

$$2^a = 3^b \cdot 5^c + 7^d$$

$$2^e \equiv 7^d \pmod{3} \quad (3)$$

$$2^e \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad (3)$$

$$2^e \equiv 2^d \pmod{5} \quad (5)$$

$$a \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\parallel \\ d$$

$$e = 2e'$$

$$d = 2d'$$

$$\text{and } (2^{e'} - 7^{d'}) (2^{e'} + 7^{d'}) = 3^b \cdot 5^c$$

$$\text{MCD}(2^{e'} - 7^{d'}, 2^{e'} + 7^{d'}) = (2^{e'} + 7^{d'}, 2 \cdot 7^{d'}) = 1$$

$$2^{e'} = 7^{d'} + 1$$

$$2^{e'} \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \quad (7)$$

$$2$$

$$\text{ord}_7(2) = 3$$

$$8^m = (7+1) \left( 7^{d'-1} - 7^{d'-2} + \dots + 1 \right)$$

$d' = 1$   $e' = 3$

$$e = 6$$

$$d = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{e'} - 7^{d'} = 3^e \\ 2^{e'} + 7^{d'} = 5^e \end{cases}$$

$$2^{e'} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$e'$  pari  
 $d'$  pari

$$\begin{cases} 2^{e'} - 7^{d'} = 5^e \\ 2^{e'} + 7^{d'} = 3^e \end{cases}$$

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$$2^{e'+1} = 5^e + 3^e$$

$$\underline{\underline{1}} = 2^e \pmod{3}$$

$$2^{e'} + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

$e'$  dispari  
 $e' = 1$  pari

$$(2^k - 5^c)(2^k + 5^c) = 3^k$$

$$2^k - 5^c = 1$$

$$16^l - 1 = 5^c$$

$$(2^{4l} - 1)(2^{4l} + 1)(4^{2l} + 1) = 5^c$$

$$\frac{2^m a^m - (a+b)^m - (a-b)^m}{3a^2 + b^2}$$

intero  
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$   
 $\neq (0,0)$

$$\boxed{a=1}$$

$$\frac{2^m - (1+b)^m - (1-b)^m}{3 + b^2}$$

intero  $\forall b$

Fatto generale:  $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \in \mathbb{Z}$  per infiniti valori di  $x$



$$p(x) = q(x) \cdot r(x)$$

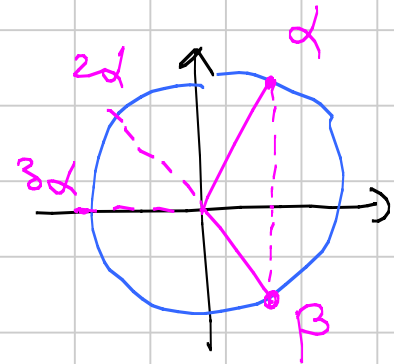
$p(x)$  è divisibile per  $q(x) \Leftrightarrow$  le radici di  $q(x)$   
sono radici di  $p(x)$   
con almeno stessa  
multiplicità

Nel nostro caso  $\sqrt{3}i$  deve essere radice del num.

$$\frac{2^m - (1+b)^m - (1-b)^m}{3+b^2}$$

$$2^m - (1+\sqrt{3}i)^m - (1-\sqrt{3}i)^m = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^m}_{\alpha} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^m}_{\beta} = 1$$



$m=1 \Rightarrow$  vero

periodica  
di periodo 6

$$m=1$$
$$m=5$$

$$m \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$$

$$m \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$$

Idea per il viceversa (che va fatto)

$p(x)$  è multiplo di  $q(x)$

$p\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$  è multiplo di  $q\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$

$$\frac{x^7 - 1}{x - 1} = y^5 - 1 \quad \text{No soluzioni intere}$$

Idea: trovare un primo  $p$  b.c.

$p \mid \text{RHS}$  e  $p \nmid \text{LHS}$  (o viceversa)

FATTO GENERALE: come sono fatti i primi che dividono il LHS:  $\rightarrow 7$   
 $\searrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$

Supponiamo che  $7 \mid \text{LHS} \Rightarrow 7 \mid \text{RHS}$

$\Downarrow$

$$y^5 - 1 = (y-1)(y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y + 1) \Leftrightarrow y \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$\downarrow$

$$\equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$\uparrow$

ma i primi che lo dividono, dividono pure il LHS, quindi sono 0, 7 o  $\equiv 1 \pmod{7}$

ASSURDO

La potenza  $5^a$  è  
iniettiva mod 7

$$x^5 \equiv x^{-1} \pmod{7}$$

Supponiamo che  $7 \nmid \text{LHS} \Rightarrow \text{LHS} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{RHS} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$y^{-1} \equiv y^5 \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \Leftrightarrow y^5 - 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$y \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$(y-1)(y^4 + y^3 + y^2 + y + 1)$$

$\uparrow$

$3 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow$  contiene un primo  $\neq 1 \pmod{7}$

ASSURDO



$$p \mid \frac{x^7 - 1}{x - 1} \implies p \mid x^7 - 1 \implies x^7 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{ord}_p(x) \mid 7$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\text{ord}_p(x) = 1 \implies x \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\text{ord}_p(x) = 7 \implies 7 \mid p-1 \implies p \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$x^7 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \implies p = 7$$

↑  
qui  
c'è p

↑  
questo è multiplo di p

$$1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Se  $7 \mid \frac{x^7 - 1}{x - 1}$ , allora  $\frac{x^7 - 1}{x - 1} \equiv 7 \pmod{49}$



$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow x = 1 + 7k$$

$$x^6 + x^5 + \dots + x^2 + x + 1 =$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $1 + 14k + 49k^2 \quad 1 + 7k \quad 1$

||

$$7 + 7k (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 6) + 49k^2 \text{ allora}$$

$\uparrow$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 6}{2}$$

$\equiv 0 \pmod{49}$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + 1}{ab} \stackrel{!}{=} m \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \Rightarrow \quad m = 3$$

$$a^2 - mab + b^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$a = b \quad 2a^2 - ma^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$2 - m + 1 = 0 \quad m = 3$$

$$(a_0, b_0) \quad a_0 \text{ ist s.d. d.}$$

$$X^2 - mXb_0 + b_0^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$a_0 > b_0 \quad (a_1, b_0)$$

$$a_1 + a_0 = mb_0$$

$$a_1 a_0 = b_0^2 + 1$$

$$a_1 = mb_0 - a_0$$

$$a_1 < b_0$$

$$(a_0, b_0) \rightarrow (a_1, b_1) \rightarrow (a_2, b_2)$$

$$a_0 > b_0 \quad a_1 < b_1 \quad a_2 > b_2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(a, b) = (1, 1)$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 2 = 0$$

$$a = 1, a = 2$$

$$a^2 - 3ab + b^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(2, 1) \rightarrow (2, b')$$

$$\rightarrow (a', b')$$

$$a^m | b^n = (a+b)^2 + 1 = a^2 + b^2 + 1 + 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 + 1 = ab \left( \underbrace{a^{m-1} | b^{n-1}}_{\substack{6 \\ 3}} - 2 \right)$$

$$a^{m-1} | b^{n-1} = 5$$

$$a^{m-1} = 1$$

$$m-1=0$$

$$a=1 \quad m=1$$

$$b^{n-1} = 5$$

$$b=5 \quad n=2$$

$$25a = (a+5)^2 + 1$$

$$a^2 - 15a + 26 = 0$$

$$a=2 \quad a=13$$

$$a^m = (a+b)^2 + 1$$

$$a^m = x^2 + 1$$

$$x = \text{pari}$$

$$2 \mid a^m$$

$$a^m = (x+i)(x-i)$$

$$(x+i, x-i) \mid 2$$

$$2 = (1+i)(1-i)$$

$$x=2y$$

$$(2y+i, 2) = i = 1$$

$$(1+i) = 2 \mid x+i = x^2+1$$

$$x+1 = (b+ic)^m$$

$$x-1 = (b-ic)^m$$

$$c = \pm 1$$

$b$  è pari perché altrimenti  $\frac{1+i}{x+1}$  NO

Considero la parte immaginaria

$$1 = \pm 1 \pm \binom{m}{2} b^2 \pm \binom{m}{4} b^4 \pm \dots \pm \binom{m}{m-1} b^{m-1}$$

$$\text{mod } 4 \quad 1 \equiv 1$$

$$2^2 \parallel b$$

$$v_2 \left( \binom{m}{2} b^2 \right) < v_2 \left( \binom{m}{2k} b^{2k} \right)$$