

2ND EXAM 'INLEIDING IN DE GETALTHEORIE'

Tuesday, 9th October 2018, 9 am - 10 am

Question 1 (4 points)

- Find the orders of 2, 3 and 5 modulo 23.
- Find all primitive roots modulo 7, 14 and 49.

Question 2 (4 points)

Compute the following symbols

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 313 \\ 367 \end{matrix}\right), \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 367 \\ 401 \end{matrix}\right), \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 401 \\ 313 \end{matrix}\right), \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 313 \end{matrix}\right).$$

Question 3 (4 points)

Let n be a natural number and assume that there is no odd prime number p with $p^2 \mid n$. We write $\nu(n)$ for the number of residue classes x modulo n with $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$. Let S be the set of odd prime divisors of n .

- Assume that $4 \mid n$ or that there is a prime number $p \in S$ with $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Deduce that $\nu(n) = 0$.
- Assume that $4 \nmid n$ and that $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ for all primes p contained in S . Show that in this case we have

$$\nu(n) = 2^{|S|},$$

where we write $|S|$ for the cardinality of the set S .

Question 4 (4 points)

Let p be an odd prime number and k a natural number. Show that

$$1^k + 2^k + \dots + (p-1)^k \equiv \begin{cases} 0 & \pmod{p} & \text{if } \gcd(p-1, k) = 1 \\ -1 & \pmod{p} & \text{if } p-1 \mid k \end{cases}$$

(Note: the first statement even holds under the stronger assumption $p-1 \nmid k$)

Note: A simple non-programmable calculator is allowed for the exam.