p be an integer such that $p > 3$. Prove that if p is prime, either $p \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$ or $p \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$.

Hint: Prove by contrapositive. Within your contrapositive proof, you may wish to include cases.

7. Extended Euclidean Algorithm Application: Multiplicative Inverse

Note: You are not responsible for knowing how to run the Extended Euclidean Algorithm. You are responsible for knowing what it is used for.

(a) Find the multiplicative inverse y of 7 mod 33. That is, find y such that $7y \equiv 1 \pmod{33}$. You should use the extended Euclidean Algorithm. Your answer should be in the range $0 \leq y < 33$.

(b) Now, solve $7z \equiv 2 \pmod{33}$ for all of its integer solutions z .