

## PROBLEMS IN ELEMENTARY NUMBER THEORY–CATEGORY II

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1. If the number  $17293141519A$  is divisible by 33 then find out all possible values of  $A$ .
2. Find all pairs of integers  $(x, y)$  such that  $x^2 - y^2 = 25$ .
3. Without determining the square root say if  $1729314159265352$  is a square or not.
4. Show that any positive odd integer  $p$  is of the form  $6q + 1$  or  $6q + 3$  or  $6q + 5$  where  $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
5. For what value of  $p$  is  $2^{2p} + 7 \cdot 2^p + 1$  a perfect square?
6. Prove that none of the numbers of the sequence  $11, 111, 1111, \dots, 111 \dots 111, \dots$  can be a perfect square.
7. If  $n$  is any natural number, prove that  $n^2 + n - 1$  is always odd.
8. Find the smallest integer  $k$  which when divided by 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2 successively leaves remainder 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively.
9. Find the last digit of  $7^{14}$ .
10. How many zeroes does  $20!$  end in?
11. Prove that the product of four consecutive integers is always 1 less than a perfect square.
12. Prove that one of the integers  $a, a + 2$  and  $a + 4$  is divisible by 3.
13. Show that  $3a^2 - 1$  is not a perfect square for any integer  $a$ .
14. Prove that  $n^4 + 4$  is not a prime number  $\forall n > 1$ .
15. Prove that there is only one pair of non-zero integers whose sum is equal to their product.
16. Which four digit number  $aabb$  is a square?
17. Find the four digit number which, on division by 131, yields a remainder of 112 and on division by 132 yields a remainder of 98.
18. A positive whole number  $M < 100$  is represented in bases 2, 3 and 5 notation. It was found that in all the 3 cases the last digit is 1 while in exactly two out of the three cases the leading digit is 1. Find  $M$ .

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