## Math 221 Winter 2024 (Darij Grinberg): homework set 3

due date: Sunday 2024-02-04 at 11:59PM on gradescope ( https://www.gradescope.com/courses/684379).

Please solve only 3 of the 6 exercises.

Recall that  $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, ...\}.$ 

**Exercise 1.** Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Prove the following:

- (a) If  $a \mid b$ , then  $a^k \mid b^k$  for each  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- **(b)** Let  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . If  $a \equiv b \mod n$ , then  $a^k \equiv b^k \mod n$  for each  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $n, d, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and assume that  $d \neq 0$  and  $da \equiv db \mod dn$ .

- (a) Prove that  $a \equiv b \mod n$ .
- **(b)** Show by an example that  $a \equiv b \mod dn$  is not necessarily true (i.e., we cannot simply cancel the d from da and db while leaving the dn unchanged).

**Exercise 3.** Let *n* be any integer. Prove the following:

- (a) If *n* is odd, then  $8 \mid n^2 1$ .
- **(b)** If  $3 \nmid n$ , then  $3 \mid n^2 1$ .

[**Hint:** In part (a), write n as 2k + 1. In part (b), write n as  $q \cdot 3 + r$  and consider the possible values for r.]

**Exercise 4.** Let *p* be a positive integer.

Assume that you are given p-cent coins and (p + 1)-cent coins (each in infinite supply).

Prove that you can pay n cents using these coins for every integer  $n \ge p^2 - p$ . In other words, prove that each integer  $n \ge p^2 - p$  can be written as a(p+1) + bp with  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Now for two more properties of binomial coefficients:

**Exercise 5. (a)** Prove that  $k \binom{n}{k} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1}$  for any two numbers n and k.

**(b)** Prove that  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} k \binom{n}{k} x^k = nx (x+1)^{n-1}$  for any positive integer n and any number x

**[Hint:** Don't forget about cases like k = 0 and  $k \notin \mathbb{N}$ .]

**Exercise 6.** Let  $(f_0, f_1, f_2, ...)$  be the Fibonacci sequence. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that

$$2^{n-1} \cdot f_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{2k+1} \cdot 5^k.$$

[**Hint:** The 5 on the right hand side looks suspiciously like the 5 in  $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , whereas the binomial coefficients look like the binomial formula...]