

Number Theory
MAS4203

Home-A

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Touch: 2Jul2018

Hello. Essays violate the CHECKLIST at *Grade Peril!*
Exam is due by **4:30PM, Tuesday, 07Feb2006.**

A1: Show no work.

a $\varphi(121000) =$ _____
Express your answer a product $p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdot \dots$ of primes to positive powers, with $p_1 < p_2 < \dots$

b Easily, $\varphi(25) =$ _____ . Consequently, $27^{2006} \equiv_{25} \in [0..25)$. [Hint: Fermat, Euler, working mod 25.]

c Let $G := \text{Gcd}(70, 42, 30)$ and $H := \text{Gcd}(105, 70, 42, 30)$. So $G =$ _____ and $H =$ _____. Use the LBolt Alg twice to find three integers with _____ $\cdot 70 +$ _____ $\cdot 42 +$ _____ $\cdot 30 = G$. Now find four integers with _____ $\cdot 105 +$ _____ $\cdot 70 +$ _____ $\cdot 42 +$ _____ $\cdot 30 = H$.

d+ As polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$, let

$$B(x) := 6x^3 - x^2 + x - 2;$$

$$C(x) := 3x^2 + 7x - 6.$$

Write the fol pols, using coeffs in $[-3..3]$. Compute quotient and remainder polynomials $q(x) =$ _____ & $r(x) =$ _____, with $B = [q \cdot C] + r$ and $\text{Deg}(r) < \text{Deg}(C)$.

e+ With B, C from above, polys in $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$: Let D be $\text{Gcd}(B, C)$. Write these three polys using coeffs in $[-3..3]$: The monic $D(x) =$ _____. Compute polys $S(x) =$ _____, $T(x) =$ _____ st. $[S \cdot B] + [T \cdot C] = D$.

A2: Showing all the steps, compute the Jacobi symbol $\left(\frac{1003}{5775}\right) =$ _____. Now compute by a *different* method.

A3: Show all the interesting steps, in the repeated-squaring algorithm, to compute $k \in [0..77)$, where $7^{707} \equiv_{77} k =$ _____

A4: Fix integers $N \geq 3$ and $B \perp N$. **i** Prove that $\varphi(N)$ is even.

ii Let $L = L_N(B)$ be the number of $x \in [1.. \lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor]$ such that $x^2 \equiv_N B$. Prove that

$$*: \prod (\Phi(N)) \equiv_N [-1]^L \cdot B^{\varphi(N)/2},$$

by mimicking the pairing/involution argument from class. [Hint: Does the N -even case need special treatment?]

iii Do something extra. E.g, with N fixed, how many different values does $L_N(B)$ take on, as B varies over $\Phi(N)$? Or: Can you find values of N where $L_N(1)$ is really big? Or: (Do something creative.)

End of Home-A

A1: _____ 85pts
A2: _____ 60pts
A3: _____ 65pts
A4: _____ 85pts

Total: _____ 295pts

HONOR CODE: "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my team-mates and my professor (or his colleague)." *Name/Signature/Ord*

_____ Ord: _____
_____ Ord: _____
_____ Ord: _____