

## DIS 3B

### 1 Divisible or Not

- (a) Prove that for any number  $n$ , the number formed by the last two digits of  $n$  are divisible by 4 if and only if  $n$  is divisible by 4. (For example, '23xx' is divisible by 4 if and only if the number 'xx' is divisible by 4.)
- (b) Prove that for any number  $n$ , the sum of the digits of  $n$  are divisible by 3 if and only if  $n$  is divisible by 3.

#### Solution:

- (a) Using modular arithmetic, we can prove both directions of the implication at once. Take  $n$ , which has  $k$  digits.

$$n = n_0 + 10n_1 + 10^2n_2 + 10^3n_3 + \cdots + 10^{k-1}n_{k-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 10^i n_i$$

We can take  $n \pmod{4}$  and see that all terms  $n_2$  up to  $n_{k-1}$  drop out since  $10^2, 10^3, \dots, 10^{k-1}$  are all divisible by 4.

$$n \equiv n_0 + 10n_1 \pmod{4}$$

$n_0 + 10n_1$  is 0 in mod 4 if and only if  $n$  is 0 in mod 4, proving that the number formed by the last digits is divisible by 4 if and only if the entire number  $n$  is divisible by 4.

Let us now consider the alternative solution, where we do not use modular arithmetic.

#### Alternative Solution

Let  $P$  be "the last two digits of  $n$  are divisible by 4", and  $Q$  be " $n$  is divisible by 4".

**Forward Direction:**  $P \implies Q$

Let us re-express any number  $n$  as a function of its digits. We know that the number will thus have the following value, for some  $k$ -digit number.

$$n = n_0 + 10n_1 + 10^2n_2 + 10^3n_3 + \cdots + 10^{k-1}n_{k-1}$$

We know that since  $10^2$  is divisible by 4,  $10^2 n_2$  is divisible by 4 for all possible values of  $n_2$ . This is true for all  $n_3, \dots, n_{k-1}$ . Since the number formed by the first two digits  $n_0 + 10n_1$  is divisible by 4,  $n$  is divisible by 4.

**Reverse Direction:**  $Q \implies P$

If  $n$  is divisible by 4, we can re-express  $n = 4l$  for some integer  $l$ . We wish to prove that this implies the last two digits are divisible by 4. We see

$$n_0 + 10n_1 + 10^2 n_2 + 10^3 n_3 + \dots + 10^{k-1} n_{k-1} = 4l.$$

Re-arrange, and we have

$$\frac{n_0 + 10n_1}{4} + 25n_2 + 250n_3 + \dots + 25 \cdot 10^{k-3} n_{k-1} = l.$$

Since  $l$  is an integer, and all values after the first two terms are integers, we have that  $(n_0 + 10n_1)/4$  is necessarily an integer. This implies that 4 divides  $n_0 + 10n_1$ .

- (b) We will again use modular arithmetic to prove both directions of the implication at once. We will show that the condition that  $n$  is divisible by 3 is equivalent to condition that the sum of  $n$ 's digits is divisible by 3.

Consider the following expression for  $n$ .

$$n = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 10^i n_i \pmod{3}$$

Note that in mod 3,  $10 = 1$ , so in mod 3, this is equivalent to

$$n \equiv \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} n_i \pmod{3}.$$

As it turns out, the latter expression is exactly the sum of all the digits in  $n$ . As a result,  $n$  is 0 in mod 3 if and only if the sum of all the digits is 0 in mod 3.

## 2 Extended Euclid

In this problem we will consider the extended Euclid's algorithm. The bolded numbers below keep track of which numbers appeared as inputs to the gcd call. Remember that we are interested in writing the GCD as a linear combination of the original inputs, so we don't want to accidentally simplify the expressions and eliminate the inputs.

- (a) Note that  $x \bmod y$ , by definition, is always  $x$  minus a multiple of  $y$ . So, in the execution of Euclid's algorithm, each newly introduced value can always be expressed as a "combination" of the previous two, like so:

$$\begin{aligned}
\gcd(2328, 440) &= \gcd(440, 128) & [128 &= 1 \times 2328 + (-5) \times 440] \\
&= \gcd(128, 56) & [56 &= 1 \times 440 + \_\_\_\_ \times 128] \\
&= \gcd(56, 16) & [16 &= 1 \times 128 + \_\_\_\_ \times 56] \\
&= \gcd(16, 8) & [8 &= 1 \times 56 + \_\_\_\_ \times 16] \\
&= \gcd(8, 0) & [0 &= 1 \times 16 + (-2) \times 8] \\
&= 8.
\end{aligned}$$

(Fill in the blanks)

- (b) Now working back up from the bottom, we will express the final gcd above as a combination of the two arguments on each of the previous lines:

$$\begin{aligned}
8 &= 1 \times 8 + 0 \times 0 = 1 \times 8 + (1 \times 16 + (-2) \times 8) \\
&= 1 \times 16 - 1 \times 8 \\
&= \_\_\_\_ \times 56 + \_\_\_\_ \times 16
\end{aligned}$$

[Hint: Remember,  $8 = 1 \times 56 + (-3) \times 16$ . Substitute this into the above line.]

$$= \_\_\_\_ \times 128 + \_\_\_\_ \times 56$$

[Hint: Remember,  $16 = 1 \times 128 + (-2) \times 56$ .]

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \_\_\_\_ \times 440 + \_\_\_\_ \times 128 \\
&= \_\_\_\_ \times 2328 + \_\_\_\_ \times 440
\end{aligned}$$

- (c) In the same way as just illustrated in the previous two parts, calculate the gcd of 17 and 38, and determine how to express this as a "combination" of 17 and 38.
- (d) What does this imply, in this case, about the multiplicative inverse of 17, in arithmetic mod 38?

**Solution:**

(a) -3

-2

-3

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b)} \quad 1 \times 16 - 1 \times (1 \times 56 + (-3) \times 16) &= -1 \times 56 + 4 \times 16 \\
-1 \times 56 + 4 \times (1 \times 128 + (-2) \times 56) &= 4 \times 128 - 9 \times 56 \\
4 \times 128 - 9 \times (1 \times 440 + (-3) \times 128) &= -9 \times 440 + 31 \times 128 \\
-9 \times 440 + 31 \times (1 \times 2328 + (-5) \times 440) &= 31 \times 2328 - 164 \times 440
\end{aligned}$$

- (c)  $\gcd(17, 38) = 1 = 13 \times 38 - 29 \times 17$ ; also, more simply,  $-4 \times 38 + 9 \times 17$ , but the algorithm produces the former.
- (d) It is equal to  $-29$ , which is equal to  $9$ .

### 3 Modular Arithmetic Equations

Solve the following equations for  $x$  and  $y$  modulo the indicated modulus, or show that no solution exists. Show your work.

- (a)  $9x \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$ .
- (b)  $10x + 23 \equiv 3 \pmod{31}$ .
- (c)  $3x + 15 \equiv 4 \pmod{21}$ .
- (d) The system of simultaneous equations  $3x + 2y \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$  and  $2x + y \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$ .

**Solution:**

- (a) Multiply both sides by  $9^{-1} \equiv 5 \pmod{11}$  to get  $x \equiv 5 \pmod{11}$ .
- (b) Subtract 23 from both sides, then multiply both sides by  $10^{-1} = -3 \pmod{31}$  to find  $x \equiv (-20) \cdot (-3) \equiv 60 \equiv 29 \pmod{31}$ .
- (c) Subtract 15 from both sides to get  $3x \equiv 10 \pmod{21}$ . Now note that this implies  $3x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ , since 3 divides 21, and the latter equation has no solution, so the former cannot either.
- We are using the fact that if  $d \mid m$ , then  $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$  implies  $x \equiv y \pmod{d}$  (but not necessarily the other way around). To see this, if  $x \equiv y \pmod{m}$ , then  $m \mid x - y$  (by definition) and so  $d \mid x - y$ , and hence  $x \equiv y \pmod{d}$ .
- (d) First, subtract the first equation from double the second equation to get  $2(2x + y) - (3x + 2y) \equiv x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ ; now plug in to the second equation to get  $2 + y \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$ , so the system has the solution  $x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ ,  $y \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$ .