



Math 415–Number Theory Course Syllabus

Course description: Properties of natural numbers. Unique factorization, residue solution of congruences, arithmetic functions, quadratic reciprocity law, distribution of primes. Diophantine equations, continued fractions, algebraic numbers.

Credit hours: 3

Course Prerequisites and Corequisites: MTH 311

Course outline:

	<u>Approximate time spent</u>
• Divisibility and the Congruences	20%
○ Greatest common divisor	
○ Linear equations and the GCD	
○ Congruences	
○ Euler Phi function	
○ Fermat's Little Theorem	
○ Chinese Remainder Theorem	
• Primes	25%
○ Infinitude of primes	
○ Primes in arithmetic progressions	
○ Distribution of primes	
○ Special primes (Mersenne)	
○ Primality testing	
○ Coding	
• Quadratic Reciprocity	25%
○ Roots modulo m	
○ Square modulo a prime	
• Diophantine Equations	15%
○ Pythagorean triples	
○ Discussion of Fermat's Last Theorem	
○ Square and triangular numbers	
○ Pell's Equation	
○ Normality and factor groups	
• Selected topics	15%
○ Gaussian Integers	
○ Unique Factorization	
○ Continued Fractions	
○ Error Bounding	

Student Learning Outcomes (SLO): At the end of MTH 415, a student who has studied and learned the material should be able to:

1. Recognize and be able to prove theorems about congruences, divisibility and primality. [PLO: 1,3,5]
2. Demonstrate understanding of the importance of Fermat's Last Theorem in the development of modern number theory. [PLO 3]
3. Read and understand topics in number theory, and given appropriate definitions and theorems, prove minor theorems. [PLO: 1,2,3]
4. Create examples and counterexamples to test the validity of a number theoretic statement. [PLO: 2,4,5]

Program learning Outcomes (PLO):

Students graduating from SFASU with a B.S. degree and a major in mathematics will:

1. Demonstrate comprehension of core mathematical concepts. [**Concepts**]
(notion of theorem, mathematical proof, logical argument)
2. Execute mathematical procedures accurately, appropriately, and efficiently. [**Skills**]
(calculus, algebra, routine, nonroutine, applied)
3. Apply principles of logic to develop and analyze conjectures and proofs. [**Logical Reasoning**]
(quantifiers, breaking down mathematical statements, counterexamples)
4. Demonstrate competence in using various mathematical tools, including technology, to formulate, represent, and solve problems. [**Problem Solving**]
(calculus tools, algebra tools, applied tools, nonstandard problem solving)
5. Demonstrate proficiency in communicating mathematics in a format appropriate to expected audiences. [**Communication**]
(written, visual, oral)