# Provided Reference for the Fall 2016 MATH 135 Final Exam 

(You do not need to submit this page with your exam.)

## A Note About Natural Numbers

Recall that for Math 135, we are using the notation $\mathbb{N}=\{1,2,3,4, \ldots\}$ to denote the set of positive integers. This may be different from your CS course, where the set of natural numbers is often said to include zero as well.

## List of Propositions

You may use any of the results below without proof. When you do, make sure to clearly state the name (e.g. Transitivity of Divisibility) or the acronym (e.g. TD) associated with the result that you are using.

Note that some of the statements below are abbreviated versions of the formal propositions in the course notes.

Transitivity of Divisibility (TD)
Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a \mid b$ and $b \mid c$, then $a \mid c$.

Divisibility of Integer Combinations (DIC)
Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a \mid b$ and $a \mid c$, then for all $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, a \mid(b x+c y)$.

Bounds by Divisibility ( $B B D$ )
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a \mid b$ and $b \neq 0$, then $|a| \leq|b|$.

Division Algorithm (DA)
If $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \in \mathbb{N}$, then there exist unique integers $q$ and $r$ such that $a=q b+r$ where $0 \leq r<b$.
$G C D$ With Remainders ( $G C D$ WR)
Let $a, b, q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a=q b+r$, then $\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)=\operatorname{gcd}(b, r)$.
$G C D$ Characterization Theorem (GCD CT)
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $d$ is a positive common divisor of $a$ and $b$, and $a x+b y=d$ has an integer solution, then $d=\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)$.
Bézout's Lemma (BL)
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $d=\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)$, then $d$ can be computed and there exist $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a x+b y=d$.

Coprimeness and Divisibility (CAD)
Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $c \mid a b$ and $a, c$ are coprime, then $c \mid b$.

Euclid's Lemma (EL)
If $p$ is a prime and $p \mid a b$, then $p \mid a$ or $p \mid b$.
$G C D$ of One (GCD OO)
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)=1$ if and only if there exist integers $x$ and $y$ with $a x+b y=1$.
Division by $G C D$ ( $D B G C D$ )
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, not both 0 . If $d=\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)$, then $\operatorname{gcd}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right)=1$.

Euclid's Theorem (ET)
The number of primes is infinite.

## Unique Factorization Theorem (UFT)

Every integer greater than 1 can be uniquely expressed as a product of primes (apart from the order of the factors).
Divisors from Prime Factorization (DFPF)
Let $n>1$ be an integer and $d \in \mathbb{N}$. If $n=p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} p_{2}^{\alpha_{2}} \cdots p_{k}^{\alpha_{k}}$ is the unique prime factorization of $n$ into powers of distinct primes $p_{1}, p_{2}, \ldots, p_{k}$, where the integers $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{k} \geq 1$, then $d$ is a positive divisor of $n$ if and only if $d$ can be written as $d=p_{1}^{d_{1}} p_{2}^{d_{2}} \cdots p_{k}^{d_{k}}$ where $0 \leq d_{i} \leq \alpha_{i}$ for $i=1,2, \ldots, k$.
$G C D$ from Prime Factorization (GCD PF)
If $a=p_{1}^{\alpha_{1}} p_{2}^{\alpha_{2}} \cdots p_{k}^{\alpha_{k}}$ and $b=p_{1}^{\beta_{1}} p_{2}^{\beta_{2}} \cdots p_{k}^{\beta_{k}}$ are ways to express $a$ and $b$ as a product of primes, where the primes are distinct and some of the exponents may be zero, then $\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)=p_{1}^{d_{1}} p_{2}^{d_{2}} \cdots p_{k}^{d_{k}}$ where $d_{i}=\min \left\{\alpha_{i}, \beta_{i}\right\}$ for $i=1,2, \ldots, k$.

Linear Diophantine Equation Theorem Part 1 (LDET 1)
Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d=\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)$. The linear Diophantine equation $a x+b y=c$ has an integer solution if and only if $d \mid c$.
Linear Diophantine Equation Theorem Part 2 (LDET 2)
Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d=\operatorname{gcd}(a, b) \neq 0$. If $\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)$ is one particular integer solution to $a x+b y=c$, then the complete set of integer solutions is

$$
\left\{\left.\left(x_{0}+\frac{b}{d} n, y_{0}-\frac{a}{d} n\right) \right\rvert\, n \in \mathbb{Z}\right\} .
$$

Congruence is an Equivalence Relation (CER))
Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then each of the following statements are true.

1. $a \equiv a(\bmod m)$.
2. If $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$, then $b \equiv a(\bmod m)$.
3. If $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$ and $b \equiv c(\bmod m)$, then $a \equiv c(\bmod m)$.

Properties of Congruence ( $P C$ )
If $a \equiv a^{\prime}(\bmod m)$ and $b \equiv b^{\prime}(\bmod m)$, then $a+b \equiv a^{\prime}+b^{\prime}(\bmod m), a-b \equiv a^{\prime}-b^{\prime}(\bmod m)$, and $a \cdot b \equiv a^{\prime} \cdot b^{\prime}(\bmod m)$.
Congruence Division (CD)
If $a c \equiv b c(\bmod m)$ and $\operatorname{gcd}(m, c)=1$, then $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$.
Congruent Iff Same Remainder (CISR)
Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$ if and only if $a$ and $b$ have the same remainder when divided by $m$.
Linear Congruence Theorem 1 (LCT 1)
Let $\operatorname{gcd}(a, m)=d \geq 1$. The linear congruence $a x \equiv c(\bmod m)$ has a solution if and only if $d \mid c$.
Moreover, if $x_{0}$ is one solution, then the complete solution is $x \equiv x_{0}\left(\bmod \frac{m}{d}\right)$.
Equivalently, $x \equiv x_{0}, x_{0}+\frac{m}{d}, x_{0}+2 \frac{m}{d}, \ldots, x_{0}+(d-1) \frac{m}{d}(\bmod m)$.
Linear Congruence Theorem 2 (LCT 2)
Let $\operatorname{gcd}(a, m)=d \geq 1$. The equation $[a][x]=[c]$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{m}$ has a solution if and only if $d \mid c$. Moreover, if $\left[x_{0}\right]$ is one solution, then the complete solution in $\mathbb{Z}_{m}$ is

$$
\left\{\left[x_{0}\right],\left[x_{0}+\frac{m}{d}\right], \cdots,\left[x_{0}+(d-1) \frac{m}{d}\right]\right\} .
$$

Fermat's Little Theorem (FlT)
Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $p$ is a prime and $p \nmid a$, then $a^{p-1} \equiv 1(\bmod p)$.

Existence of Inverses in $\mathbb{Z}_{p}\left(I N V \mathbb{Z}_{p}\right)$
Let $p$ be a prime number. If $[a]$ is any non-zero element in $\mathbb{Z}_{p}$, then $[a]^{-1}$ exists.
Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT)
If $\operatorname{gcd}\left(m_{1}, m_{2}\right)=1$, then for any choice of $a_{1}, a_{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists a solution to the simultaneous congruences

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
n & \equiv a_{1} & \left(\bmod m_{1}\right) \\
n & \equiv a_{2} & \left(\bmod m_{2}\right)
\end{array}
$$

Moreover, if $n_{0}$ is one solution, then the complete solution is $n \equiv n_{0}\left(\bmod m_{1} m_{2}\right)$.
Splitting the Modulus (SM)
Let $m_{1}$ and $m_{2}$ be coprime positive integers. Then for any two integers $x$ and $a$,

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
x \equiv a \quad\left(\bmod m_{1}\right) \\
x \equiv a \quad\left(\bmod m_{2}\right)
\end{array} \quad(\text { simultaneously }) \Longleftrightarrow x \equiv a \quad\left(\bmod m_{1} m_{2}\right)\right.
$$

RSA Theorem (RSA)
Let $p$ and $q$ be two distinct primes. If we define the following variables

1. $n=p q$ and $\phi(n)=(p-1)(q-1)$, and
2. $e$ is a positive integer, $2 \leq e<\phi(n)$, such that $\operatorname{gcd}(e, \phi(n))=1$, and
3. $d$ is a positive integer, $2 \leq d<\phi(n)$, such that $e d \equiv 1(\bmod \phi(n))$, and
4. $M$ is an integer such that $0 \leq M<n$, and
5. $C$ is an integer, $0 \leq C<n$, such that $C \equiv M^{e}(\bmod n)$, and
6. $R$ is an integer, $0 \leq R<n$, such that $R \equiv C^{d}(\bmod n)$,
then $R=M$.

Properties of Conjugates (PCJ)
If $z$ and $w$ are complex numbers, then

1. $\overline{z+w}=\bar{z}+\bar{w}$.
2. $\overline{z w}=\bar{z} \bar{w}$.
3. $\overline{\bar{z}}=z$.
4. $z+\bar{z}=2 \operatorname{Re}(z)$.
5. $z-\bar{z}=2 i \operatorname{Im}(z)$.

Properties of Modulus (PM)
If $z$ and $w$ are complex numbers, then

1. $|z|=0$ if and only if $z=0$.
2. $|\bar{z}|=|z|$.
3. $|z|^{2}=z \bar{z}$.
4. $|z w|=|z||w|$.
5. $|z+w| \leq|z|+|w|$.

Polar Multiplication of Complex Numbers (PMCN)
If $z_{1}=r_{1}\left(\cos \theta_{1}+i \sin \theta_{1}\right)$ and $z_{2}=r_{2}\left(\cos \theta_{2}+i \sin \theta_{2}\right)$ are complex numbers in polar form, then $z_{1} z_{2}=r_{1} r_{2}\left(\cos \left(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2}\right)+i \sin \left(\theta_{1}+\theta_{2}\right)\right)$.

De Moivre's Theorem (DMT)
For any $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z},(\cos \theta+i \sin \theta)^{n}=\cos n \theta+i \sin n \theta$.

Properties of Complex Exponentials (PCE)
If $\theta$ and $\phi$ are real numbers, then

$$
\begin{aligned}
e^{i \theta} \cdot e^{i \phi} & =e^{i(\theta+\phi)} \\
\left(e^{i \theta}\right)^{n} & =e^{i n \theta} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}
\end{aligned}
$$

Complex n-th Roots Theorem (CNRT)
If $a=r(\cos \theta+i \sin \theta)$, then the solutions to $z^{n}=a$ are $\sqrt[n]{r}\left[\cos \frac{\theta+2 k \pi}{n}+i \sin \frac{\theta+2 k \pi}{n}\right], \quad k=0,1, \ldots, n-1$.

## Division Algorithm for Polynomials (DAP)

If $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$ and $g(x)$ is not the zero polynomial, then there exist unique polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ in $\mathbb{F}[x]$ such that $f(x)=q(x) g(x)+r(x)$ where $r(x)$ is the zero polynomial or $\operatorname{deg} r(x)<\operatorname{deg} g(x)$.

Fundamental Theorem of Algebra (FTA)
For all complex polynomials $f(x)$ with $\operatorname{deg}(f(x)) \geq 1$, there exists $x_{0} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $f\left(x_{0}\right)=0$.
Remainder Theorem, ( $R T$ )
The remainder when a polynomial $f(x)$ is divided by $(x-c)$ is $f(c)$.
Factor Theorem (FT)
The linear polynomial $(x-c)$ is a factor of the polynomial $f(x)$ if and only if $f(c)=0$.
Complex Polynomials of Degree $n$ Have $n$ Roots (CPN)
If $f(z)$ is a complex polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$, then there exist complex numbers $c_{1}, c_{2}, \ldots, c_{n}$ and $c \neq 0$ such that $f(z)=c\left(z-c_{1}\right)\left(z-c_{2}\right) \cdots\left(z-c_{n}\right)$. Moreover, the roots of $f(z)$ are $c_{1}, c_{2}, \ldots, c_{n}$.

Rational Roots Theorem (RRT)
Let $f(x)=a_{n} x^{n}+\cdots+a_{1} x+a_{0}$ where $a_{0}, \ldots, a_{n} \in \mathbb{Z}, a_{n} \neq 0$.
If $\frac{p}{q}$ is a root of $f(x)$ with $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\operatorname{gcd}(p, q)=1$, then $p \mid a_{0}$ and $q \mid a_{n}$.
Conjugate Roots Theorem (CJRT)
Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[x]$. If $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is a root of $f(x)$, then $\bar{c}$ is also a root of $f(x)$.
Real Quadratic Factors (RQF)
Let $f(x)=a_{n} x^{n}+a_{n-1} x^{n-1}+\cdots+a_{0}$ be a polynomial with real coefficients. If $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is a root of $f(x)$ and $\operatorname{Im}(c) \neq 0$, then there exists a real quadratic polynomial $g(x)$ and a real polynomial $q(x)$ such that $f(x)=g(x) q(x)$.

Real Factors of Real Polynomials (RFRP)
Let $f(x)=a_{n} x^{n}+a_{n-1} x^{n-1}+\cdots+a_{0}$ be a real polynomial where $n \geq 1$. Then $f(x)$ can be written as a product of real linear and real quadratic factors.

