

p. 26-28, #2,3,5,6,21

2. Which of the numbers 57, 63, 67, 69, 87, 91, 97, 101, 109, and 111 are prime? Which are composite?

Solution: 67, 97, 101, and 109 are prime; the others are all composite, and have the following factorisations:

$$57 = 3 \cdot 19$$

$$63 = 3 \cdot 21$$

$$= 7 \cdot 9$$

$$69 = 3 \cdot 23$$

$$87 = 3 \cdot 29$$

$$91 = 7 \cdot 13$$

$$111 = 3 \cdot 37$$

3. Some primes can be written in the form $1 + N^2$ for some natural number N . For example, $5 = 1 + 2^2$, and $17 = 1 + 4^2$.

(a) Find three more primes of the form $1 + N^2$.

(b) Do you think that there is an end to such primes?

Solution: $N = 1, 6, 10, 14, 16$ gives

$$2 = 1^2 + 1$$

$$37 = 6^2 + 1$$

$$101 = 10^2 + 1$$

$$197 = 14^2 + 1$$

$$257 = 16^2 + 1$$

and each of these is prime (though only three of them are required for a complete answer to the question).

No one knows whether or not there is an end to such primes.

5. Some primes are 1 more than a power of 2; for example, $5 = 1 + 2^2$, and $17 = 1 + 2^4$.

(a) Find another such prime.

(b) Do you think that there is an end to such primes?

Solution: The next such prime is $257 = 2^8 + 1$, since

$$2^5 + 1 = 33 = 3 \cdot 11$$

$$2^6 + 1 = 65 = 5 \cdot 13$$

$$2^7 + 1 = 129 = 3 \cdot 43$$

$2 = 2^0 + 1$ would also be a correct answer, although it somewhat misses the point...

Again, no one knows whether or not there is an end to these.

6. Some primes are 1 less than a power of 2; for example, $3 = 2^2 - 1$, and $7 = 2^3 - 1$.

(a) Find two more such primes. (b) Do you think that there is an end to such primes?

Solution: $31 = 2^5 - 1$, and $127 = 2^7 - 1$ are the next two; $511 = 2^9 - 1$ is also a prime of this form. Just as with the other two kinds, no one knows the answer to part (b).

21. Write 57 and 117 as the product of primes.

Solution:

$$57 = 3 \cdot 19$$

$$\begin{aligned} 117 &= 3 \cdot 39 \\ &= 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 \\ &= 3^2 \cdot 13 \end{aligned}$$