

## Vertiefung Elementare Zahlentheorie

### WS 2010/2011, Wiederholungsblatt 1

Die folgenden Aufgaben sollen nur zur Selbstkontrolle dienen; Lösungen müssen nicht abgegeben werden.

**Aufgabe 1.** Use the Euclidean Algorithm to calculate  $\gcd(a, b)$  and to determine a linear representation  $\gcd(a, b) = xa + yb$  for

$$(a, b) = (7469, 2464), (2689, 4001), (2947, 3997).$$

**Aufgabe 2.** Determine all integer solutions  $(x, y)$  of the following linear equations:

- (a)  $243x + 198y = 9$ ;
- (b)  $71x - 50y = 1$ ;
- (c)  $43x + 64y = 2$ .

**Aufgabe 3.** State the Fundamental Theorem of Elementary Number Theory.

**Aufgabe 4.** Let  $p$  be a prime. Why does  $p \mid ab \implies p \mid a$  or  $p \mid b$  hold?

**Aufgabe 5.** Determine the prime factor decomposition of 594 and of 2550.

**Aufgabe 6.** (a) Show for  $m \geq 1$  and  $l \geq 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}x^m - 1 &= (x - 1)(x^{m-1} + x^{m-2} + \dots + x + 1), \\y^{lm} - 1 &= (y^l - 1)(y^{l(m-1)} + y^{l(m-2)} + \dots + y^l + 1).\end{aligned}$$

(b) Conclude: If  $2^n - 1$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) is prime, then  $n$  is prime.

**Aufgabe 7.** (a) Show for  $m$  odd  $\geq 1$  and  $l \geq 1$ :

$$\begin{aligned}x^m + 1 &= (x + 1)(x^{m-1} - x^{m-2} + \dots - x + 1), \\y^{lm} + 1 &= (y^l + 1)(y^{l(m-1)} - y^{l(m-2)} + \dots - y^l + 1).\end{aligned}$$

(b) Conclude: If  $2^N + 1$  ( $N \geq 1$ ) is prime, then  $N$  is a power of 2.

**Aufgabe 8.** Determine all solutions of the following linear congruences:

- (a)  $20x \equiv 4 \pmod{31}$ ;
- (b)  $20x \equiv 4 \pmod{32}$ ;
- (c)  $20x \equiv 5 \pmod{32}$ .

**Aufgabe 9.** Determine all solutions of the following systems of linear congruences:

- (a)  $x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ ,  $x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ ,  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{2}$ ;
- (b)  $x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ ,  $x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ ,  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$ .

**Aufgabe 10.** State Fermat's theorem.

**Aufgabe 11.** (a) Determine the remainders of  $1000^{1000}$ ,  $1001^{1001}$ ,  $1002^{1002}$  and  $1003^{1003}$  when divided by 11.

(b) Determine the last digit in the decimal representation of  $987^{6543}$ ,  $876^{5432}$  and  $765^{4321}$ .

**Aufgabe 12.** State Wilson's theorem.

**Aufgabe 13.** Show for every prime  $p \neq 2$ :

$$((p-1)/2)!^2 \equiv (-1)^{(p+1)/2} \pmod{p}.$$

**Aufgabe 14.** Give the definition of Euler's  $\phi$ -function.

**Aufgabe 15.** Calculate the following values of Euler's  $\phi$ -function:

- (a)  $\phi(m)$ ,  $1 \leq m \leq 30$ ;
- (b)  $\phi(594)$ ,  $\phi(2550)$ .

**Aufgabe 16.** Determine all  $m \geq 1$  such that  $\phi(m) = 4$ , resp.  $\phi(m) = 6$  resp.  $\phi(m) = 8$ .

**Aufgabe 17.** State Euler's theorem.

**Aufgabe 18.** Give the definition a primitive root modulo a prime.

**Aufgabe 19.** (a) Find the smallest primitive root  $> 0$  modulo 17.

(b) Describe all primitive roots modulo 17.

**Aufgabe 20.** (a) Construct an index table for the primitive root found in exercise 19(a).

(b) Use the index table from (a) to determine all solutions of the following congruences:

$$x^3 \equiv 6 \pmod{17}; \quad x^4 \equiv 6 \pmod{17}; \quad x^5 \equiv 6 \pmod{17}.$$

**Aufgabe 21.** Determine all solutions of the following quadratic congruence for  $p = 3, 5, 7, 11$ :

$$2x^2 + 3x + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

**Aufgabe 22.** Determine for  $p = 17$  and for  $p = 19$  all integers  $a$  with  $1 \leq a \leq p - 1$  that are quadratic residues modulo  $p$ .

**Aufgabe 23.** Show that for any odd prime  $p$  there are exactly  $(p - 1)/2$  quadratic nonresidues.

**Aufgabe 24.** Give the definition of the Legendre symbol.

**Aufgabe 25.** State the Euler criterion.

**Aufgabe 26.** State the quadratic reciprocity law.

**Aufgabe 27.** State the two supplementary theorems of the quadratic reciprocity law.

**Aufgabe 28.** Does the congruence  $x^2 \equiv 150 \pmod{1009}$  have a solution?

**Aufgabe 29.** Calculate the following Legendre symbols:

$$\left(\frac{37}{73}\right), \left(\frac{38}{73}\right), \left(\frac{39}{73}\right), \left(\frac{40}{73}\right).$$

**Aufgabe 30.** Determine all primes  $p \neq 3$  such that  $-3$  is a quadratic residue modulo  $p$ .

Schöne Ferien und alles Gute für 2011!