

**Note.** All variables range over the integers, unless otherwise specified. The exam is due *5PM on Sunday, 30Apr2000, slid under my office door*, room LIT402.

**X1:** Please FITBlank: Show no work (no partial credit).

**a**  $\varphi(40) = \boxed{\dots}$ . Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the set of mod-40 symm-residue classes which are *odd* and *coprime to 10*. Let  $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{C}$  comprise those residue classes  $D$  such that  $\left(\frac{-10}{D}\right) = -1$ . (That is negative ten, Folks.)

Then  $\mathcal{N} = \left\{ \boxed{\dots} \right\}$ .

**b** Let  $f(x) := x^2 - 2x + 11$  and let  $M_1 := 7$ ,  $M_2 := 49$  and  $M_3 := 49 \cdot 2 = 98$ . Compute a solution  $s_j$  to congruence

$$f(s_j) \equiv_{M_j} 0, \quad \text{where } \frac{-1}{2}M_j < s_j \leq \frac{1}{2}M_j.$$

$$s_1 = \boxed{\dots}; \quad s_2 = \boxed{\dots}; \quad s_3 = \boxed{\dots}.$$

**c** If  $7^e \parallel [2000!]$ , then  $e = \boxed{\dots}$ .

**Note.** For the following problem please carefully write up your solution on separate sheets of paper. Show all work –there *is* partial credit.

**X2:** Prove *Beatty's Theorem*, which is P.186#23.

**1: Beatty's Theorem.** Suppose  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are positive irrational reals such that

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 1.$$

Then the following two sets of integers are *disjoint*,

$$A := \{ \lfloor n\alpha \rfloor \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \}, \quad B := \{ \lfloor n\beta \rfloor \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \},$$

and their union is  $\mathbb{Z}_+$ . That is,  $(A, B)$  is a partition of the posints.  $\diamond$

[Hint: For each posint  $K$ , how big is the set  $\{n \mid n\alpha < K\}$ ? Now do the same for  $\beta$ , and add the results; what integer is this sum? (Can you write this sum *ITForm* *Formula*( $K$ )?) How does this sum change when you increment  $K$  to become  $K + 1$ ?]

**X3:** Please write a detailed solution to P.195#18. [Note You may use the Möbius inversion formula without proof, if you wish.]

**X4:** Create your own number theory problem, then solve it. Make this a “prove this” problem, rather than a “compute this” problem.

**Bonus:** Solve problem P.195#26 (having looked at #25). Note that the NZM “ $\Phi_n(x)$ ” refers to a *polynomial*. It is related to, but is not the same as, our use of “ $\Phi$ ” in class.

<b>X1:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u> <u>      </u>	110pts
<b>X2:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u> <u>      </u>	120pts
<b>X3:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u> <u>      </u>	110pts
<b>X4:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u> <u>      </u>	110pts
<b>Bonus:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u>	30pts
<b>Total:</b>	<u>      </u> <u>      </u> <u>      </u>	450pts

Please PRINT your **name** and **ordinal**. Ta:

..... Ord: .....

**HONOR CODE:** “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.”

Signature:

Filename: Classwork/NumberThy/NT2000g/x-c1.NT2000g.latex  
 As of: Wednesday 03Aug2016. Typeset: 3Aug2016 at 17:44.