

## Math 522 Exam 4 Solutions

1. Prove or disprove that  $202 \mid (3^{100,000} - 1)$ .

*The prime factorization of 202 is  $2 \cdot 101$ . We first show that  $101 \mid (3^{100,000} - 1)$ . Set  $m = 3^{1,000}$ . By Fermat's little theorem,  $101 \mid (m^{101} - m) = m(m^{100} - 1)$ . Since 101 is prime, it must divide either  $m$  (which it doesn't, since  $m$  is a power of 3), or  $m^{100} - 1$ . But  $m^{100} = (3^{1000})^{100} = 3^{100,000}$ , so  $101 \mid (3^{100,000} - 1)$ . Hence  $3^{100,000} - 1 = 101k$ . But  $3^{100,000} - 1$  is the difference of two odd numbers, hence is even. Since 101 is odd,  $k$  must be even, that is  $k = 2m$ . So  $3^{100,000} - 1 = 101 \cdot 2 \cdot m$ .*

2. The Lucas numbers  $L_i$  are defined as  $L_0 = 2, L_1 = 1, L_{i+2} = L_{i+1} + L_i$  (for  $i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ). Find the generating function for the Lucas numbers.

BONUS: Find a closed form for the Lucas numbers.

*Set  $f(x) = L_0 + L_1x + L_2x^2 + L_3x^3 + L_4x^4 + \dots$ . Then  $xf(x) = L_0x + L_1x^2 + L_2x^3 + L_3x^4 + \dots$  and  $x^2f(x) = L_0x^2 + L_1x^3 + L_2x^4 + \dots$ . Adding, we get  $xf(x) + x^2f(x) = L_0x + (L_0 + L_1)x^2 + (L_1 + L_2)x^3 + (L_2 + L_3)x^4 + \dots = 2x + L_2x^2 + L_3x^3 + L_4x^4 + \dots$ . Add  $(2-x)$  to both sides, to get  $2 - x + xf(x) + x^2f(x) = 2 + x + L_2x^2 + L_3x^3 + L_4x^4 + \dots = f(x)$ . A bit of algebra gives  $2 - x = f(x)(1 - x - x^2)$  and hence  $f(x) = (2 - x)/(1 - x - x^2)$ .*

*Several of you instead used  $g(x) = L_0x + L_1x^2 + L_2x^3 + L_3x^4 + L_4x^5 + \dots$ . This is not wrong, merely shifted (multiplied by  $x$ ). In this case,  $g(x) = (2x - x^2)/(1 - x - x^2)$ .*

*BONUS:  $(2 - x)/(1 - x - x^2) = (x - 2)/(x^2 + x - 1) = A/(x - \phi_1) + B/(x - \phi_2)$ , where (as with the Fibonacci numbers)  $\phi_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \phi_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$ . We get the two equations  $A + B = 1, -\phi_2A - \phi_1B = -2$ . This has solution  $A = -\phi_1, B = -\phi_2$ . We recall that  $1/(x - \gamma) = -\gamma^{-1}(1 + \gamma^{-1}x + \gamma^{-2}x^2 + \dots)$ ; hence  $f(x) = (1 + \phi_1^{-1}x + \phi_1^{-2}x^2 + \dots) + (1 + \phi_2^{-1}x + \phi_2^{-2}x^2 + \dots)$ . Combining terms, we see that  $L_i = \phi_1^{-i} + \phi_2^{-i}$ .*

3. Exam grades: 105, 101, 97, 93, 91, 90, 85, 85, 73, 73, 66, 62, 54