

Homework 6 - Solutions

- 4.6. We will prove this by contrapositive. If $3 \nmid a$, then either $a = 3k + 1$ or $a = 3k + 2$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- Case I: $a = 3k + 1$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $2a = 2(3k + 1) = 3(2k) + 2$, therefore $3 \nmid 2a$.
- Case II: $a = 3k + 2$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $2a = 2(3k + 2) = 3(2k + 1) + 1$, therefore $3 \nmid 2a$.
- 4.8. If $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, then $n \mid (a - b)$. Therefore $n \mid ((a - b)(a + b))$, i.e. $n \mid (a^2 - b^2)$. Thus $a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{n}$.
- 4.10. We will prove the statement by contrapositive. Assume that it is not the case that either a and b are both congruent to 0 modulo 3 or neither is congruent to 0 modulo 3. Then exactly one of a, b is congruent to 0 modulo 3. We have four cases.
- Case I: $a \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $b \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$. Then $a^2 + 2b^2 \equiv 0^2 + 2 \cdot 1^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, thus $a^2 + 2b^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$.
- Case II: $a \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $b \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then $a^2 + 2b^2 \equiv 0^2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 \equiv 8 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, thus $a^2 + 2b^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$.
- Case III: $a \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ and $b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then $a^2 + 2b^2 \equiv 1^2 + 2 \cdot 0^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, thus $a^2 + 2b^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$.
- Case IV: $a \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ and $b \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then $a^2 + 2b^2 \equiv 2^2 + 2 \cdot 0^2 \equiv 4 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, thus $a^2 + 2b^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$.
- 4.12. (a) The converse: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, then $n^2 \not\equiv n \pmod{3}$.
- Proof. The conjunction $n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ implies $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$. Then $n^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{3}$. Since $4 \not\equiv 2 \pmod{3}$, it follows that $n^2 \not\equiv n \pmod{3}$.
- (b) Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $n^2 \equiv n \pmod{3}$ if and only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$.
- 4.42. The proof contains a mistake. In the third sentence they assume that $x - 1 = 3q$ and $y - 1 = 3q$ for some integer q , which implies that $x = y$. However, x and y may not be equal, so different variables must be used, e.g. $x - 1 = 3q$ and $y - 1 = 3r$ for some integers q and r .