

V.P.&amp; R.P.T.P.Science College,Vallabh Vidyanagar.

Internal Test

B.Sc. Semester V

US05CMTH05 ( Number Theory )

5/10/2013 , Saturday

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Maximum Marks: 30

Que.1 Fill in the blanks.

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- (1)  $(4676, 366) = \dots\dots\dots$   
(a) 2 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 1
- (2)  $[12, 30] = \dots\dots\dots$   
(a) 6 (b) 60 (c) 360 (d) 30
- (3) If  $a$  is square number then  $S(a)$  is  $\dots\dots\dots$   
(a) even (b) odd (c) prime (d) 0
- (4)  $\dots\dots\dots$  is a Mersenne number .  
(a) 16 (b) 6 (c) 15 (d) 31
- (5)  $ax + by = c$  has integer solution if and only if  $\dots\dots\dots$   
(a)  $(a, b) = a$  (b)  $(a, b) = b$  (c)  $(a, b)/c$  (d)  $c/(a, b)$  .
- (6) 765432 is divided by  $\dots\dots\dots$   
(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 11 (d) 13



Que.2 Answer the following ( Any three )

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- (1) Find gcd of two numbers by using Euclidean algorithm .
- (2) Prove that  $(a + b)[a, b] = b[a, a + b]$  ,  $\forall a, b > 0$ .
- (3) If  $a$  is not square number but odd integer then prove that  $S(a)$  is even integer .
- (4) If  $m = qn + r$  then prove that  $(u_m, u_n) = (u_n, u_r)$ .
- (5) If  $ca \equiv cb \pmod{n}$  and  $(c, n) = 1$  then prove that  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ .
- (6) If  $a_1 \equiv b_1 \pmod{n}$  , then prove that  $a_1^m \equiv b_1^m \pmod{n}$  ,  $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$  , by using mathematical induction method.

Que.3 Let  $g$  be a positive integer greater than 1 then prove that every positive integer  $a$  can be written uniquely in the form

$$a = c_n g^n + c_{n-1} g^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 g + c_0, \text{ where } n \geq 0, c_i \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq c_i < g, c_n \neq 0.$$

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OR

Que.3 State and prove unique factorization theorem for positive integers.

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Que.4 Prove that every prime factor of  $F_n (n > 2)$  is of the form  $2^{n+2} t + 1$  , for some integer  $t$ .

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OR

Que.4 Prove that odd prime factor of  $M_p (p > 2)$  has the form  $2pt + 1$  , for some integer  $t$ .

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Que.5 Prove that the integer solution of  $x^2 + 2y^2 = z^2$  ,  $(x, y) = 1$  can be expressed as  
 $x = \pm(a^2 - 2b^2)$  ,  $y = 2ab$  ,  $z = a^2 + 2b^2$ .

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OR

Que.5 Solve the equation  $19x + 20y = 1909$  .

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