# Number systems

## Tip 1

### *HCF and LCM*

- HCF * LCM of two numbers = Product of two numbers
- The greatest number dividing a, b and c leaving remainders of $x_1$, $x_2$ and $x_3$ is the HCF of $(a-x_1)$, $(b-x_2)$ and $(c-x_3)$.
- The greatest number dividing a, b and c $(a<b<c)$ leaving the same remainder each time is the HCF of (c-b), (c-a), (b-a).
- If a number, N, is divisible by X and Y and HCF(X,Y) = 1. Then, N is divisible by X*Y

# Tip 2

***Prime and Composite Numbers***

- Prime numbers are numbers with only two factors, 1 and the number itself.

- Composite numbers are numbers with more than 2 factors. Examples are 4, 6, 8, 9.

- 0 and 1 are neither composite nor prime.

- There are 25 prime numbers less than 100.

# Tip 3

***Properties of Prime numbers***

- To check if n is a prime number, list all prime factors less than or equal to $\sqrt{n}$. If none of the prime factors can divide n then n is a prime number.

- For any integer a and prime number p, $a^p - a$ is always divisible by p

- All prime numbers greater than 2 and 3 can be written in the form of 6k+1 or 6k-1

- If a and b are co-prime then $a^{(b-1)} \bmod b = 1$.

# Tip 4

## *Theorems on  Prime numbers*

**Fermat's Theorem**:

Remainder of a^(p-1) when divided by p is 1, where p is a prime

**Wilson's Theorem**:

Remainder when (p-1)! is divided by p is (p-1) where p is a prime

# Tip 5

***Theorems on Prime numbers***

**Remainder Theorem**

- If a, b, c are the prime factors of N such that $N = a^p * b^q * c^r$

Then the number of numbers less than N and co-prime to N is

$$\phi(N) = N\,(1 - 1/a)\,(1 - 1/b)\,(1 - 1/c).$$

This function is known as the Euler's totient function.

**Euler's theorem**

- If M and N are co-prime to each other then remainder when $M^{\phi(N)}$ is divided by N is 1.

(Note: If N is prime, the Euler's Theorem becomes the Fermat's Theorem.)

# Tip 6

- Highest power of n in m! is $[m/n]+[m/n^2]+[m/n^3]+\ldots..$

Ex: Highest power of 7 in 100! = [100/7] +[100/49] = 16

- To find the number of zeroes in n! find the highest power of 5 in n!

- If all possible permutations of n distinct digits are added together the sum = (n-1)! * (sum of n digits) * (11111... n times)

# Tip 7

- If the number can be represented as $N = a^p * b^q * c^r...$ then number of factors the is (p+1) * (q+1) * (r+1)

- Sum of the factors = $\frac{a^{p+1}-1}{a-1} * \frac{b^{q+1}-1}{b-1} * \frac{c^{r+1}-1}{c-1}$

- If the number of factors are odd then N is a perfect square.

- If there are n factors, then the number of pairs of factors would be n/2. If N is a perfect square then number of pairs (including the square root) is (n+1)/2

# Tip 8

If the number can be expressed as $N = 2^p * a^q * b^r \ldots$ where the power of 2 is p and a, b are prime numbers

- Then the number of even factors of $N = p\,(1+q)\,(1+r)\ldots$

- The number of odd factors of $N = (1+q)\,(1+r)\ldots$

# Tip 9

Number of positive integral solutions of the equation $x^2 - y^2 = k$ is given by

- $\frac{\text{Total number of factors of k}}{2}$ (If k is odd but not a perfect square)
- $\frac{(\text{Total number of factors of k}) - 1}{2}$ (If k is odd and a perfect square)
- $\frac{\text{Total number of factors of } \frac{k}{4}}{2}$ (If k is even and not a perfect square)
- $\frac{(\text{Total number of factors of } \frac{k}{4}) - 1}{2}$ (If it is even and a perfect square)

# Tip 10

- Number of digits in $a^b$ = [ b $\log_m(a)$ ] + 1 ; where m is the base of the number and [.] denotes greatest integer function

- Even number which is not a multiple of 4, can never be expressed as a difference of 2 perfect squares.

# Tip 11

- Sum of first n odd numbers is $n^2$

- Sum of first n even numbers is $n(n+1)$

- The product of the factors of N is given by $N^{a/2}$, where a is the number of factors

# Tip 12

- The last two digits of $a^2$, $(50 - a)^2$, $(50+a)^2$, $(100 - a)^2$ . . .. . . . . are same.

- If the number is written as $2^{10n}$

When n is odd, the last 2 digits are 24.

When n is even, the last 2 digits are 76.

# Tip 13

***Divisibility***

- Divisibility by 2: Last digit divisible by 2
- Divisibility by 4: Last two digits divisible by 4
- Divisibility by 8: Last three digits divisible by 8
- Divisibility by 16: Last four digit divisible by 16

# Tip 14

## *Divisibility*

- Divisibility by 3: Sum of digits divisible by 3
- Divisibility by 9: Sum of digits divisible by 9
- Divisibility by 27: Sum of blocks of 3 (taken right to left) divisible by 27
- Divisibility by 7: Remove the last digit, double it and subtract it from the truncated original number. Check if number is divisible by 7
- Divisibility by 11: (sum of odd digits) - (sum of even digits) should be 0 or divisible by 11

# Tip 15

***Divisibility properties***

- For composite divisors, check if the number is divisible by the factors individually. Hence to check if a number is divisible by 6 it must be divisible by 2 and 3.

- The equation $a^n - b^n$ is always divisible by a-b. If n is even it is divisible by a+b. If n is odd it is not divisible by a+b.

- The equation $a^n + b^n$ , is divisible by a+b if n is odd. If n is even it is not divisible by a+b.

# Tip 16

- Converting from decimal to base b. Let $R_1$, $R_2$ . . . be the remainders left after repeatedly dividing the number with b. Hence, the number in base b is given by ... $R_2R_1$.

- Converting from base b to decimal - multiply each digit of the number with a power of b starting with the rightmost digit and $b^0$.

- A decimal number is divisible by b-1 only if the sum of the digits of the number when written in base b are divisible by b-1.

# Tip 17

***Cyclicity***

- To find the last digit of $a^n$ find the cyclicity of a. For Ex. if a=2, we see that
- $2^1=2$
- $2^2=4$
- $2^3=8$
- $2^4=16$
- $2^5=32$

Hence, the last digit of 2 repeats after every $4^{th}$ power. Hence cyclicity of 2 = 4. Hence if we have to find the last digit of $a^n$, The steps are:

1. Find the cyclicity of a, say it is x
2. Find the remainder when n is divided by x, say remainder r
3. Find $a^r$ if $r>0$ and $a^x$ when $r=0$

# Tip 18

- $(a + b)(a - b) = (a^2 - b^2)$
- $(a + b)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 + 2ab)$
- $(a - b)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 - 2ab)$
- $(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2(ab + bc + ca)$

## Tip 19

- $(a^3 + b^3) = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$
- $(a^3 - b^3) = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
- $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc) = (a + b + c)(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac)$
- When $a + b + c = 0$, then $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$.