

Instructions: Credit on homework assignments will only be given for proofs. For example, in question 1, it is required to state a year, prove that it is a prime, and prove that there is no sooner year that is prime.

Due: Thursday April 19, 5pm.

1. When is the next prime year?
2. Decompose 5084 as a product of primes. Show that for any number (= positive integer)  $n$  at most  $\sqrt{n}$  computations are needed to test if  $n$  is prime.
3. Write out a computation of the highest common factor of 114 and 20 using the Euclidean Algorithm. Use it to write  $2 = 114x - 20y$  for some positive integers  $x$  and  $y$ .
4. Show that  $(a, b)\{a, b\} = ab$ , i.e. the product of the highest common factor and least common multiple of two numbers is equal to their product.
5. Show that for any number  $n$  there are  $n$  consecutive composite numbers. Is this true with 'composite' replaced by 'prime'?
6. Suppose  $P$  is a set of size  $p$  and  $1 \leq q \leq p$ . How many subsets of size  $q$  does  $P$  have? If  $p$  is prime show that this number is divisible by  $p$ . Is this true with 'prime' replaced by 'composite'? If  $p$  is prime, show by induction on  $n$  that  $n^p - n$  is divisible by  $p$ .
7. Suppose we apply the Euclidean Algorithm to the pair  $(a, b)$  and it takes  $t$  steps. For  $0 \leq i \leq t$  let  $(a_i, b_i)$  be the pair obtained after  $i$  steps. Show that  $a_{i+1}b_{i+1} < a_i b_i / 2$  for  $0 \leq i \leq t - 1$ . Deduce that the algorithm needs at most  $\log_2 a + \log_2 b$  steps. Give an infinite sequence of pairs  $(a, b)$  for which the algorithm takes at least  $\frac{1}{10}(\log_2 a + \log_2 b)$  steps.