

- The last digit of a number is the same as the remainder when you divide the number by 10.
- The remainder when you divide by 2 is 1 if the number is odd and 0 if it's even.
- A number is divisible by 3 whenever the remainder when you divide by 3 is 0.

If two numbers a and b have the same remainder when you divide them by q , then we say that “ a and b are congruent modulo q ”, written “ $a \equiv b \pmod{q}$ ”. For example, 36 is congruent to 86 modulo 10, since 36 and 86 both have the same remainder (namely 6) when you divide them by 10. Here are some more examples:

$$\begin{array}{ll} 12 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}, & 124 \equiv 54 \pmod{10}, \\ 38 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, & 100 \equiv 898 \pmod{3}. \end{array}$$

Question 1. True or false:

- (a) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{10}$ (d) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{3}$
- (b) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{2}$ (e) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{9}$
- (c) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{5}$ (f) $843643538 \equiv 5345636 \pmod{57}$

Question 2. Suppose that when you divide a by q , the remainder is r , and when you divide b by q the remainder is s . Are the following equations true? Try to explain why they're true, if you can, or find some numbers for a , b and q that break things.

- (a) $a + b \equiv r + s \pmod{q}$. (For example, $10004 + 10003 \equiv 4 + 3 \pmod{10}$.)
- (b) $a \times b \equiv r \times s \pmod{q}$
- (c) $a^b \equiv r^s \pmod{q}$

