

TEORIA DEI NUMERI - MATTINO

Titolo nota

28/05/2009

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^{9002} + 9002! = 21^z \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- * escludete i negativi per y
- * fattori 3 e fattori 7

$$a + b + c = 0 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$v_p(a) = k : p^k \parallel a$$

$$\text{wlog} \quad v_p(a) \leq v_p(b) \leq v_p(c) \Rightarrow v_p(a) = v_p(b)$$

$$v_p(n!) \leq \frac{n-1}{p-1} \quad \text{uguale se } n = p^k$$

$$v_p(x^{9002}) = 9002 k_p$$

$$v_p(21^z) = z \geq 1 \quad p = 3, 7$$

$$v_p(9002!) < 9002$$

$$\rightarrow \text{min è almeno } 1 \Rightarrow k_p \geq 1 \Rightarrow 9002 k_p > v_p(9002!)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9002 k_p \text{ è il max delle 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow v_p(21^z) = z = v_p(9002!) \quad p = 3, 7 \quad \times$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x, z) \text{ interi} \quad x > 1, z > 1$$

$$x + z^3 = 2^n \mid x^8 - 1$$

$$x^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{2^n}$$

$\mathbb{Z}_{2^n}^*$ per $n > 2$ il max ordine è 2^{n-2}

$$x^{2^{n-2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^n} \quad n \geq 3, x \text{ dispari}$$

1) $n=5 \quad x^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{2^5}$ vero per tutti x dispari

$x+y^3 = 32 \quad y=3 \quad x=5$ che verifica

2) $n < 5 \quad 2^n \leq 16$ non ci sono $x, y : x+y^3 = 2^n$

3) $n \geq 6 \quad x^8 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^4+1)$

$2^n \mid x^8 - 1 \quad n \leq 3 + \alpha \quad \alpha \geq n - 3$

$x \pm 1 = 2^\alpha d \quad d \text{ dispari}$

$2^n - y^3 = x = 2^\alpha d \mp 1$

$(y \mp 1)(y^2 \pm y + 1) = y^3 \mp 1 = 2^n - 2^\alpha d$

$\uparrow \geq n-3 \quad \uparrow \text{dispari}$

$2^{n-3} \mid y \mp 1 \quad y = 2^{n-3} k \pm 1 \geq 2^{n-3} - 1$

$y^3 \geq 2^{3n-9} - 2^{2n-6} \cdot 3 \stackrel{\text{hope}}{\geq} 2^n$

$2^{3n-9} > 2^{n-4} \quad y^3 > 2^{3n-12} \geq 2^n$

$3n-12 \geq n \quad n \geq 6$

$x^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{2^m}$ ha 16 soluzioni che sono

$$k 2^{m-3} \pm 1 \quad k = 1, \dots, 8$$

$$x^8 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)(x^4+1)$$

↑
1, almeno $m-3$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2^{m-3} \mid x-1 \Rightarrow x \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{m-3}} \quad x = 1 + k 2^{m-3} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid x+1 \Rightarrow x \equiv -1 \pmod{2^{m-3}} \quad x = -1 + k 2^{m-3} \end{array}$$

$$y^3 \pm 1 = k 2^{m-3}$$

$$y^3 + 1 = k \cdot 2^{m-3}$$

$$\underbrace{(y+1)}_{2^B d_2} \underbrace{(y^2 - y + 1)}_{\substack{\text{DISPARI} \\ = d_1}} = d \cdot 2^B$$

↑
disparsi 1, 3, 5, 7
↑
potenza di 2

$y^2 - y + 1$ ha quasi sempre un primo che $y+1$ non ha
(sempre tranne $2^3 + 1 = 9$)

$$(2+1)(4-2+1)$$

3^a sol.

$$x + y^3 \mid x^8 - 1$$

$$x \equiv -y^3 \pmod{x + y^3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ x + y^3 \mid (-y^3)^8 - 1 \end{array}$$

2^a → $x + y^3 \mid y^{24} - 1$ x, y dispari

$$\underline{\nu_2(y^{24} - 1) = \max\{\nu_2(y+1), \nu_2(y-1)\} + 3}$$

IN GENERALE

$$\nu_2(y^m - 1) = \nu_2(y-1) + \nu_2(m) \quad \text{se } 4 \mid y-1$$

$$v_2(y^2-1) = \max v_2(y-1), v_2(y+1) + 1$$

$$z = y^2 \quad y^2 - 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$v_2(2^{12} - 1) = v_2(2-1) + 2$$

$$2^a \mid y^{24} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq v_2(y^{24} - 1) \\ = \max v_2(y-1), v_2(y+1) + 3 \\ \text{MA} \\ 2^a \geq y^3 \end{cases}$$

I CASO: $v_2(y+1) \geq v_2(y-1)$

$$y^3 \leq 2^a \leq 2^{v_2(y+1)+3} = 8 \cdot 2^{v_2(y+1)} \leq 8(y+1)$$

$$y^3 \leq 8(y+1) \quad \text{SI FINISCE}$$

③ $12^x + y^4 = 2008^z \quad y = 2^a d \text{ dispari}$

$$2^{2x} \cdot 3^x + 2^{4a} d^4 = 2^{3z} \cdot 251^z$$

x è dispari, altrimenti 12^x e y^4 sono quadrati non divisibili entrambi per 251, quindi

$$a^2 + b^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{251} \Rightarrow a \equiv 0 \equiv b \pmod{251}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x \neq 4a \quad 3z = \min(2x, 4a) \quad z \text{ pari}$$

$$z = 2z'$$

$$2^{2x} 3^x = \left(2^{3z'} \cdot 251^{z'} + 2^{2a} d^2 \right) \left(2^{3z'} \cdot 251^{z'} - 2^{2a} d^2 \right)$$

$$2^{3z'+1} \cdot 251^{z'} = 3^{a+b} k_3 \Rightarrow a+b=0$$

$$2^{3z'} \cdot 251^{z'} \pm 2^{2\alpha} d^2 = 2^h$$

$$z' \text{ pari} \Leftrightarrow 3z' = 2\alpha \quad \text{se no} \quad 2^{3z'} \cdot d_1^2 + 2^{2\alpha} d^2 \neq 2^{a_1}$$

$$2^{2\alpha} (d_1^2 + d^2) \neq 2^h$$

$$d_1^2 + d^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad \times$$

versione (b) $3 \equiv k^2 \pmod{251}$

quindi 12^x e 3^4 sono quadratici $\pmod{251}$

quindi assurdo

$$\text{ord}_{251}(3)$$

$$\varphi(251) = 250 = 2 \cdot 5^3$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 125, 250$$

$$3^5 = 243 \equiv -8$$

$$8^2 = 64 \equiv 3^{10}$$

$$3^{20} \equiv 4096 \equiv 80$$

$$3^{25} \equiv -640 \equiv -138 \equiv 113$$

$$3^{125} \equiv 1$$

g un generatore

$$3 = g^a \quad 1 \equiv 3^{125} = g^{125a} = g^{250k} \Rightarrow a = 2k$$

$\Rightarrow a$ è pari

④ $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad S = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \{0\}$

(b) $f(ab) = f(a) + f(b)$

$$n = \prod_i p_i^{\alpha_i} \quad f(n) = f\left(\prod_i p_i^{\alpha_i}\right) = f(p_1) + f\left(\frac{\prod_i p_i^{\alpha_i}}{p_1}\right)$$

$$= \dots \quad f(n) = \sum_i \alpha_i f(p_i)$$

Se conosco $f(p_i)$ p_i primi, conosco f

★ Se $f(p_i) = k$ per $p_i = q$ q fissato
 $f(p_i) = 0$ per $p_i \neq q$

Si ottiene $f(n) = k v_q(n)$ che verifica

★ Se per due primi distinti $f(p), f(q) \geq 1$

Allora $f(p^n) \geq n$ $f(q^n) \geq n$

$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(ap^n + bq^n) \geq \min(f(ap^n), f(bq^n)) \geq n$$

$\forall k \exists \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \quad k = a_n p^n + b_n q^n$ per Bezout, a_n, b_n opposti

$$\Rightarrow f(k) \geq n \quad \forall n \quad \times$$

$$1 = ap + bq$$