

with s_i being a digit of the number at position i . $10^n \equiv 1^n \pmod{9}$. So $N \equiv \sum_{i=0}^n (s_i) \pmod{9}$.

4.

$3(3^{73} \cdot 10^{74}) \pmod{19}$, $(3^{18})^4 \cdot 3 \pmod{19}$, 3^{73}
 $\equiv 3 \pmod{19}$, $10^{74} \pmod{19}$, $(10^{18})^4 \cdot 10^2$
 $\pmod{19}$, $10^{74} \equiv 10^2 \pmod{19} \equiv 5$
 $\pmod{19}$. $3 \cdot 3^{73} \cdot 10^{74} \equiv 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \pmod{19} = 45$

5.

"We know " $b-c \equiv kp \pmod{p}$ " Prove: " $ab \equiv ac \pmod{p}$, $ab-ac \equiv kp$, $a(b-c) \equiv kp \pmod{p} \Rightarrow b \equiv c \pmod{p}$

6.

"The claim generally doesn't hold. For instance " $103 \equiv 3 \pmod{20}$, $103 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ " Does not hold since " $100 \not\equiv k \pmod{80}$ " when k is an integer. However, the statement will be true when " $n \mid (a-b)/m$

7.?

8.

"Represent the number as " $\sum_{i=0}^n (s_i \cdot 10^i)$. "With " s_i " being a digit of the number at position i . " $10^n \equiv 1^n \pmod{9}$. "So " $N \equiv \sum_{i=0}^n (s_i) \pmod{9}$.