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**SA—58—2025**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**B.Sc. (Third Year) (Sixth Semester) EXAMINATION**

**APRIL/MAY, 2025**

**(New/CBCS Pattern)**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper XVII**

**(Elementary Number Theory)**

**(Monday-, 21-4-2025)**

**Time : 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon**

*Time—2 Hours*

*Maximum Marks—40*

*N.B. :—* (i) *All questions are compulsory.*

(ii) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

1. (a) Let S be a set of positive integers with the following properties : 15

(i) The integer 1 belongs to S

(ii) Whenever the integer  $k$  is in S, the next integer  $k + 1$  must also be in S. Prove that S is the set of all positive integers.

(b) Prove that for given integers  $a$  and  $b$ , not both of which are zero, there exist integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $\gcd(a, b) = ax + by$ .

*Or*

(i) If  $p$  is a prime and  $p | a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$  then prove that  $p | a_k$  for some  $k, 1 \leq k \leq n$ . 8

(ii) Show that there are infinite number of primes. 7

P.T.O.

2. Prove that :

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(i) Let  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r$  be positive integers such that  $\gcd(n_i, n_j) = 1$

For  $i \neq j$ , then the system of linear  $x \equiv a_1 \pmod{n_1}, x \equiv a_2 \pmod{n_2}$   
 $\dots \dots \dots x \equiv a_r \pmod{n_r}$  has a simultaneous solution, which is unique  
 modulo the integer  $n_1.n_2 \dots \dots n_r$ .

(ii) If  $p$  is a prime then  $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ .

Or

(a) Prove that :

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(i) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  and  $c \equiv d \pmod{n}$  then  $a + c \equiv b + d \pmod{n}$

(ii) If  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  then  $a^k \equiv b^k \pmod{n}$  for any positive integer  $k$ .

(b) Show that there are an infinite number of primes of the form  $4n + 3$ .

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3. Attempt any two of the following :

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(a) If  $a = qb + r$  prove that  $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, r)$ .

(b) Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  which satisfy the equation  $56x + 72y = 40$ .

(c) Let  $p(x) = \sum_{k=0}^m c_k .x^k$  be a polynomial function of  $x$  with integral  
 coefficient  $c_k$ , show that if  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ , then  $p(a) \equiv p(b) \pmod{n}$ .

(d) Show that  $2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$ .