

Seat No. _____

Enrollment No. _____

C. U. SHAH UNIVERSITY

M.Sc. (Mathematics) Semester-II Summer - 2015 Regular Examination

Subject Name: Number Theory

Subject Code: 5SC02MTE3

Time: 03 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumption whenever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Section – I

- Q-1 a) Define: Prime number. If p is prime and $p|ab$, then prove that $p|a$ or $p|b$. (02)
- b) If $a|bc$ and $(a, b) = 1$, then prove that $a|c$. (02)
- c) Find $\gcd(306, 657)$. (02)
- d) Prove that square of any odd number is of the form $8k + 1$, k is integer. (01)

- Q-2 a) Define: Greatest common divisor. If $(a, b) = d$, then prove that there exists x and y such that $ax + by = d$. (05)
- b) Define: Mobious function. Prove that Mobious function is multiplicative function. (05)
- c) Prove that $\tau(n)$ is an odd integer if and only if n is a perfect square. (04)

OR

- Q-2 a) State and prove fundamental theorem of divisibility. (05)
- b) Define: Multiplicative function. If f is a multiplicative function and F is defined by $F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$, then prove that F is also multiplicative. (05)
- c) If p_n is the n^{th} prime numbers, then prove that $p_n \leq 2^{2^{n-1}}$, $\forall n$. (04)

- Q-3 a) State and prove relation between LCM and GCD of two number. (05)
- b) Solve the system of three congruences (05)
- $$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}, x \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$
- c) If p_n is the n^{th} prime numbers, then prove that $p_n \leq 2^{2^{n-1}}$, $\forall n$. (04)

OR

- Q-3 a) State and prove Chinese Remainder theorem. (05)
- b) Prove that if p is a prime and (05)
- $$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$
- is a polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$ with integral coefficients, then the congruence $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ has at most n incongruent solution modulo p .
- c) Prove that the function τ and σ are both multiplicative functions. (04)

Section – II

- Q-4 a) Determine the infinite continued fraction representation of $\sqrt{5}$. (02)
- b) If the integer a has order k modulo n , then prove that $a^i \equiv a^j \pmod{n}$ if and only if $i \equiv j \pmod{n}$. (02)

- c) Define: Euler phi-function. Also find $\phi(9)$. (02)
- d) The value of any infinite continued fraction is an irrational number. Determine whether the statement is true or false. (01)

- Q-5 a) Let $N = a_0 + a_1 10 + a_2 10^2 + \dots + a_m 10^m$ be the decimal expansion of the positive integer N , $0 \leq a_k < 10$, and let $S = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_m$. Then prove that $9|N$ if and only if $9|S$. Is 1571724 divisible by 9? Justify. (05)
- b) Prove that the product of two primitive polynomials is primitive. (05)
- c) Find all integer solutions of the equation $56x + 72y = 40$. (04)

OR

- Q-5 a) Define: Infinite continued fractions. Find the unique irrational number represented by the infinite continued fraction $[1; 2, \overline{3, 1}]$. (05)
- b) If $\frac{p_k}{q_k}$ are the convergents of the continued fraction expansion of \sqrt{d} then, prove that $p_k^2 - dq_k^2 = (-1)^{k+1} t_{k+1}$, where $t_{k+1} > 0, k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (05)
- c) Prove that for any integer $n > 1$, $\phi(n) = n - 1$ if and only if n is prime. (04)

- Q-6 a) Prove that all the solutions of $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ with $x, y, z > 0$; satisfying the conditions $(x, y, z) = 1, 2|x$ are given by the formula $x = 2st, y = s^2 - t^2, z = s^2 + t^2$, where $s > t > 0, (s, t) = 1$ and one of s, t is even and the other is odd. (05)
- b) Prove that the product of two primitive polynomials is primitive. (05)
- c) Compute the convergents of the simple continued fraction $[1; 2, 3, 3, 2, 1]$. (04)

OR

- Q-6 a) If $2^k - 1$ is prime ($k > 1$), then prove that $n = 2^{k-1}(2^k - 1)$ is perfect and every even perfect number is of the form. (05)
- b) Prove that any rational number can be written as a finite simple continued fraction. (05)
- c) Prove that if an irreducible polynomial $p(x)$ divides a product $f(x)g(x)$, then $p(x)$ divides at least one of the polynomials $f(x)$ and $g(x)$. (04)

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