1: (a) Find all possible pairs of decimal digits $(a, b)$ such that $99 \mid 38 a 91 b$.
(b) Let $n=a_{0}+a_{1} \cdot 1000+a_{2} \cdot 1000^{2}+\cdots+a_{\ell} \cdot 1000^{\ell}$ where $a_{\ell} \neq 0$ and for each $i$ we have $a_{i} \in\{0,1, \cdots, 999\}$.

Show that for $d=7,11$ and 13 we have

$$
d|n \Longleftrightarrow d|\left(a_{0}-a_{1}+a_{2}-a_{3}+\cdots+(-1)^{\ell} a_{\ell}\right) .
$$

(c) Show that it is not possible to rearrange the digits of the number 51328167 to form a perfect square or a perfect cube or any higher perfect power.

2: (a) Find $12^{-1}$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{29}$.
(b) Solve $34 x=18$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{46}$.
(c) In $\mathbb{Z}_{20}$, solve the pair of linear equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 x+12 y=6 \\
& 6 x+11 y=13
\end{aligned}
$$

3: (a) Solve the pair of congruences $5 x=9 \bmod 14$ and $17 x=3 \bmod 30$.
(b) Solve the congruence $x^{2}+x=38 \bmod 72$.

4: Chinese generals used to count their troops by telling them to form groups of some size $n$, and then counting the number of troops left over. Suppose there were 5000 troops before a battle, and after the battle it was found that when the troops formed groups of 5 there was 1 left over, when they formed groups of 7 there were none left over, when they formed groups of 11 there were 6 left over, and when they formed groups of 12 there were 5 left over. How many troops survived the battle?

