

## Mathematics 300 Homework, October 28, 2017.

We have a test on this coming Wednesday. As usual study by looking at the old homework and quizzes. Here are a few things you should have memorized.

- The definitions from Test 1.
- The definition of the ***greatest common divisor*** of two integers.
- The ***division algorithm***: Let  $a$  and  $b$  be integers with  $b > 0$ . Then there are unique integers  $q$  (the quotient) and  $r$  (the remainder) such that

$$a = qb + r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq r < b.$$

- If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $n$  are integers with  $n$  positive know the definition of  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ .
- Know the statement of ***Bézout's Theorem***: If  $a$  and  $b$  are positive integers, then there are integers  $x_0$  and  $y_0$  such that

$$ax_0 + by_0 = \gcd(a, b).$$

Here are some problems that will be close to ones that will be on the test. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be positive integers and let

$$A = \{ax + by : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Define  $d$  to be

$$d = \text{Smallest positive element of } A.$$

Because  $d \in A$  there are integers  $x_0$  and  $y_0$  such that

$$d = ax_0 + by_0.$$

1. Show that  $d|b$ . *Hint*: Towards a contradiction assume that  $d$  does not divide  $b$ . Then by the division algorithm there are integers  $q$  and  $r$  with

$$b = qd + r \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < r < d.$$

The reason that  $0 < r$  (rather than  $0 \leq r$ ) is that we are assuming that  $d$  does not divide evenly into  $b$ . Now use  $d = ax_0 + by_0$  in  $b = qd + r$  and do some algebra so show that

$$r = ax + by$$

where  $x$  and  $y$  are integers. (You should give formulas for  $x$  and  $y$ .) This shows that  $r \in A$ . Explain (and this means using at least one English sentence) why this gives a contradiction.

2. Now do a similar argument to show that  $d$  divides  $a$ . (We did this in class on Friday.)

3. Use that  $d = ax_0 + by_0$  to show

$$\gcd(a, b) | d.$$

4. Put the previous problems together to show that  $d = \gcd(a, b)$ .