

#### College of Science. **Department of Mathematics**

## Final Exam Academic Year 1444-1445 Hijri- First Semester

معلومات الامتحان Exam Information					
Course name	Num	اسم المقرر			
Course Code	Math	رمز المقرر			
Exam Date	2023-12-10	Click or tap to enter a date.	تاريخ الامتحان		
Exam Time	01	1: 00 PM	وقت الامتحان		
Exam Duration	3 hours	ثلاث ساعات	مدة الامتحان		
Classroom No.			رقم قاعة الاختبار		
<b>Instructor Name</b>			اسم استاذ المقرر		

معلومات الطالب Student Information				
Student's Name	اسم الطالب			
ID number	الرقم الجامعي			
Section No.	رقم الشعبة			
Serial Number	الرقم التسلسلي			

#### **General Instructions:**

- عدد صفحات الامتحان 5 صفحة. (بإستثناء هذه
- Your Exam consists of 5 PAGES (except this paper)
- Keep your mobile and smart watch out of the classroom.
- يجب إبقاء الهواتف والساعات الذكية خارج قاعة الامتحان.

## هذا الجزء خاص بأستاذ المادة This section is ONLY for instructor

#	Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs)	Related Question (s)	Points	Final Score
1	1.1	II, VIII		
2	1.2	I, III, IV		
3	2.1	VI, VII		
4	2.2	V		
5				
6				
7				
8				

## King Saud University Department of Mathematics

# $\begin{array}{c} 243 \\ \text{Final Exam, December 2023} \end{array}$

NAME:	
Group Number/Instructor's Name:	

ID:

Question	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Grade									

I) Find all Pythagorean triples x,y,z (primitive and nonprimitive), with x=35.

II) Find all integers x, with  $\varphi(x)=6$ , where  $\varphi$  is the Euler function.

III) Define the Möbius function  $\mu$  and prove that  $\mu$  is multiplicative.

IV) If f is an arithmetic function such that  $\frac{\sigma(n)}{n} = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$ , where  $\sigma$  is the sum of divisors function, prove that f is multiplicative. Compute f(8).

V) If  $r_1, r_2, \dots r_n$  is a complete set of residues modulo n, prove that  $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i \equiv \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \pmod{n}$ 

VI) If the Mersenne number  $M_n = 2^n - 1$  is prime, prove that n is prime. Is the converse true? Justify your answer.

VII) Prove that there are infinitely many primes p of the form p=6k+5.

VIII) If p and q are primes greater than 3, prove that  $24|(p^2-q^2)$ .