Midterm Exam

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL

- 1. Compute gcd(1380, 1110) using the Extended Euclidean Algorithm and deduce a Bezout Identity.
- 2. Compute the 7-adic valuation  $v_7(100!)$ .
- 3. Let  $\mu$  be the Möbius function and denote by \* the Dirichlet convolution of arithmetic functions. Prove that k-folded iterated convolution of  $\mu$  satisfies:

$$(\mu * \mu * \dots * \mu)(n) = \prod_{p} \binom{k}{v_p(n)} (-1)^{v_p(n)}$$

where for  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\binom{a}{b} = \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-b+1)}{b!}$  is the binomial coefficient. (suggestion: try first to prove the formula for k = 2, 3, ...)

- 4. After having stated Gauss Theorem of existence of primitive roots modulo integers, compute all primitive roots modulo 686.
- 5. Find all integers X in the interval [-10, 200] such that  $\begin{cases} X \equiv 3 \mod 4 \\ X \equiv 2 \mod 5 \\ X \equiv 4 \mod 7. \end{cases}$
- 6. After having stated the important properties of the Legendre–Jacobi Symbols, compute  $\left(\frac{3073}{2919}\right)_{\rm J}$ .
- 7. Prove that

$$\left(\frac{-7}{p}\right)_{\rm J} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } p \equiv 1, 2, 4 \bmod 7\\ 0 & \text{if } p = 7\\ -1 & \text{if } p \equiv 3, 5, 6 \bmod 7. \end{cases}$$

- 8. Let  $p \ge 3$  be a prime and let  $k \in \mathbf{N}$ . Prove that
  - i) the equation  $X^k \equiv 1 \mod p$  has gcd(k, p-1) solutions,
  - ii) the equation  $X^k \equiv 1 \mod p^{\alpha}$  has gcd(k, p-1) solutions if  $p \not| k$ .