Math 131
Make Up Exam
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Show your work. Bare answers will not be accepted, not even for partial credit.
Passing grade is 50.

1. *Find the remainder when* 37^{126} *is divided by* 13. (5 pts.)
Solution: Since

$$\begin{aligned}
(-2)^2 &\equiv 4 \pmod{13}\\
(-2)^3 &\equiv -8 \pmod{13}\\
(-2)^4 &\equiv 16 \equiv 3 \pmod{13}\\
(-2)^5 &\equiv -6 \pmod{13}\\
(-2)^6 &\equiv 12 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}\\
(-2)^{12} &\equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13},
\end{aligned}$$

we have, $37^{126} \equiv (-2)^{126} \equiv (-2)^{12\times 10+6} \equiv (-2)^{12\times 10}(-2)^6 \equiv (-2)^6 \equiv -1 \equiv 12 \pmod{13}$.

2. *Show that* $\sum_{i=0}^{n}(-2)^i\binom{n}{i} = (-1)^n$. (5 pts.)

Proof: Since $(x+y)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n}\binom{n}{i}x^i y^{n-i}$ for all x and y, taking $x = -2$ and $y = 1$, we get the answer.

3. *Let d be the greatest common divisor of the two positive integers a and b.*
3a. *Show that there are integers x and y such that ax + by = d.* (10 pts.)
Proof: We proceed by induction on $\max(a, b)$. If $a = b$ then we must have $d = a = b$ and in this case we take $x = 1$, $y = 0$ e.g. This takes care of the first step of the induction, since the condition "$\max(a, b) = 1$" is equivalent to the condition "$a = b = 1$". Assume from now on that we know the result for a', b' in case $\max(a', b') < \max(a, b)$. By the first part of the proof we may also assume that $a \neq b$. By symmetry we may further assume that $a > b$. (If that is not the case, exchange the roles of a and b). Clearly $\gcd(a - b, b) = \gcd(a, b) = d$ (because any number that divides one of the pairs must divide the other pair.) Since $a - b < a$ and $b < a$, $\max(a-b, b) < a = \max(a, b)$, we may apply inductive hypothesis to find two integers x' and y' such that $(a-b)x' + by' = d$. Therefore $ax' + b(y'-x') = d$. Take $x = x'$ and $y = y'-x'$ to finish the proof.

3b. *Let* $a = 23023$, $b = 24871$. *Find d, x and y as above.* (10 pts.)
Answer: This is the famous Euclid's algorithm. We do the successive divisions:

$$\begin{aligned}
24871 &= 23023 \times 1 + 1848\\
23023 &= 1848 \times 12 + 847\\
1848 &= 847 \times 2 + 154\\
847 &= 154 \times 5 + 77\\
154 &= 77 \times 2 + 0
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore $d = 77$ (the remainder just before the 0 remainder). To find x and y we start from the before the last equation and go backwords:

$77 = 847 - 154\times 5$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= 847 - (1848 - 847\times 2)\times 5 = -1848\times 5 + 847\times 11\\
&= -1848\times 5 + (23023 - 1848\times 12)\times 11 = -1848\times 137 + 23023\times 11\\
&= -(24871 - 23023\times 1)\times 137 + 23023\times 11 = -24871\times 137 + 23023\times 148.
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, we may take $x = 148$ and $y = -137$. (There may be other answers. As an exercise, given one pair x and y of solution find all the others in terms of x, y, a and b.)

4. *Let* $aX^2 + bX + c \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ *have two distinct integer roots. Show that* a *must divide both* b *and* c. (10 pts.)

Proof: Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ be the two roots of $aX^2 + bX + c$. Then $X - \alpha$ divides $aX^2 + bX + c$, say, $aX^2 + bX + c = (X - \alpha)(dX + e)$. Applying β both sides, since $\alpha \neq \beta$, we get $d\beta + e = 0$. Thus $dX + e = dX - d\beta = d(X - \beta)$. Hence $aX^2 + bX + c = (X - \alpha)(dX + e) = d(X - \alpha)(X - \beta)$. It follows that $a = d$, $b = -d(\alpha+\beta)$, $c = d\alpha\beta$. This proves the statement.

5. *Let* $b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. *Show that the necessary and sufficient condition for the equation* $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ *to have a root in* $\mathbb{Z}$ *is that* $b^2 - 4c$ *is a perfect square in* $\mathbb{Z}$. (10 pts.)

Proof: It is well-known that the roots in $\mathbb{Q}$ are given by the quadratic formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}}{2}.$$

Thus the polynomial has a root in $\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $b^2 - 4c$ is a perfect square in $\mathbb{Z}$ and if one of the two $-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}$ is even. But if $b^2 - 4c$ is a perfect square in $\mathbb{Z}$, then it is easy to check that the numbers $-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4c}$ are always even. Thus the polynomial has a root in $\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $b^2 - 4c$ is a perfect square in $\mathbb{Z}$.

6. *Let* $f(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ *be a monic polynomial* (*i.e. the leading coefficient of* f *is* 1). *Show that all the rational roots of* f *are integers.* (10 pts.)

Proof: Let $f(X) = X^n + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} + ... + a_0$. Let r/s be a rational root of f with $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$. We may assume that r and s are prime to each other. We will show that $s = \pm 1$, proving that the root r/s is an integer. Since r/s is a root, we have $f(r/s) = 0$, i.e.,

$$(r/s)^n + a_{n-1}(r/s)^{n-1} + ... + a_0 = 0.$$

By equalizing the denominator, we get,

$$r^n + a_{n-1}r^{n-1}s + ... + a_0 s^{n-1} = 0.$$

Since s divides all the terms except may be the first one, s must also divide the first term. Thus s divides r^n. Since r and s are prime to each other, this is possible only if $s = \pm 1$.

7. *Let* $f(X) = a_nX^n + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} + ... + a_0$ *be a real polynomial with* $a_n \neq 0$.

7a. *Let* α *be a real root of* f. *Show that* $|\alpha| \leq \sup\{1, |a_{n-1}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|\}$. (10 pts.)

Proof: If $|\alpha| \leq 1$ this is clear. Assume from now on that $|\alpha| \geq 1$. Since

$$f(\alpha) = a_n\alpha^n + a_{n-1}\alpha^{n-1} + ... + a_0 = 0,$$

we have,

$$\alpha^n = -(a_{n-1}/a_n)\alpha^{n-1} - (a_{n-2}/a_n)\alpha^{n-1} - ... - (a_0/a_n).$$

By taking the absolute values of both sides we get,

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\alpha|^n &= |-(a_{n-1}/a_n)\alpha^{n-1} - (a_{n-2}/a_n)\alpha^{n-2} - ... - (a_0/a_n)|\\
&\leq |a_{n-1}/a_n||\alpha|^{n-1} + |a_{n-2}/a_n||\alpha|^{n-2} + ... + |a_0/a_n|\\
&\leq |a_{n-1}/a_n||\alpha|^{n-1} + |a_{n-2}/a_n||\alpha|^{n-1} + ... + |a_0/a_n||\alpha|^{n-1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$= (|a_{n-1}/a_n| + |a_{n-2}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|)|\alpha|^{n-1}$.

Hence,

$|\alpha| \leq |a_{n-1}/a_n| + |a_{n-2}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|$.

7b. *Deduce that there is an algorithm for finding all the integer roots of a polynomial in* $\mathbb{Z}[X]$. (5 pts.)

Proof: By 7a we need to check only finitely many integers.

8. *Let* $f(X) = a_nX^n + a_{n-1}X^{n-1} + ... + a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ *be a polynomial with* $a_n \neq 0$. *Let* α *be a rational root of* f. *Write* $\alpha = r/s$ *with* $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ *and* $\gcd(r, s) = 1$.

8a. *Show that* s *divides* a_n. (10 pts.)

Proof: This is similar to the solution of #6. Since $f(r/s) = 0$, after equalizing the denominators, we get, $a_nr^n + a_{n-1}r^{n-1}s + ... + a_0s^n = 0$. Since s appears in all the terms except in the first one, s must divide the first term a_nr^n. Since r and s are prime to each other, this implies that s divides a_n.

8b. *Using* #7a *show that* $|r| \leq \sup(|a_n|, |a_{n-1}| + ... + |a_0|)$. (10 pts.)

Proof: By 8a, $|s| \leq |a_n|$. By 7a, $|r/s| \leq \sup\{1, |a_{n-1}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|\}$, i.e.

$$|r| \leq |s| \sup\{1, |a_{n-1}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|\} \leq |a_n| \sup\{1, |a_{n-1}/a_n| + ... + |a_0/a_n|\}$$
$$= \sup\{|a_n|, |a_{n-1}| + ... + |a_0|\}.$$

8c. *Deduce that there is an algorithm for finding all the rational roots of a polynomial in* $\mathbb{Z}[X]$. (5 pts.)

Proof: By 8a we need to try only finitely values for s. By 8b we need to try only finitely values for r. Thus we need to check only finitely many rationals.