IMONST1 Workshop 2024 Answers (Day 2: Number Theory)

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1 Prime Numbers

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2 Chinese Remainder Theorem

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3 Extra Problems

Problem 1: Prove that for any integer $n, n^2 \equiv 0$ or 1 (mod 4) We will prove that for any integer $n, n^2 \equiv 0$ or 1 (mod 4) by considering two cases: when n is even and when n is odd.

Case 1: n = 2k (Even)

If n is even, we can write n = 2k for some integer k. Now we compute $n^2 \mod 4$:

$$n^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2.$$

Since $4k^2$ is clearly divisible by 4, we have:

 $n^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}.$

Therefore, if n is even, $n^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

Case 2: n = 2k + 1 (Odd)

If n is odd, we can write n = 2k + 1 for some integer k. Now we compute $n^2 \mod 4$:

$$n^{2} = (2k+1)^{2} = 4k^{2} + 4k + 1 = 4(k^{2} + k) + 1.$$

Since $4(k^2 + k)$ is divisible by 4, we have:

$$n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}.$$

Therefore, if n is odd, $n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

Conclusion:

For any integer n, we have:

$$n^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$$
 if *n* is even,

and

 $n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ if *n* is odd.

Thus, $n^2 \equiv 0$ or 1 (mod 4).

Problem 2: Solve the Congruence $7x \equiv 5 \pmod{24}$ We want to solve the congruence $7x \equiv 5 \pmod{24}$ for x.

Step 1: Find the inverse of 7 modulo 24 by trial and error

To solve this congruence, we need to find the inverse of 7 modulo 24. We do this by trial and error, checking for $7 \times k \equiv 1 \pmod{24}$. We compute the following products:

$$7 \times 1 \equiv 7 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 2 \equiv 14 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 3 \equiv 21 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 4 \equiv 4 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 4 \equiv 4 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 5 \equiv 11 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 6 \equiv 18 \pmod{24},$$

$$7 \times 7 \equiv 1 \pmod{24}.$$

We observe that $7 \times 7 \equiv 1 \pmod{24}$. Hence, the inverse of 7 modulo 24 is 7.

Now, work backward to express 1 as a linear combination of 7 and 24:

$$1 = 7 - 2 \times 3.$$

Substitute $3 = 24 - 3 \times 7$ from the first equation:

$$1 = 7 - 2 \times (24 - 3 \times 7) = 7 - 2 \times 24 + 6 \times 7,$$

$$1 = 7 + 6 \times 7 - 2 \times 24 = 7(7) - 2 \times 24.$$

Thus, $1 = 7 \times 7 - 2 \times 24$, which means that the inverse of 7 modulo 24 is 7.

Step 2: Multiply both sides by the inverse

Since the inverse of 7 modulo 24 is 7, we multiply both sides of the congruence $7x \equiv 5 \pmod{24}$ by 7:

$$7 \times 7x \equiv 7 \times 5 \pmod{24}$$

$$49x \equiv 35 \pmod{24}.$$

Since $49 \equiv 1 \pmod{24}$, this simplifies to:

$$x \equiv 35 \pmod{24}$$
.

Now, reduce $35 \mod 24$:

$$35 \equiv 11 \pmod{24}.$$

Conclusion:

The solution to the congruence $7x \equiv 5 \pmod{24}$ is:

 $x \equiv 11 \pmod{24},$

or x = 11 + 24k for any integer k.

Problem 3: Determine if there is an integer x such that $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$. We are tasked with determining whether there is an integer x such that $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$. To solve this, we compute $x^2 \mod 17$ for all values of $x = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, 16$, and check whether any of them give $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$ (which is equivalent to $x^2 \equiv 16 \pmod{17}$).

We compute $x^2 \mod 17$ for x = 0, 1, 2, ..., 16:

From this, we see that:

 $4^2 \equiv 16 \pmod{17}$, and $13^2 \equiv 16 \pmod{17}$.

Conclusion:

There are two solutions to the equation $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{17}$:

 $x \equiv 4 \pmod{17}$ or $x \equiv 13 \pmod{17}$.

4 Past Year Questions

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