

Please *fill-in* every *blank* on this sheet. [50 minute exam, *or so* Prof. *Erroneous thought*.]

**B1:** *Show no work.*

**a**

Prof. King believes that writing in complete, coherent sentences is crucial in communicating Mathematics, improves posture, and whitens teeth.  Circle one:

True! Yes! wH'at S a?SENtENCE

**b**

Define the *numeral map*  $h:[1..12] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , where  $h(n)$  is the number of letters in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  numeral. So  $h(12)$  equals 6, since “twelve” has 6 letters.

Compute the convolution  $[h * \mu](10) =$

**c**

Consider the four congruences C1:  $z \equiv_8 1$ , C2:  $z \equiv_{18} 15$ , C3:  $z \equiv_{21} 18$  and C4:  $z \equiv_{10} 3$ . Let  $z_j$  be the *smallest natnum* satisfying (C1) All (Cj). Then

$z_2 =$   ;  $z_3 =$   ;  $z_4 =$

**d**

Let  $N := 5^8$ . Then  $x^2 + y^2 = N$ , where posints  $x < y$  and  $x \perp y$ . [Hint: Use “repeated SOTS-melding”. Only three melds needed.]

$x =$   and  $y =$

**e**

TMWFIt, 8 is a mod-125 primroot, since its mult-order  $(\bmod 125)$  is  $100 \stackrel{\text{note}}{=} \varphi(125)$ . Use the CRT-isomorphism to compute the corresponding mod-250 primroot  $R =$    $\in [0..250]$ .

**f**

$S(98,000,000) =$   where,

for posints  $k$ , let  $S(k)$  be the number of mod- $k$  square-roots of 1. BTWay, group  $(\Phi(1024), \cdot, 1)$  is isomorphic to this product  of cyclic groups.

[Let  $\mathbf{C}(N)$  denote the cyclic group with  $N$  many elements.]

OYOP: *In grammatical English sentences, write your essays on every third line (usually), so that I can easily write between the lines. Start each essay on a new sheet of paper.*

**B3:** For prime  $p$ , the units group  $\Gamma := \Phi_p$  is cyclic of order  $p-1$ . Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be its set of generators [those elts of order  $p-1$ ]. For  $p > 3$ , prove  $\prod(\mathcal{S}) \equiv_p 1$ . [Use Wilson's-Thm ideas.]

**B1:**  120pts

**B2:**  45pts

**B3:**  40pts

**Total:**  205pts

**B2:** Note  $f(n) := \frac{1}{2} \cdot [27^n + 31^n]$  is an integer. Prove, for each *odd*  $n \geq 5$ , that  $f(n)$  is composite. [Hint: Look at  $f(n) \bmod$  something.]