
1. (25 points total)

(a) Suppose n is a perfect square. Then $n = a^2$ for some $a \in \mathbf{Z}$. Write $a = 5\ell + r$, where $\ell, r \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $0 \leq r < 5$. (3 points) Now

$$n = a^2 = (5\ell + r)^2 = 5^2\ell^2 + 2 \cdot 5\ell r + r^2 = 5(5\ell^2 + 2\ell r) + r^2. \quad (3 \text{ points})$$

If $r = 0, 1$, or 2 then $n = 5m, 5m + 1$, or $5m + 4$ respectively with $m = 5\ell^2 + 2\ell r$. (3 points) If $r = 3$ then $r^2 = 9 = 5 \cdot 1 + 4$ so $n = 5m + 4$, where $m = 5\ell^2 + 2\ell r + 1$. (3 points) If $r = 4$ then $r^2 = 16 = 5 \cdot 3 + 1$ so $n = 5m + 1$, where $m = 5\ell^2 + 2\ell r + 3$. (3 points)

(b) $288 = 5 \cdot 57 + 3$; thus 288 is not a perfect square by part (a). (5 points)

(c) $2369 = 5 \cdot 473 + 4$; thus the test for perfect square by part (a) is inconclusive. However $2369 = 3 \cdot 789 + 2$; thus 2369 is not a perfect square by Proposition 15.2.3. (5 points)

2. (25 points total) Suppose that $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ and 7 divides n^2 . Write $n = 7m + r$, where $m, r \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $0 \leq r < 7$. Then $n^2 = (7m + r)^2 = 7^2m^2 + 2 \cdot 7mr + r^2 = 7(7m^2 + 2mr) + r^2$. Since 7 divides n^2 necessarily 7 divides r^2 . (15 points) Using the table

r	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
r^2	0	1	4	9	16	25	36

we see that 7 divides r^2 only when $r = 0$. Therefore $r = 0$ and $n = 7m$. (10 points)

3. (25 points total) (a) $293 = 27 \cdot 10 + 23$; $q = 10$ and $r = 23$ (10 points)

(b) $-2931 = 17 \cdot (-173) + 10$; $q = -173$ and $r = 10$. (15 points)

4. (25 points total)

(a)

$$89 = 17 \cdot 5 + 4$$

$$17 = 4 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0$$

Therefore the greatest common divisor of 89 and 17 is 1. (**15 points**)

(b)

$$298 = 8 \cdot 37 + 2$$

$$8 = 2 \cdot 4 + 0$$

Therefore the greatest common divisor of 298 and 8 is 2. (**10 points**)