

# BILL, RECORD LECTURE!!!!

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But the **ideas** are used in real algorithm.

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So  $\frac{1002!}{417!585!}$  is the answer to a question that has a nat numb answer.

**Yes** that really is the proof.

# More Generally: Yes, This is a Natural Number

**Theorem NAT** For all  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $k \leq n$ ,  $\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Proof**

$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$  is the number of ways to choose  $k$  objects out of  $n$ .

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**Notation**  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$ .

# The Binomial Theorem

Recall

## The Binomial Theorem

For any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$(x + y)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} x^i y^{n-i}.$$

## Lemma on $\frac{p!}{i!(p-i)!}$

**Lemma** If  $p$  prime,  $1 \leq i \leq p - 1$ , then  $\frac{p!}{i!(p-i)!} \in \mathbb{N}$  and is divisible by  $p$ .

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Why does  $p$  divide  $\frac{p!}{i!(p-i)!}$ ?

$p$  divides the numerator,  $p$  does not divide the denominator, and  $p$  is prime. Hence  $p$  divides the number.

**End of Proof**

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**Lemma** If  $p$  prime,  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  then  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ .

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$$(a + 1)^p \equiv \binom{p}{p} a^p + \binom{p}{0} a^0 \equiv a^p + 1 \equiv a + 1.$$

(Used  $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$  which is from Ind Hyp.)

**End of Proof**



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- ▶  $p$  is composite but we were unlucky with  $R$ .
- ▶ There are some composite  $p$  such that **for all**  $a$ ,  $a^p \equiv a$ .

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5. There are an infinite number of Shen numbers, but they are rare. How rare? HW!



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**New Problem** Given  $L$ , return an  $L$ -bit prime.

**Clarification** An  $L$ -bit prime has a 1 as left most bit.

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Neither 2 nor 3 divides  $n$  iff  $(\exists k)(\exists i \in \{1, 5\})[n = 6k + i]$



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**Caveat** Might get a prime **of length  $L - 1$** . We ignore this.

# Alg for Gen Primes that Ignores $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2,3}$

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**CAVEAT** Extend to 2,3,5? 2,3,5,7? etc.

**BILL, STOP RECORDING LECTURE!!!!**

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