

NADAR SARSWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

Course/Branch: BE/CSE	Year / Semester : III/V	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code : MA8551	Subject Name : ALGEBRA AND NUMBER THEORY	Rev. No.	02
Unit No : V	Unit Name: CLASSICAL THEOREMS AND MULTIPLICATIVE FUNCTIONS	Date	30-09-2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S.No.	Objective Questions [MCQ / True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1	If p is prime, then $(p-1)! \equiv \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pmod{p}$ a) 0 b) -2 c) -1 d) 1	L3
2	The remainder of 18! is divisible by 437 is a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 d) -1	L5
3	The remainder of 63! is divisible by 71 is a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 d) -1	L5
4	If p is a prime, then $(p-1).(p-2).(p-3) \dots (p-k) \equiv \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pmod{p}$ a) k! b) (k-1)! c) (-1)^kk! d) -k!	L4
5	If $x = 1.3.5 \dots (p-1)$, where p is an odd prime, then $x^2 \equiv \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pmod{p}$ a) -1 b) -2 c) $(-1)^{\frac{p}{2}}$ d) $(-1)^{\frac{p+1}{2}}$	L4
6	If n is a positive integer such that $(n-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{n}$, then n is _____ a) a prime b) composite c) even d) odd	L3
7	If p is prime and a is any integer not divisible by p, then $a^{p-1} \equiv \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pmod{p}$ a) 2 b) -1 c) 1 d) -2	L5
8	The remainder when 2^{1000} is divided by 17 is a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 d) -1	L5
9	The remainder when $13^{18} + 19^{12}$ is divided by 247 is a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 d) -1	L5
10	The remainder when $1^{p-1} + 2^{p-1} + 3^{p-1} \dots + (p-1)^{p-1}$ is divided by p is a) 2 b) 0 c) 1 d) -1	L4
11	The remainder when 5^{2003} is divided by 11 is a) -3 b) 3 c) -4 d) 4	L3

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12	Let p be a prime and a any integer such that $p \nmid a$ then the solution of the linear congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{p}$ is given by $x \equiv \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pmod{p}$ a) $a^{-1}b$ b) ab^{-1} c) $(ab)^{-1}$ d) $a^{p-1}b$	L3
13	$\phi(7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d)-6	L3
14	Let m be a positive integer a be any integer such that $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. Then $a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. a) $(a, m) = 2$ b) $(a, m) = 1$ c) $(a, m) = -1$ d) $(a, m) = d$	L3
15	Let p be a prime and α is a positive integer. Then $\phi(p^\alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) $p\left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$ b) $p\left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)^\alpha$ c) $p^{\alpha-1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$ d) $p^\alpha\left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$	L3
16	Let $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ be the canonical decomposition of the positive integer n. Then $\phi(p^\alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) $n\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)$ b) $n^\alpha\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)$ c) $n^\alpha\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right)^{\alpha_1}\left(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}\right)^{\alpha_2} \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right)^{\alpha_k}$ d) none of the above	L3
17	$\phi(1105) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 766 b) 767 c) 768 d) 769	L3
18	Find one positive integer n such the $\phi(n) = 6$ a) 6 b) 16 c) 8 d) 18	L4
19	$\tau(12) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 6 b) 7 c) -6 d)-7	L4
20	$\tau(5^8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d)-9	L5

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21	$\sigma(28) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 54 b) 55 c) 56 d) 57	L5
22	$\sigma(3^7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 3299 b) 3290 c) 3250 d) 3280	L5
23	If $n = 2^k$, then $\phi(n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) n b) $\frac{n}{2}$ c) $\frac{n}{3}$ d) 2n	L3
24	If $n = 28$, then $\sum_{d n} \phi(d) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) 82 b) 20 c) 28 d) 29	L3
25	If $n = p^\alpha$, where p is a prime and α is any positive integer, then $\tau(p^\alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) p b) p+1 c) α d) $\alpha + 1$	L5
26	If $n = p^\alpha$, where p is a prime and α is any positive integer, then $\sigma(p^\alpha) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) $\frac{p^{\alpha+1} - 1}{p - 1}$ b) $\frac{p^\alpha - 1}{p - 1}$ c) $\frac{p^\alpha + 1}{p - 1}$ d) $\frac{p^{\alpha+1} + 1}{p - 1}$	L5
27	If p is a prime and a is any integer such that $p \nmid a$. Then $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ is inverse of a mod p. a) a^p b) a^{p-1} c) a^{p-2} d) a^{p-3}	L5
28	What is the two different number m and n for which $\tau(m) = \tau(n)$ a) m = 6, n=5 b) m = 9, n=15 c) m = 7, n=10 d) m = 13, n=17	L4
29	If n is a power of 2, then $\sigma(n)$ is always $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) odd b) even c) a prime d) none of the above	L4
30	If p is a positive integer such that $\phi(p) = p-1$, then p is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ a) odd b) even c) a prime d) none of the above	L4