11 Proofs in Number Theory

11.2&6.1 The Division ALgorithm and the Well-Ordering Principle.

The Well Ordering Principle (WOP):

Every nonempty subset on $\mathbb{Z}^+$ has a smallest element; that is, if S is a nonempty subset of Z^+, then there exists $a \in S$ such that $a \leq x$ for all $x \in S$.

THEOREM 1. (`First Principle of Mathematical Induction`) *Let $P(n)$ be a statement about the positive integer n. Suppose that $P(1)$ is true. Whenever k is a positive integer for which $P(k)$ is true, then $P(k+1)$ is true. Then $P(n)$ is true for every positive integer n.*

Proof.

Paradox: *All horses are of the same color.*
Question: What's wrong in the following "proof" of G. Pólya?

$P(n)$: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Within any set of n horses, there is only one color.

Basic Step. If there is only one horse, there is only one color.

Induction Hypothesis. Assume that within any set of k horses, there is only one color.

Inductive step. Prove that within any set of $k+1$ horses, there is only one color.

Indeed, look at any set of $k+1$ horses. Number them: $1, 2, 3, ..., k, k+1$. Consider the subsets $\{1, 2, 3, ..., k\}$ and $\{2, 3, 4, ..., k+1\}$. Each is a set of only k horses, therefore within each there is only one color. But the two sets overlap, so there must be only one color among all $k+1$ horses.

THEOREM 2. `(Division Algorithm)` *Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Then there exist unique integers q and r such that*

$$a = bq + r, \quad \text{where} \quad 0 \le r < b.$$

EXAMPLE 3. **(a)** *Rewrite the Division Algorithm using symbols.*

(b) *Let $a = 33, b = 7$. Determine q and r.*

(b) *Let $a = -33, b = 7$. Determine q and r.*

COROLLARY 4. *Let $b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Then for every integer a there exists a unique integer q such that exactly one of the following holds:*

$$a = bq, \quad a = bq + 1, \quad a = bq + 2, \ldots, a = bq + (b - 1).$$

COROLLARY 5. *Every integer is either even, or odd.*

EXAMPLE 6. *Prove that the square of any integer has one of the forms $4k$ or $4k + 1$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

11.3-11.4 Greatest common divisors and the Euclidean Algorithm

DEFINITION 7. *Let a and b be integers, not both zero. The* **greatest common divisor** *of a and b (written $\gcd(a,b)$, or (a,b)) is the largest positive integer d that divides both a and b.*

EXAMPLE 8. *Find* $\gcd(18, 24)$.

EXAMPLE 9. **(a)** *Compute*

$$\gcd(-18, 24) = \qquad\qquad \gcd(-24, -18) =$$

and make a conclusion.

(b) *Compute*

$$\gcd(5, 0) = \qquad\qquad \gcd(-5, 0) =$$

and make a conclusion.

(c) *Complete the statement: If $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$, then* $\gcd(a,b) \leq$ __________

(d) *Let $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then* $\gcd(a, ac) =$ _____

Euclidean Algorithm is based on the following

LEMMA 10. *Let a and b be integers, not both zero. Suppose we have integers q and r such that $a = bq+r$. Then* $\gcd(a,b) = \gcd(b,r)$.

Procedure for finding gcd of two integers (the Euclidean Algorithm)

1. Given $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $(a > b)$.
2. If $b|a$, then $\gcd(a, b) = b$, and *STOP*.
3. *If* $b \not| a$, *then use the Division Algorithm to find* $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ *such that* $a = bq + r$, *where* $0 \leq r < b$. *Note that* $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, r)$.
4. *Repeat from step 2, replacing* a *by* b *and* b *by* r.

EXAMPLE 11. *Find* $\gcd(1176, 3087)$.

EXAMPLE 12. *Find integers* x *and* y *such that* $147 = 1176x + 3087y$.

DEFINITION 13. *Let* $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. *The integer* n *is a* ***linear combination*** *of* a *and* b *if there exist integers* x *and* y *such that* $n = ax + by$.

COROLLARY 14. *If* $d = \gcd(a, b)$ *then there exist integers* x *and* y *such that* $ax + by = d$, *i.e.* d *is a linear combination of* a *and* b.

11.5-11.6 Relatively prime (coprime) integers and the Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

DEFINITION 15. *Two integers a and b, not both zero, are said to be* **relatively prime (or coprime)**, *if* $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

For example,

THEOREM 16. *The numbers a and b are relatively prime integers if and only if there exist integers x and y such that $ax + by = 1$.*

Proof.

THEOREM 17. *(Euclid's Lemma) Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose $a|bc$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. Then $a|c$.*

DEFINITION 18. *An integer p greater than 1 is called a* **prime** *number if the only divisors of p are ± 1 and $\pm p$. If an integer greater than 1 is not prime, it is called* **composite**.

-7	-4	0	1	2	4	7	10209

Note that *if p is prime, then for every $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have*

$$\gcd(p, a) = \begin{cases} p, & \text{if} \quad p|a \\ 1, & \text{if} \quad p \not| a \end{cases}$$

LEMMA 19. *Let a and b be integers. If p is prime and divides ab, then p divides either a, or b. (Note, p also may divide both a and b.)*

Proof.

COROLLARY 20. *Let $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ be integers.If p is prime and divides $a_1 a_2 \cdot \ldots \cdot a_n$, then p divides at least one integer from $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$.(In other words, there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that $p|a_i$.)*

Note that Lemma 19 corresponds to $n = 2$. General proof of the above Corollary is by induction.

COROLLARY 21. *Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and p be a prime number. If $p|a^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, then $p|a$.*

COROLLARY 22. *Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $a^n \in \mathbb{E}$ if and only if $a \in \mathbb{E}$.*

COROLLARY 23. *Let $p, q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_m$ be prime with $p|q_1 q_2 \cdots q_m$. Then there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, such that $p = q_i$.*

Prime Factorization of a positive integer n greater than 1 is a decomposition of n into a product of primes.

Standard Form $n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$, where primes $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_k$ satisfy $p_1 \le p_2 \le \ldots \le p_k$

Compact Standard Form $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_m^{\alpha_m}$, where primes $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m$ satisfy $p_1 < p_2 < \ldots < p_m$ and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

EXAMPLE 24. *Write 1224 and 225 in a standard form (i.e. find prime factorization).*

THEOREM 25. *(*`The Strong Principle of Mathematical Induction`*) Let $P(n)$ be a statement about the positive integer n. Suppose that $P(1)$ is true. Whenever k is a positive integer for which $P(i)$ is true for every positive integer i such that $i \le k$, then $P(k+1)$ is true. Then $P(n)$ is true for every positive integer n.*

Strategy

The proof by the Strong Principle of Mathematical Induction consists of the following steps:

Basic Step: Verify that $P(1)$ is true.

Induction hypothesis: Assume that k is a positive integer for which $P(1), P(2), \ldots, P(k)$ are true .

Inductive Step: With the assumption made, prove that $P(k+1)$ is true.

Conclusion: $P(n)$ is true for every positive integer n.

THEOREM 26. `Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic`. *Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n > 1$. Then n is a prime number or can be written as a product of prime numbers. Moreover, the product is unique, except for the order in which the factors appears.*

Proof.

Existence: Use the Strong Principle of Mathematical Induction.

$P(n)$:

Basic step:

Induction hypothesis:

Inductive step:

Uniqueness Use the Strong Principle of Mathematical Induction.

$P(n)$:

Basic step:

Induction hypothesis:

COROLLARY 27. *There are infinitely many prime numbers.*

Proof.

EXAMPLE 28. *Prove that if a is a positive integer of the form $4n+3$, then at least one prime divisor of a is of the form $4n+3$.*

Proof

EXAMPLE 29. *Prove that* $\sqrt[n]{5}$ *is irrational for every integer* $n \geq 2$.

EXAMPLE 30. *Prove that* 2 *is the only prime of the form* $n^3 + 1$.

EXAMPLE 31. *Suppose that* $\gcd(a, c) = \gcd(b, c) = 1$*. Prove that* $\gcd(ab, c) = 1$.

EXAMPLE 32. *Prove that for every integer* n*,* $\gcd(n, n + 1) = 1$.