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 μ be the Möbius function and denote by * the Dirichlet convolution of arithmetic functions. Prove that k-folded iterated convolution of μ 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 $\left(\frac{3073}{2919}\right)_J$.

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 $p \not| k$.