## Loyola University Chicago Math 201, Spring 2010

Name (print):

Signature: \_\_\_\_

You have 30 minutes. Show your work. Notes not allowed! Problems are on both sides of this sheet.

**Problem 1.** (5 pts) Let a and b be positive integers. Prove that if a|b and b|a then a = b.

Solution: a|b so there exists  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that b = ax. Similarly, since b|a, there exists  $y \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that a = by. Then b = ax = byx. Since b > 0, 1 = xy. Then x = y = 1 or x = y = -1. The second option is impossible since both a, b are positive. Then x = y = 1, which gives a = b.

Alternatively: since both a, b are positive, a|b implies  $a \le b$ . Similarly, b|a implies  $b \le a$ . Hence a = b.

**Problem 5.** (5 pts) Convert 5 and 24 to base 3, multiply them in base 3, then convert the product back to base 10.

Solution:  $5 = 3 + 2 = (12)_3$ .  $24 = 2 * 9 + 2 * 3 = (220)_3$ .

			2	2	0
$\times$				1	2
		1	2	1	0
+		2	2	0	
	1	1	1	1	0

 $(11110)_3 = 81 + 27 + 9 + 3 + 0 = 120.$ 

**Problem 3.** (5 pts) Find the greatest common divisor of  $6^{11}$  and  $10^7$ .

Solution:  $6^{11} = 2^{11}3^{11}$ .  $10^7 = 2^75^7$ . The common factors are the seven 2's. So gcd is  $2^7$ .

**Problem 4.** (5 pts) Find all pairs of nonnegative integers x and y solving the Diophantine equation

126x - 75y = 6.

Answer: x = 6 + 25k, y = 10 + 42k, k = 0, 1, 2, ...

**Extra:** (3 pts) For any integers a and b, show that gcd(a,b)=gcd(a,a+b). **Extra:** (3 pts) Prove or disprove: if a, b are integers and gcd(a,b) = d then gcd(a+b,a-b) = d.