

Congruence mod n and Modular Arithmetic

1. Given integers a and b and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we say $a \equiv b(\text{mod } n)$ if _____.
2. Review of the division algorithm:
 - (a) The Division Algorithm: Given integers a and b with $b > 0$, there exist unique integers q and r for which $a =$ _____, and $0 \leq r < b$.
 - (b) What do q and r stand for in the division algorithm? $q =$ _____, $r =$ _____
 - (c) For $a = 367$ and $b = 6$, find q and r .
3. If the remainder when a is divided by n and the remainder when b is divided by n are _____, then $a \equiv b(\text{mod } n)$.
4. For each of the integers $m = 17$, $m = 7$, $m = -7$ and $m = -45$, find the integer r in $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ such that $m \equiv r(\text{mod } 4)$.

$17 \equiv$ _____ $(\text{mod } 4)$
 $7 \equiv$ _____ $(\text{mod } 4)$
 $-7 \equiv$ _____ $(\text{mod } 4)$
 $-45 \equiv$ _____ $(\text{mod } 4)$
5. List the set of elements in $\mathbb{Z}$ that are congruent to 0 modulo 3. Then write that set in set-builder notation. Do the same for the integers that are congruent to 1 modulo 3 then again for the integers that are congruent to 2 modulo 3.
6. There are a couple of common ways to determine if two numbers are congruent modulo n . One way is to reduce each of them modulo n to a number in $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ and then compare. Another is to find their difference and see if it is a multiple of n . Try using each of these methods to determine if $342 \equiv 482(\text{mod } 7)$.

7. It can be shown that if $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $c \equiv d \pmod{n}$ then $(a + c) \equiv (b + d) \pmod{n}$. Use this idea to calculate $(582 + 385) \pmod{10}$ without first adding.
8. Similarly to the problem above, it can be shown that if $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ and $c \equiv d \pmod{n}$ then $(ac) \equiv (bd) \pmod{n}$ (This is problem 24 of Chapter 5.) Use this idea to calculate $(182 \times 4931) \pmod{3}$.
9. Calculate $11^3 \pmod{4}$. Give the answer as a number in the set $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ that is congruent to $11^3 \pmod{4}$.
10. Determine the last digit in 7^{55} .
11. Much like in standard addition, there is an additive identity modulo n and numbers have additive inverses modulo n . What is the additive identity modulo n ? What is the additive inverse of 5 modulo 7?
12. Much like in standard multiplication, there is a multiplicative identity modulo n and some numbers have multiplicative inverses modulo n . What is the multiplicative identity modulo n ? Find the inverses of the numbers modulo 5. Do the same for the numbers modulo 6.