Midsemestral

Elementary Number Theory

Instructor: Ramdin Mawia	Marks: 30	Time: September 12, 2024; 10:00-13:00.
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Attempt FIVE problems. The maximum you can score is 30.

- 1. Let p be an odd prime and $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a primitive root mod p. Prove or disprove:
 - i. $r^{(p-1)/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$.
 - ii. If $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then -r is also a primitive root mod p.

2. Find the last 2025 digits of $3^{10^{2024}}$ in the usual decimal notation. Justify all the steps. 6

- 3. State whether the following statements are true or false, with complete justifications: **6**
 - i. If $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ is a prime, then $\left[\left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)!\right]^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$.
 - ii. If p is an odd prime, then

$$(1+p)^{p^k} \equiv 1+p^{k+1} \pmod{p^{k+2}}$$

for all $k \ge 0$.

- 4. If gcd(a, b) = 1, determine all possible values of gcd(a + 2b, 7a + b). Give examples where these **6** values are attained.
- 5. Prove that there are infinitely many primes of the form 3k + 1. [*Hint.* Assume $p_1, ..., p_n$ are primes of the form 3k + 1. Use the QRL to prove that any prime factor of $4(p_1 \cdots p_n)^2 + 3$ is also of the form 3k + 1.]

OR

- 5. Prove that there are infinitely many primes of the form 8k 1. [*Hint.* Assume $p_1, ..., p_n$ are all the **6** primes of the form 8k 1. Look at $(p_1 \cdots p_n)^2 2$ and apply QRL.]
- 6. Describe all primes p for which 7 is a quadratic residue mod p.

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- 7. Given that p = 102317 is prime, determine whether the number 102029 is a quadratic residue or **6** nonresidue mod p. [*Hint.* You may use the Reciprocity Law for the Jacobi symbol.]
- 8. Given that p = 2^{2⁴} + 1 = 65537 is a prime ("Fermat prime"), prove that a ∈ Z is a primitive root mod p if and only if it is a quadratic nonresidue mod p. Use it to find the period¹ of the rational number 1/65537.

¹The *period* of a rational number is the number of repeating digits in its decimal expansion. Eg. $1/7 = 0.\overline{142857}$ has period 5.