

University of Bahrain  
College of Science  
Mathematics department  
First Semester 2009-2010

**Final Examination**

**Maths 352**  
**Date: 17/ 01/ 2010**

**Max. Marks: 50**  
**Duration: 2 hours**

<b>Name:</b>
<b>ID Number:</b>

**Instructions:**

- 1) Please check that this test has 6 questions and 8 pages.
- 2) Write your name, student number, and section in the above box.

<b>Question</b>	<b>Max. Marks</b>	<b>Marks obtained</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	

**Good Luck**

**Question 1: [4+ 4 marks ]**

Let  $f$  be a function defined by  $f(k) = \binom{n+k}{k-1}$  for  $k \geq 1$ .

**a)** Prove that  $f(k+1) - f(k) = \binom{n+k}{k}$ .

**b)** Deduce that  $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n+1}{1} + \binom{n+2}{2} + \binom{n+3}{3} + \dots + \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n+1}{n}$ .

**Question 2 [ 4 + 4 marks]**

**a)** Let  $a > 1$  be an integer. Prove that  $a^{4n} + 4$  is composite.

**b)** If  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ , prove that  $\gcd(a^2 - b^2, a^3 + b^3) = |a + b|$ .

**Question 3: [4 + 4 marks ]**

a) Find an integer  $a$  such that  $4/a + 1$  ,  $9/a + 2$  ,  $25/a + 3$ .

b) Prove that if the integer  $n$  has  $k$  distinct odd prime factors, then

$$\varphi(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^k}$$

**Question 4:** [4 + 4 + 2 marks]

a) Let  $a$  and  $b$  be two integers. Prove that  $(a + b)^{17} \equiv a^{17} + b^{17} \pmod{17}$ .

(Hint: show that 17 divides  $\binom{17}{k}$  for every  $0 < k < 17$ )

b) Deduce that  $1^{17} + 2^{17} + \dots + (n)^{17} \equiv \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^{17} \pmod{17}$ .

c) Find the remainder when  $1^{17} + 2^{17} + \dots + (1000)^{17}$  is divided by 17.

**Question 5: [4+ 4 marks]**

**a)** Given an integer  $N$  with  $n$  digits. Let  $M$  the integer formed by reversing the order of the digits. Show that  $(N)^n - (M)^n$  is divisible by 11.

**b)** Show the equation  $x^2 - 10y = 7$  has no solution in the set of integers.

**Question 6: [4 + 4 marks]**

a) Let  $p$  be an odd prime number and  $a$  an integer. Use Fermat's Theorem to prove that  $2p$  divides  $a^{2p} - a^2 - a^p + a$ .

b) Let  $p$  and  $p + 2$  be two primes. Use Wilson's Theorem to prove that  $p(p + 2)$  divides  $4(p-1)! + p + 4$

