

**MATH 371**  
**HOMEWORK SET 1**  
**DUE 17.10.2012, WEDNESDAY**

Remember:  $x, y, z$ , etc.  $a, b$ , etc. ,  $A, B$ , etc. stand for integers!  $p$  stand ALWAYS for a prime number

(1) Show that

$$2^{32} + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{641}.$$

(Hint: Eliminate  $y$  from the equation  $x^4 + y^4 = x^7y + 1$  and use  $2^4 + 5^4 = 2^7 \cdot 5 + 1$ )

(2) Prove that if  $2^k - 1$  is a prime number, then

$$2^{k-1}(2^k - 1)$$

is a perfect number. (Remember: A number  $n$  is called perfect if  $\sigma(n) - n = n$ .)

(3) Prove that if  $f(n)$  is multiplicative then

$$g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$$

is also multiplicative.

(4) Euler's totient or phi function,  $\varphi(n)$  is a function that counts the number of positive integers less than or equal to  $n$  that are relatively prime to  $n$ . For example,  $\varphi(6) = 2$  as there is only 5 which is both smaller than 6 and relatively prime to 6.

i. Compute  $\varphi(p)$ .

ii. Show that  $\varphi$  is multiplicative. (Recall that a function  $f$  is multiplicative if  $f(m)f(n) = f(mn)$  whenever  $(m, n) = 1$ . Hint: You will need Chinese Remainder Theorem!)

iii. Find a formula for  $\varphi(p^k)$ .

(5) Find  $x$  and  $y$  satisfying

$$54x + 17y = 136$$

(6) If exists, find all solutions of

$$39x + 47y = 4151$$

in positive integers.

(7) Show that if there are integer solutions to the equation

$$ax + by + cz = d$$

then the greatest common divisor of  $a, b$  and  $c$  divides  $d$

(8) Prove Theorem 5 in your notes.

(9) If  $x_0, y_0, z_0$  are integers satisfying

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$$

then show that  $x_1 = x_0, y_1 = y_0$  and  $z_1 = 3x_0y_0 - z_0$  are also solutions. Describe in detail how this can be used to find infinitely many solutions in positive integers starting with  $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 1$ .

(10) i. Given a binary quadratic form  $f(x, y) = Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2$  with  $\Delta$  is a perfect square describe all solutions of the equation

$$f(x, y) = p.$$

assuming  $(A, B, C) = 1$ .

ii. Explain what happens if  $(A, B, C) \neq 1$ .

iii. Use your previous result to find all solutions of the equation

$$2x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 = 5$$

Notes: You may write your solutions in the language you find appropriate.