PreIMO 2018

Stampato integrale delle sessioni

Autori vari

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PRE IMO Note Title	2018	A-M	5/21/2018
A1. Determinare dello stesso p	polinomi p	(x), g(x) mon.	-1
	$(x^2 - p(x^2))$	=9(x)	
1. cosi di grado !	90%0:	la predo 1	
D(x)=X +C		2-c le pudo	1
The state of the s	0 vico =0 (C=	= 1/2	Z ^h L V.
Q(x)= X"+Qn-1 X		e vode Lew solo	X 1 '2
(X 2n-1 (X2n-2)	~X ² y
	= quedo N	trappo alto, deves	sere O
Ore considero		Q _{n-2} X n-2 +	
consider i teri	mini di gredo	2n-2 e superio	ri, e

Sie
$$P(x) = x^n + Q_x x^k + Q(x^{kn})$$
 $+$

dove $Q \notin K < N$ \in il grado del successivo termine

 $+Q$, cioè $K = Mex \notin K < N : Q_x + Q \notin A$

dove $P(x) = x^n + Q_{mn} x^{m-1} + ... + Q_x x + Q_x$

Ora $(P(x))^2 - P(x^2) = x^{2n} + Q_x x^{m+k} + Q(x^{m+k-1})$
 $-x^n +$

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Park (x):
$$f(f(x) + C + g(x + c) + 2y) = f(x) + C + g(x + c) + 2f(y)$$
 $P(x,y): f(f(x) + g(x) + 2y) = f(x) + g(x) + 2f(y)$

Softreggo: $f(f(x) + c + g(x) + 2y) - f(f(x) + g(x) + 2y) = c + g(x + c) - g(x)$
 $f(z + q + g + c + c) - g(x) + f(z)$
 $f(z + c) - f(z) = C'$

Per equi: $z = abbeat$. grade

 $f(z + c) - f(z) = C'$

Per equi: $z = abbeat$. grade

 $f(z + c) - f(z) = C'$

Per equi: $f(z + c) - g(x) + f(z) - g(x) + f(z)$
 $f(z + c) - f(z) = C'$

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=
$$f(v) + u + 18000 \text{M} - v - 18000 \text{M} =$$
= $f(v) + u - v$

=> $f(u) = f(v) + (u - v)$ per agai v

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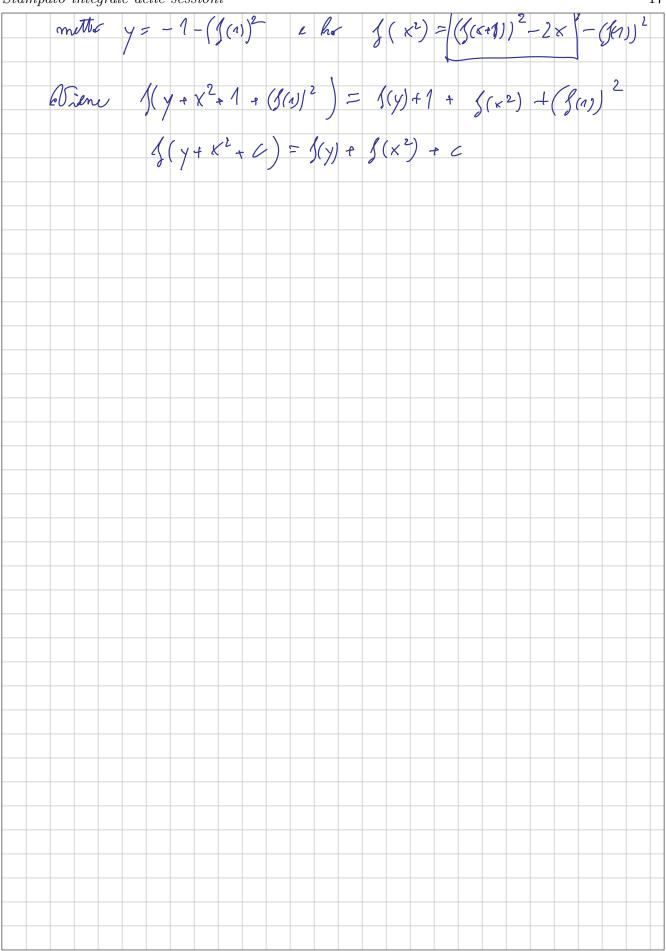
Ma non in CHS & CHS

Agginsto: Allo coefficients in nodo cle velos

l'oposofiense quado
$$a=b=c$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

PREIMO 2018-ALGEBRA POMERIGGIO PROBLEMA 5] & (& (y) + x2 = 1) + 2x = y + (x+1))2 x = 0 $\{(s(y) + 1) = y + (s(1))^2 = \}$ bizettiva S(1(2)+x+1)+ ecc. Scelge y, & con WLOG S(y) > SE) Trava x t.c. x2= f(y)- f(z): notitaixe e ottong or $y + (f(1))^2 = f(f(y) + 1) = f(f(x) + x^2 + 1) = 2 - 2 \times + (f(x+1))^2$ quindi y-z=-(5(1))2-2x+(5(x+1))2 Se s(y) - s(z) = s(s) - s(t) allow y-z = s-t School y x qualsiani. Per ligethrita, trove $\frac{1}{2}$ Tel. $S(\frac{1}{2}) = S(x) + S(y) - S(0)$ Mor ho f(z) - f(y) = f(x) - f(0) de un z - y = x - 0Quind he tunited S(x+y) = S(x) + S(y) - S(o) A questes puntes il tested si "spessa" S(f(y) + x2+1), +2x= y + (f(x+1))2 $f(f(y)) + f(x^2+1) - f(0)$ Quindi ha $J(J(y)) - y = (J(x+1))^2 - 2x - J(x^2+1) + J(0)$ Chima I la costante a ani i lese membri sono agaili & ha he

10	PreIMO Pisa 2018
$\int J(x+y) = J(x) + J(y) - J(0) $ $J(J(y)) - y = J(x) + J(0) = J(x)$ $J(J(x+1))^{2} - J(x) + J(0) = J(x)$	Wimar a= f(0) b-: f(1) C= f(2)
$(4x) x=0 \qquad b=b+4 \qquad c=c+d+2 \qquad c=c+d+2$	26-a
RISOL VENDO uma rience e transce (J(O) = O)	J(1)=1 d=0.
$\int (x + y) = \int (x) + \int (y) = \int (-x) = -\int (x)$ $\left(\int (x + 1)^{2} = \int (x^{2} + 1) + 2x \text{free} \left(\int (x) + 1\right) = 1$ $\text{for } \int (x) + 2\int (x) $	
in questa mettor -x e trava $(3(x))^2$ -	2 5(x) = 5(x2) -2x 5(x) = 4x
Bles li Sterentiva pur Menure la Cauchy:	f(x) = x
$\int (\int (J(y) + 1) = y + (\int (1))^{2} dx = \int (J(y) + 1) + 2x = \int (J(y) + 1) + 2x = \int (J(y) + 1) + \int (J(x) + 1)^{2} dx$	y)+1 of poster by
$\int (y + x^2 + 1 + (J(x))^2) > J(y) + 1 + (J(x+1))^2$	



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PROBLETIA 6 $\eta(\kappa)^3 - q(\kappa)^2 = \Pi(\kappa)$ leg $\pi = 1$	
	5
$3 p(x)^2 p'(x) - 2 q(x) q'(x) = p'(x)$ $2 \log q =$	3 dyg
3 p(x) 3 p'(x) - 2 p(x) 9(x) 9'(x) = p(x) 12'(x)	
12 (K) +(q(K))2	
$3\pi(\kappa)\eta'(\kappa) + 3(q(\kappa))^2\eta'(\kappa) - 2\eta(\kappa)q(\kappa)q'(\kappa) = \eta(\kappa)\eta(\kappa)$	(x)
P	
Gustde mod g(x) e trove 3 n(x) n'(x) - n(x) n'(x) = 0	
Segue che 3 (x) p(x) = p(x) 12 (x)	
$p(x) \in Q \times^m + + Q_0$ it toronine dominante v :	
a vimintaria. 372 Q.n xm	2 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3n = 1
A S	surbo
Tes (Moson - Stothors) 2(x) + b(x) + c(x) = 0 a b, c a he	a den.
	imi
Allon max deg a, leg b, leg c \ < deg (rad(abre)) - 7	
it notinomic also	
il polinomie alse tolt i jattori isvi ducibili 12	gretati
Nel montro cosó leg q² \ leg (rad (p³ q² rz)) -1 \	
2 deg 9 6 deg (pgr2) - 1 = deg p + deg 9 + 0	leg 17 - 1
\Rightarrow $deg g \leq deg g$	

PROBLEM 7 | a, b, c > 0

$$\sum_{a=1}^{7} \frac{(a^{2}+b^{2})(a^{2}+b^{2}-ab)}{2} \leq \sum_{a=1}^{7} \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{2}{3}(a^{2}+b^{2}+b^{2}) \left(\sum_{a=1}^{7} \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b}\right) = \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+c^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+c^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+c^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+c^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+c^{2}}{b+c}$$

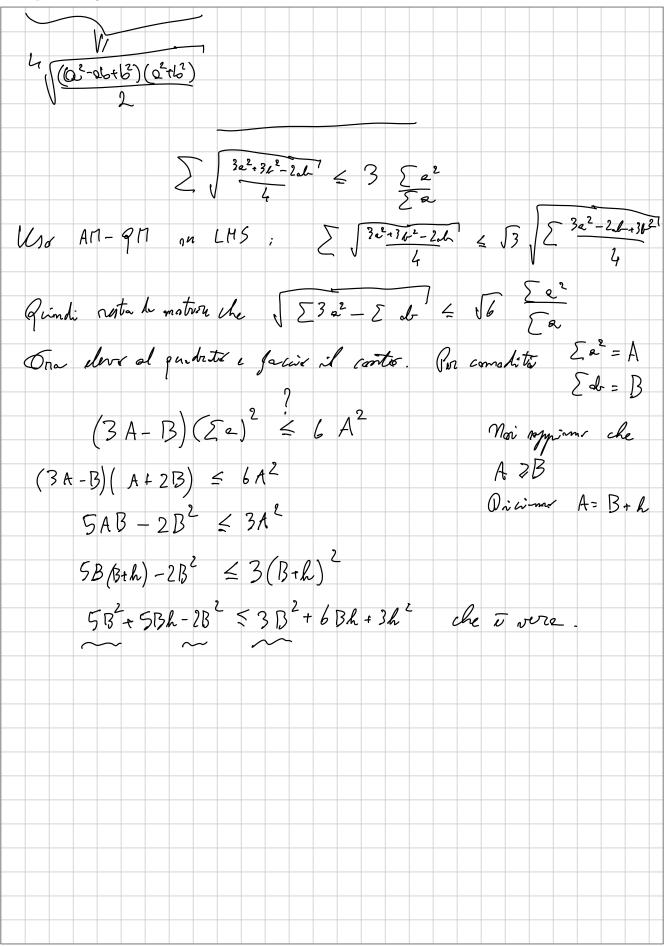
$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c} \leq \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{a+b} \leq \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c} \leq \frac{a^{2}+b^{2}}{b+c}$$

$$\frac{a^{2}$$



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PROBLETA S
$$\int \{(s(x) + s(y) + s(x)) = s((s(x) - s(y)) + s((s(x) + 2xy) + 2s(x(x-y))) - (s(x) + s(y)) - s(x) + s(x(x-y)) - s(x(x-x)) - s(x$$

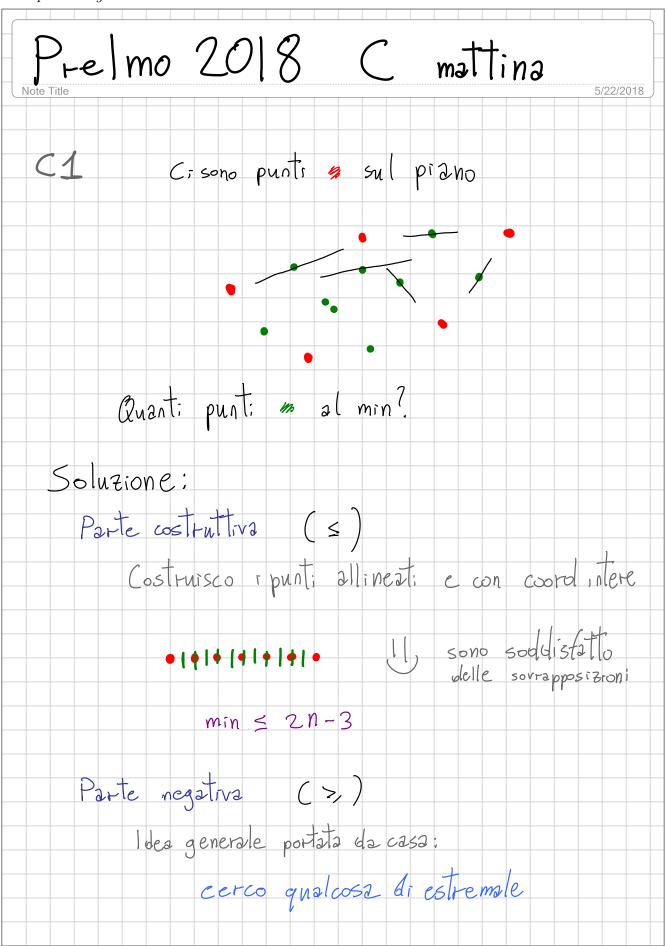
Viene
$$[S(5(2)+2xy)-S(5(2)+2x'y')]+2[S(2(x'y))-S(2(x'-y))]=0$$

Propage (form the order $S(2)+2xy=S(2)+2x'y'$

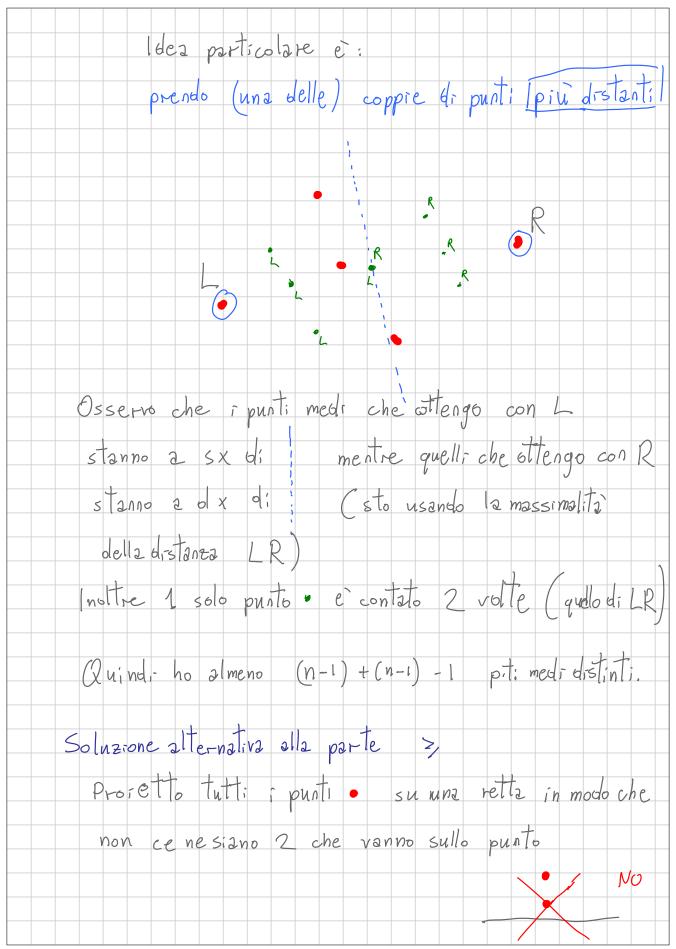
So $S(x)=S(0)$ subject J_{p} a mother $X=J_{q}$ $Y=J_{q}$ $Y=J_$

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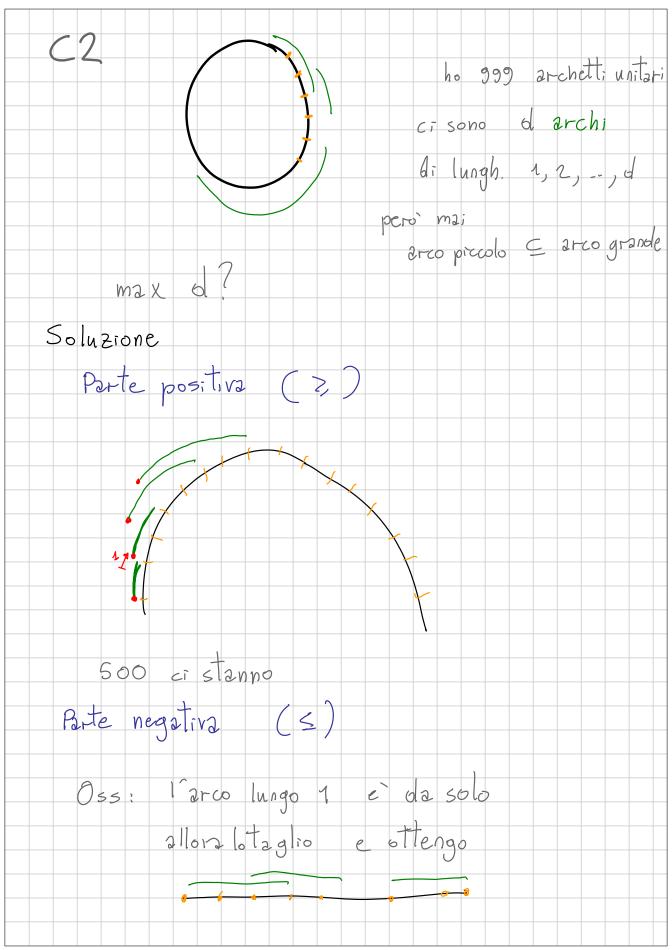
24		PreIMO Pisa 20	018
	S:= 2K2xy + JED ~~	\$(s) = 8(s+(k2-1)8(2))	
		t	
	Escludiarno la posisdicità		
	S(x+t) = g(x)		
		8/2/4 \\ 8/6 \\ \)	
	ckib (x, y, t+t)	S(7(x-y)) = S((2+t)(x-y))	
		{ (a) = { (a + qualesse)	
		1 (d) = 3 (d + qualeose)	
			+
			+
			_
			-
			+
			+
			_



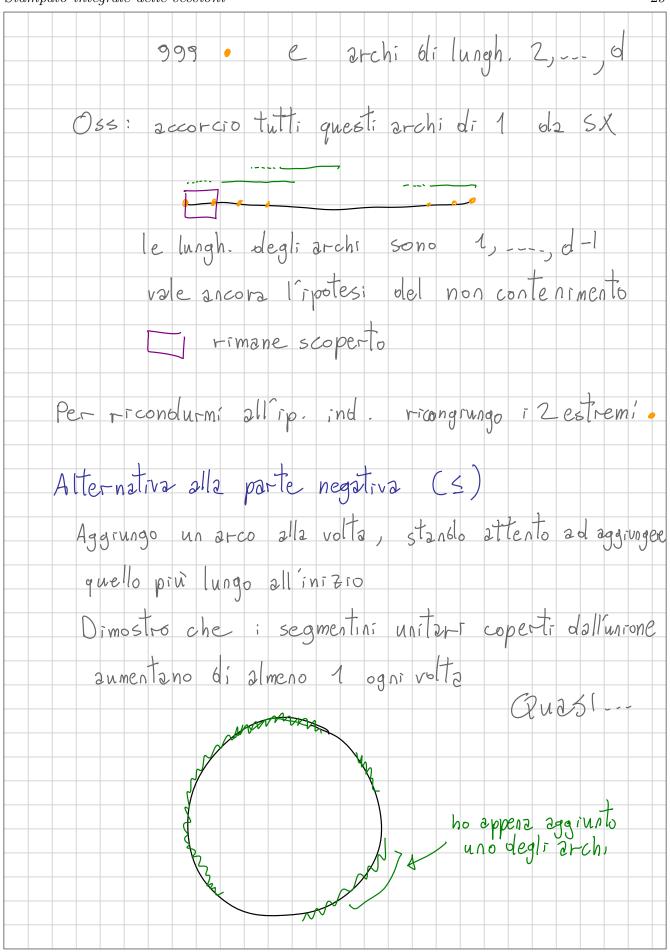
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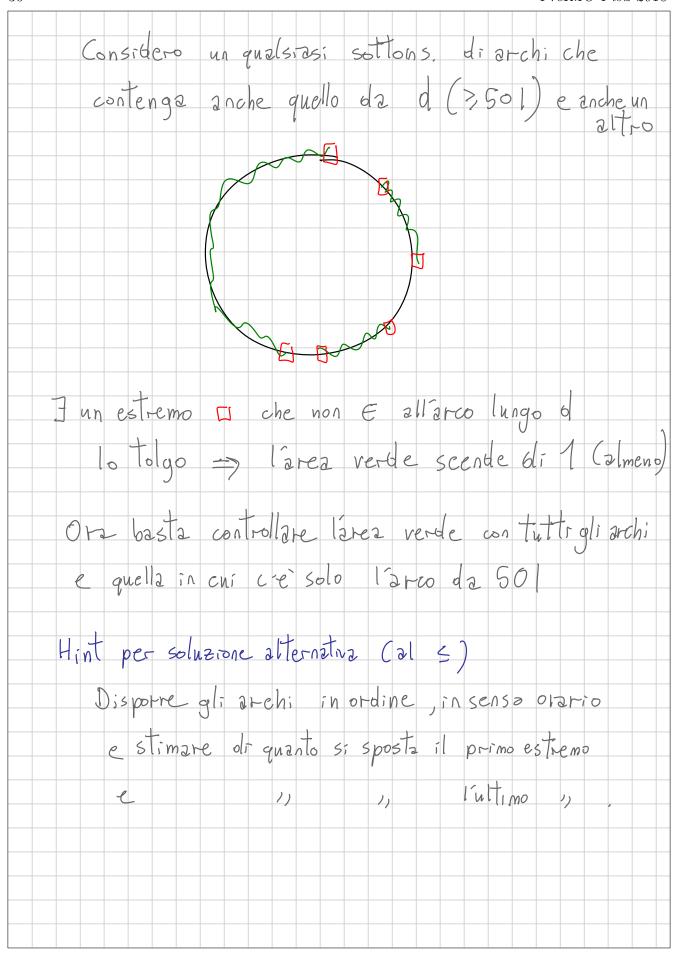
	Ora, simil mente a prima, ho meta p.t. medi 25x
	e meta 2 dx
	I R R R R
An	100 m un atternativa
	Per induzione, se ho n punti ho almeno
	2n-3 punti
	Prendo il punto Più 2 SX (che è unico
	2 meno di un'opportune piccole rotezrone)
	allora considero la conf. di n-1 . senza
	lui
	=> mi sono perso per forza almeno 2 punti distinti
	(il t a sx , il 2 da sx)
	$\left(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

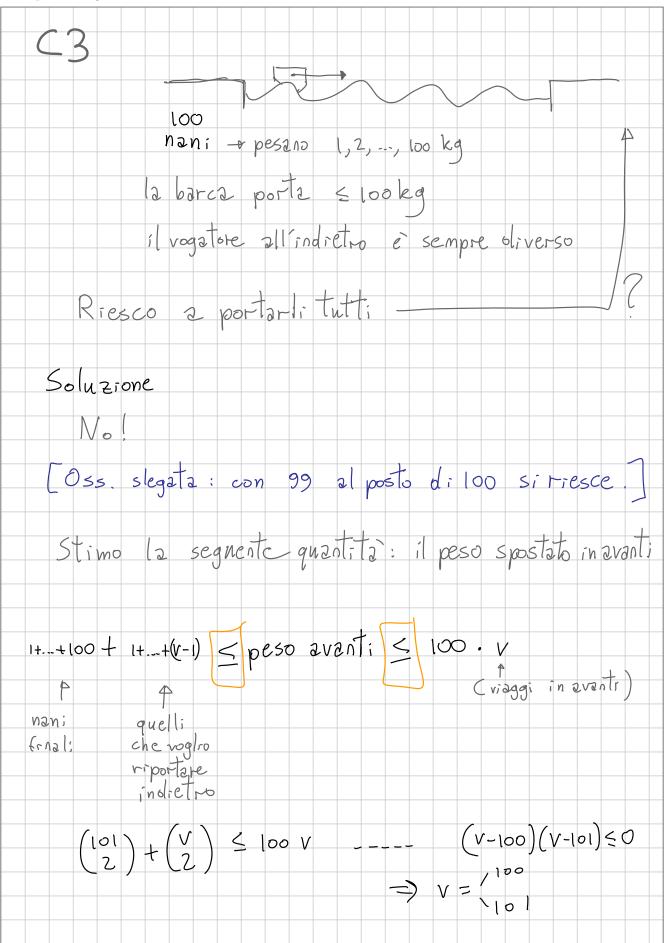


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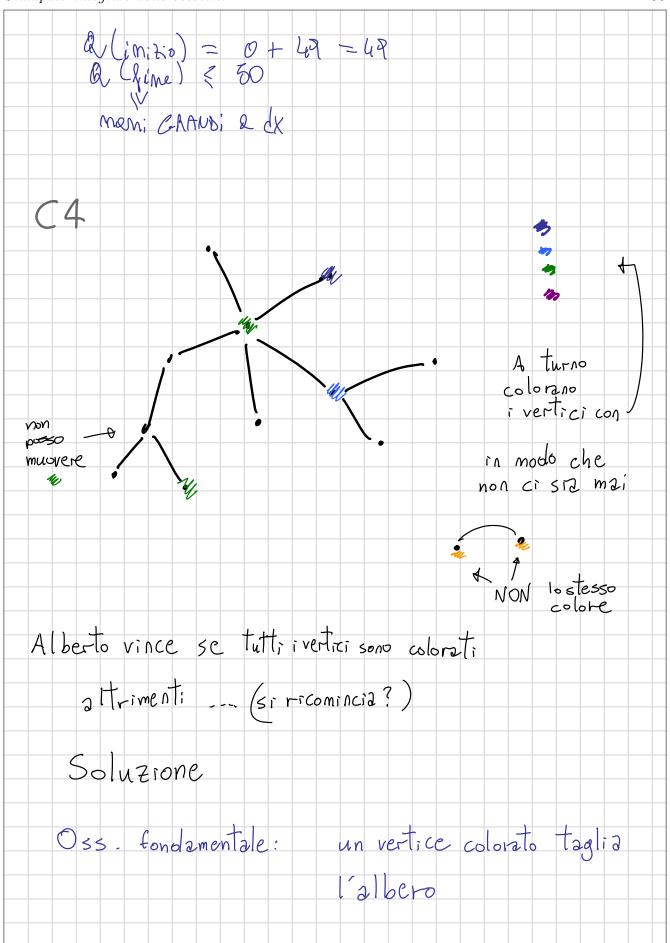


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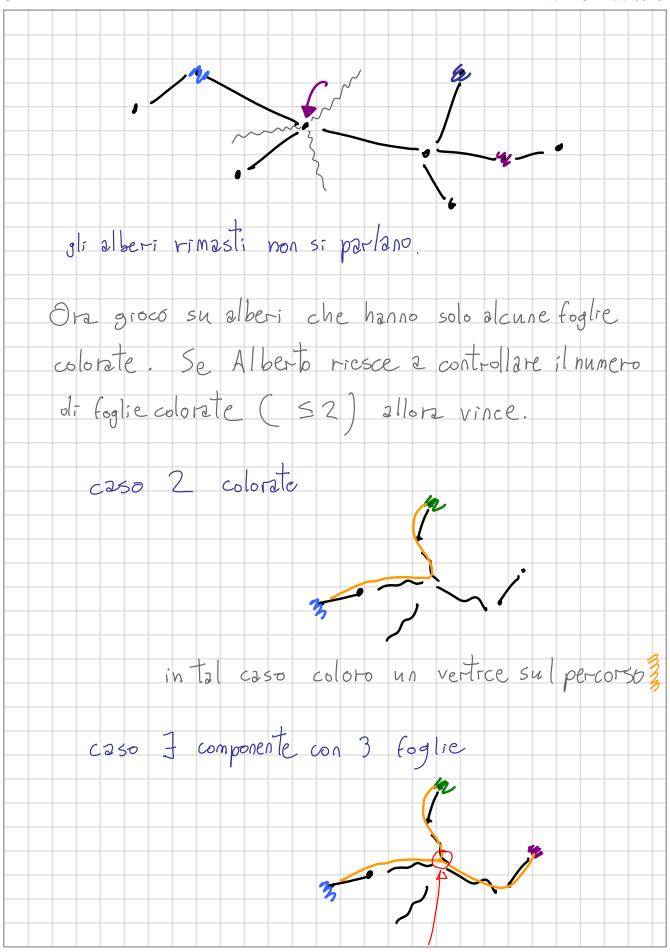




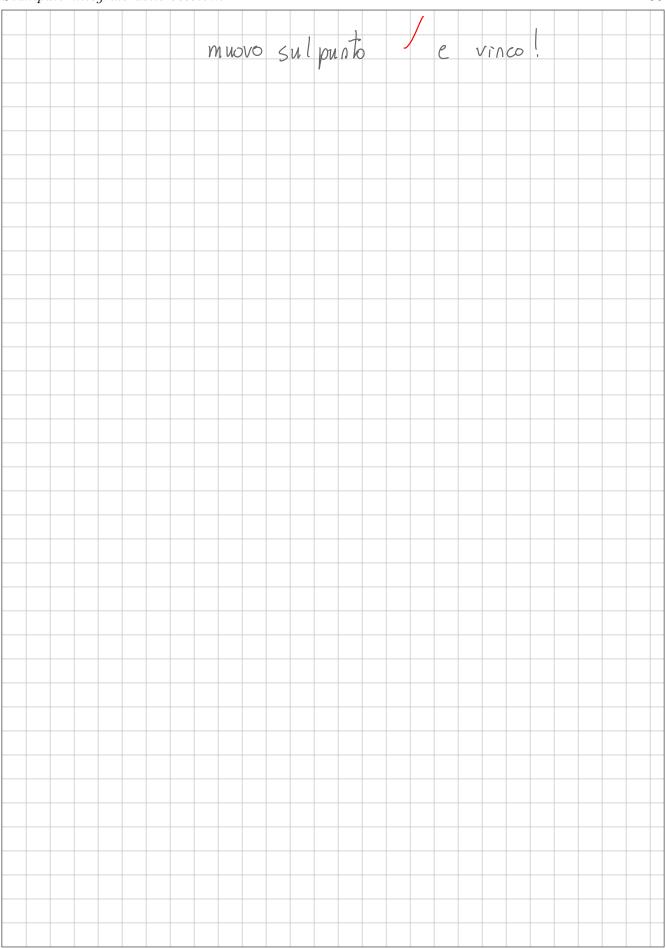
32			1 101	WO 1 isa 2010
e in	ciascuno dei	casí ho		
=> tutt;			carichi 2 106	
e titts	· i nan: fanno	itorno porta esatt. 2 v	no esatt. 1 na mandata da raggi (trannealt	no 1 2 V-1 quello da 100)
Ora sto	sserva che		riaggia da solo	(2 volte)
		98	7, 2	(2 voile)
		97	3	
		5.1	y) 49 Spaiato ilti	11 50
Soluzion	e alternativa			
Biudan	mi timem is en	2 grupi	Piccoli 6	3-RAND i
Q - #	(GRANDI SULLA SI	poma dictia) + # (Piccori che ancora	5) L 60500MO
a mo	n oumente de	opo una esp	pie d. viagi en	constation and
imuc	e con l'ultimi	o Videois pu	à aumentore di	1.

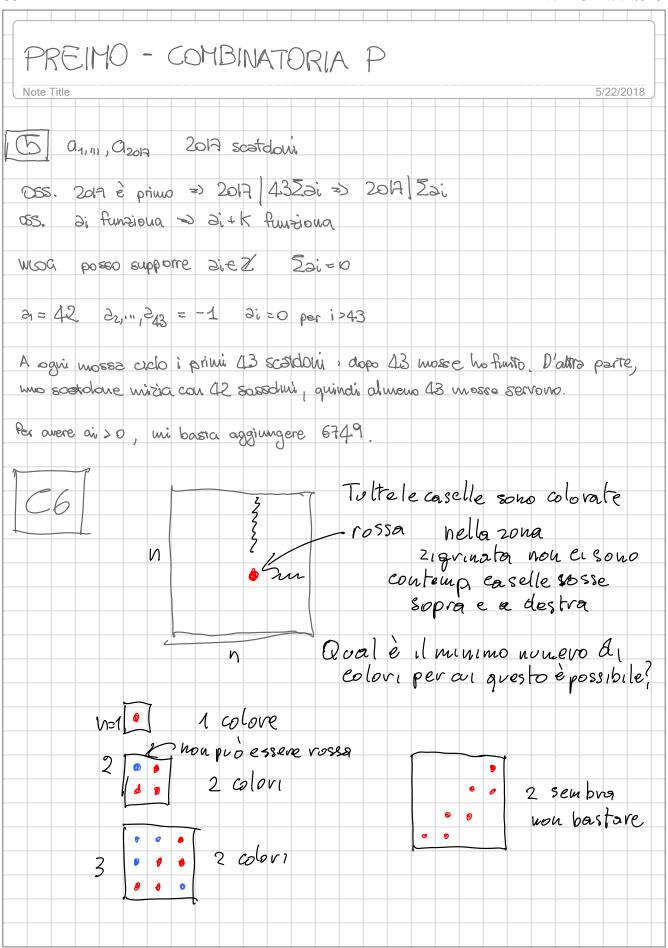


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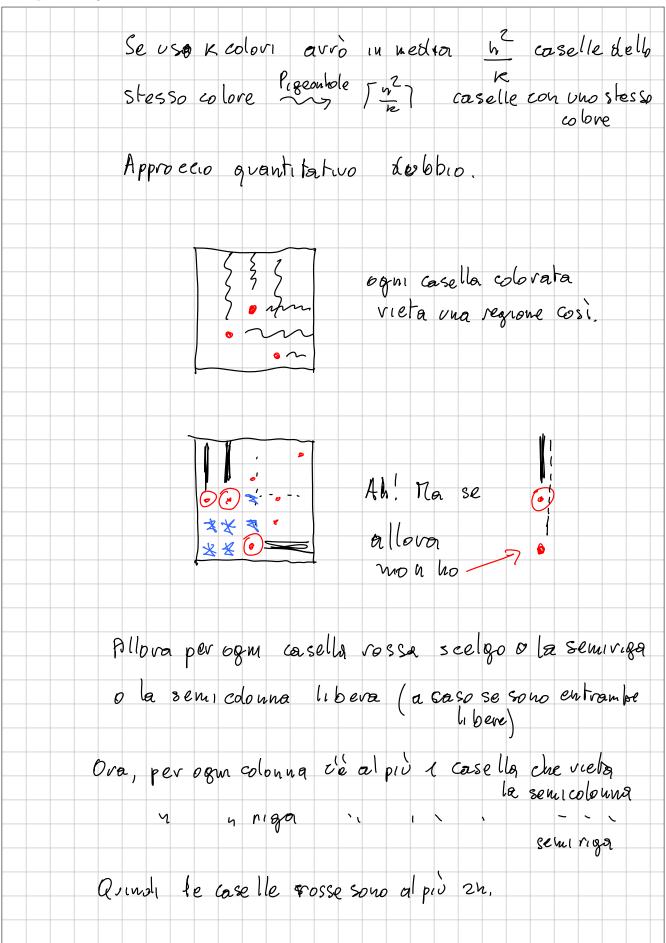


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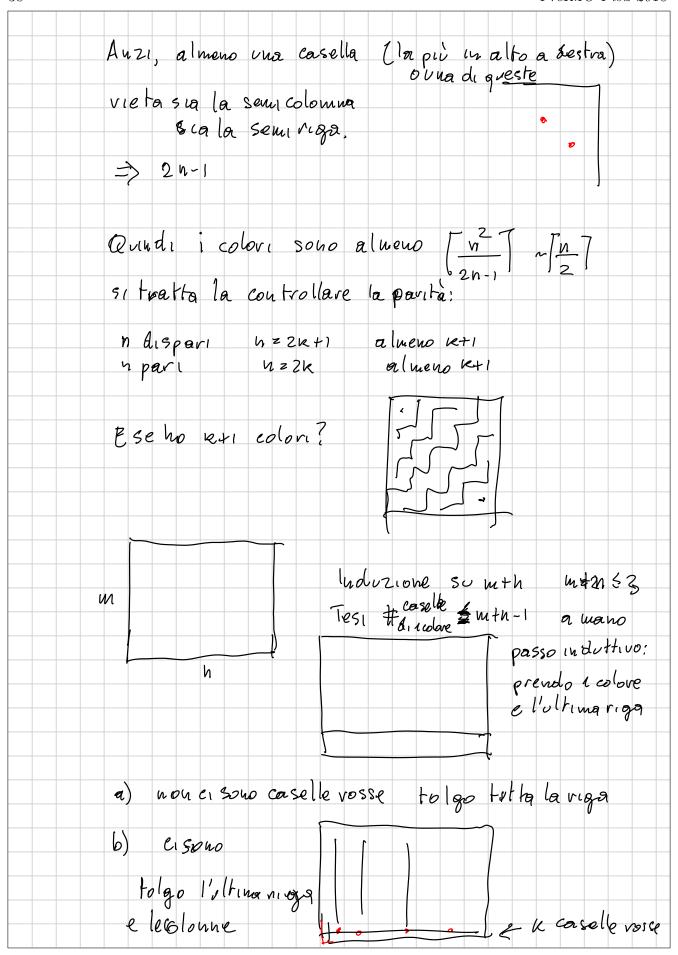




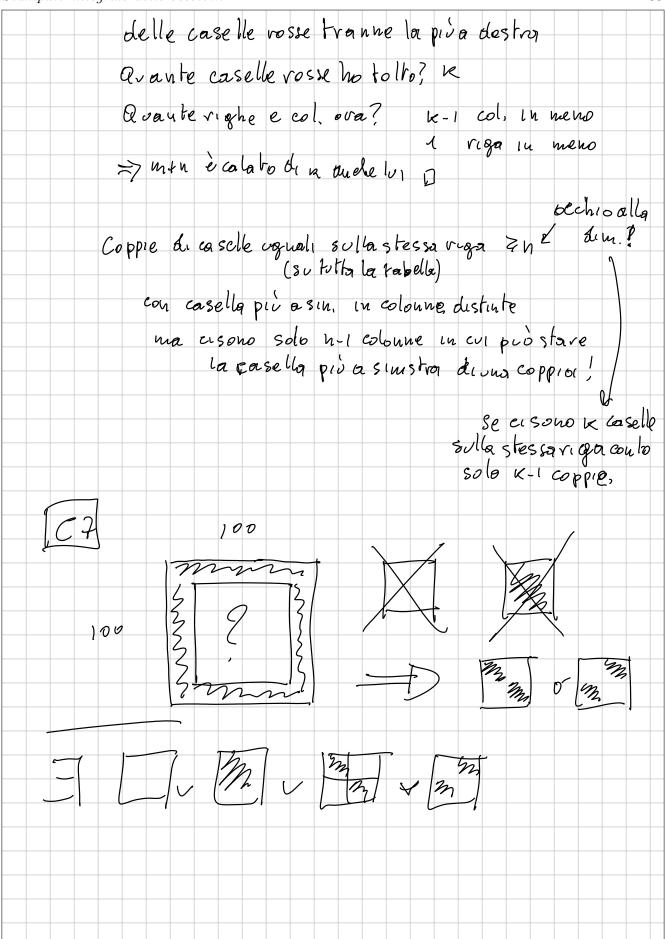
Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana



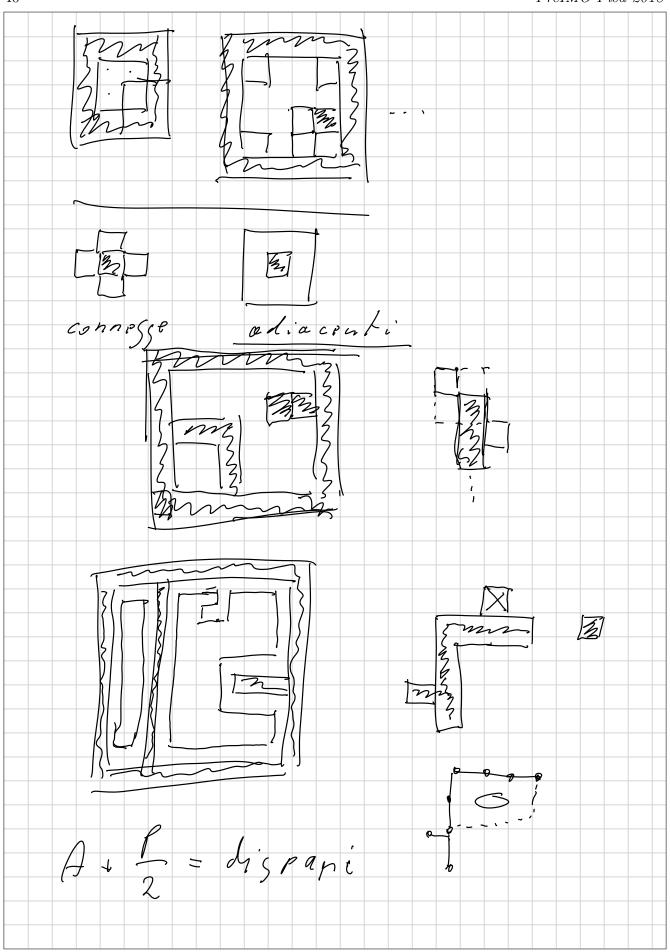
Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana



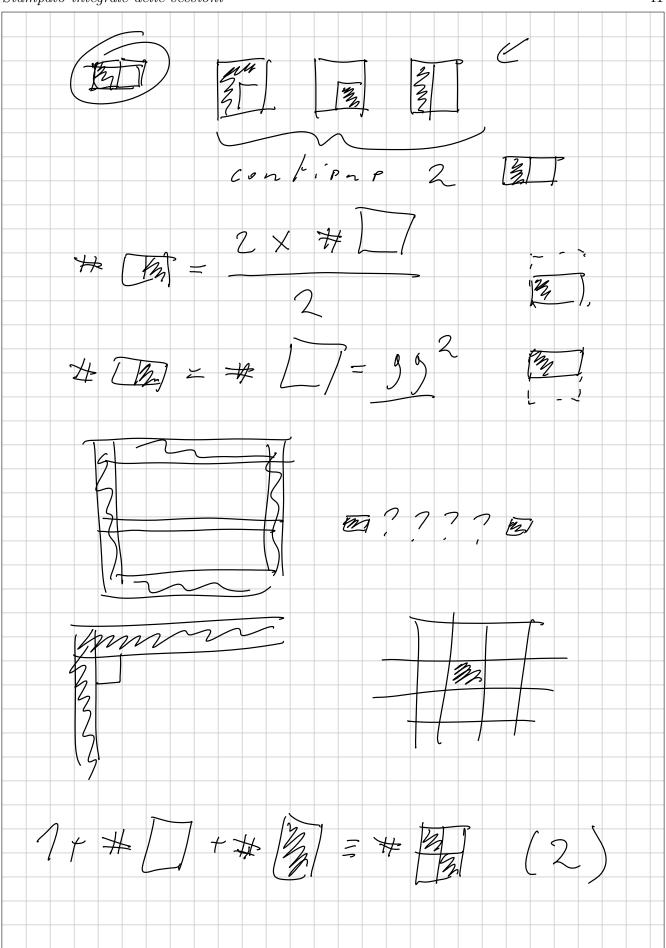
Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana



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Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana

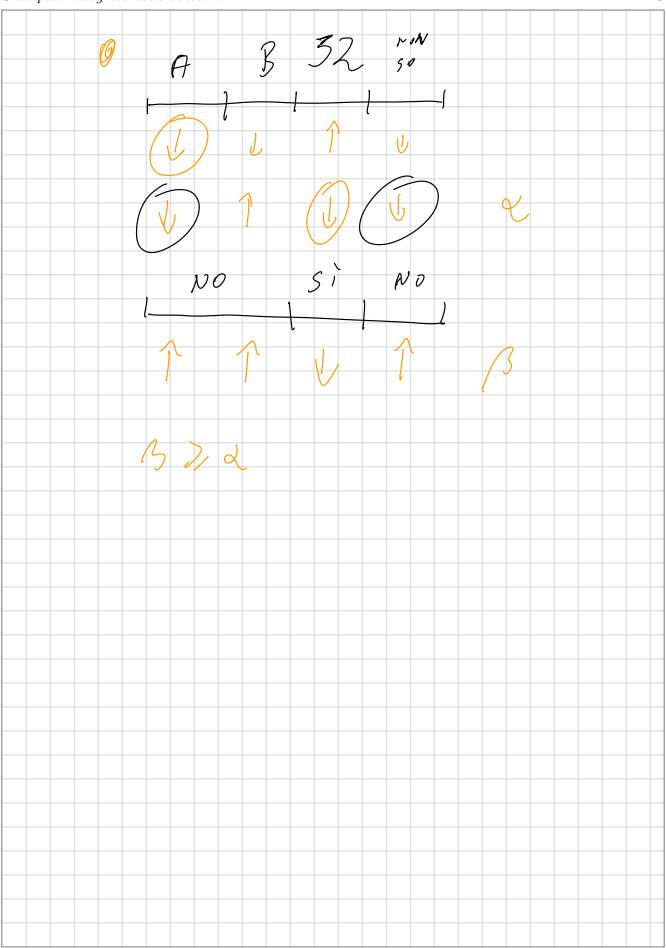


Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana

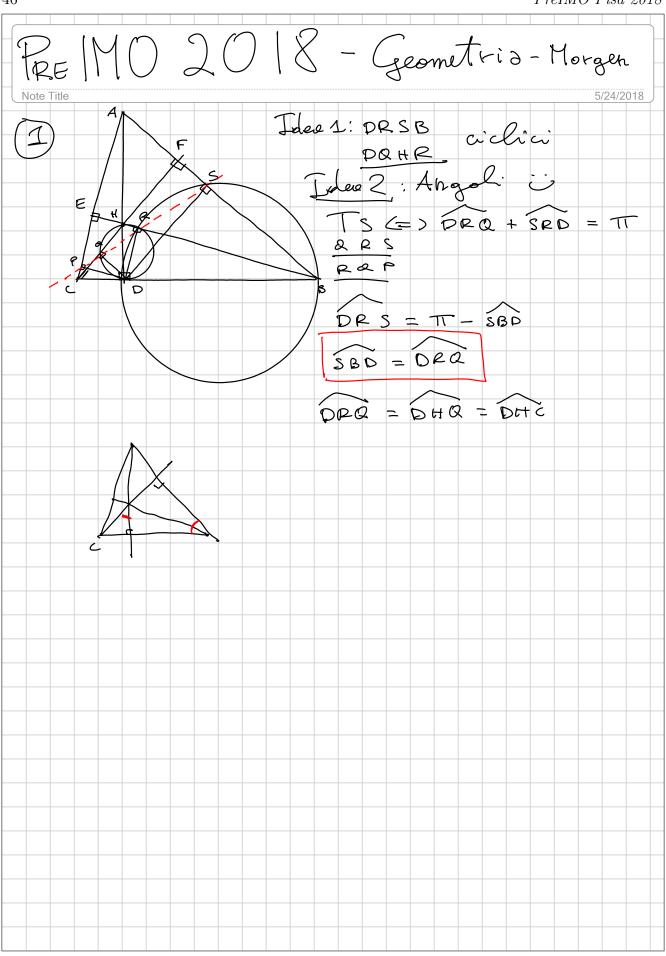
<	poluzione vera
	Oss: posso assumere che il campione sbaglia sempre
	Cse ad un certo punto sta < 5. allons
	levando le domande a cui ha risposto corrett.
	allora alla fine sta ancora < 5;
	Oss: traslo i punti guadagnati
	Stl (grusto) - 1 (sbag, sf)
	(sbag, camp)
	C 3 2 4 9 , C 4 7 p)
	Ora dopo ogni domanda, un po' degli stidanti
	fanno + 1, gli altri fanno -1
	Inoltre il campione può far perdere un gruppetto
	al straanti (che hanno dato la stessa rispesta).
	Strategia: il campione si tiene una lista che può
	contenere insiems di struanti
	ora se un sottoinsreme » dà la stessa
	risposta e sta sulla lista, allora li faccio

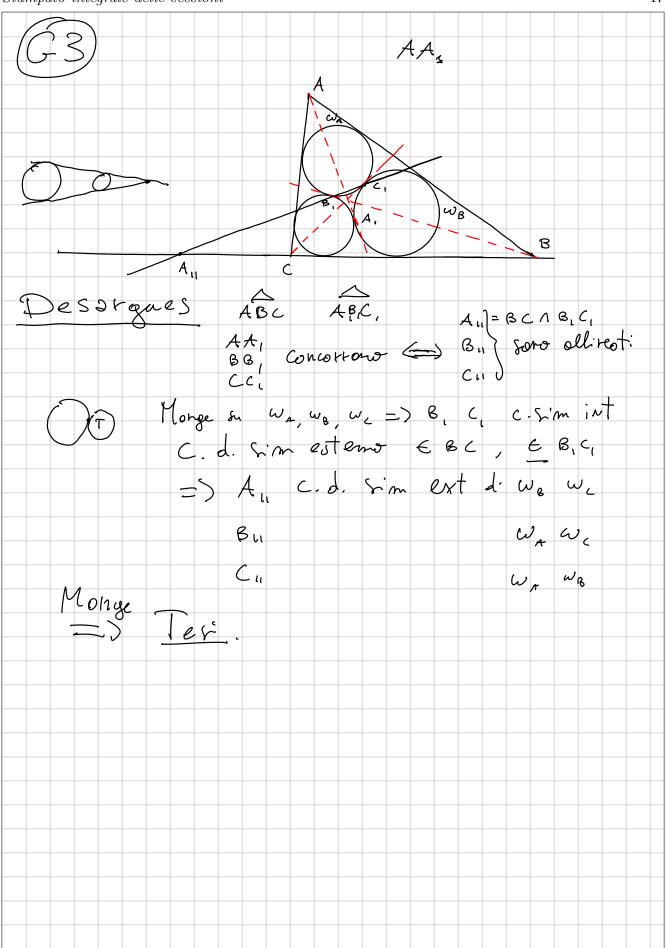
Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana

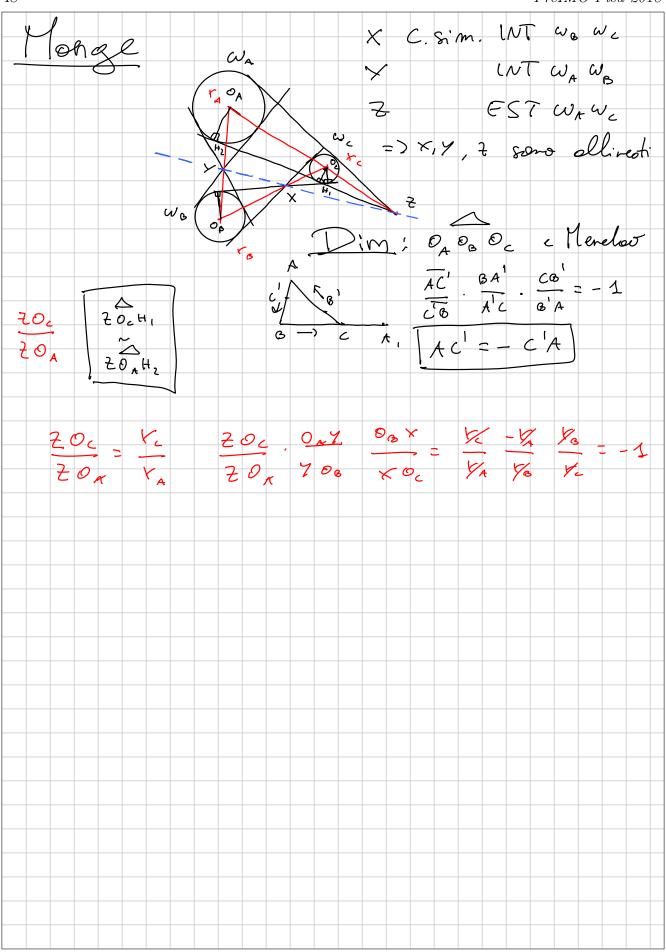
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perdere e li cancello dalla lista	
altrimenti aggirungo quelli che hanno	guadagnato
il +1 alla lista.	
(wlog?) le risposte possibili sono solo	Sì o no
Osservo che non capita mai un insreme	e il suo
complementare nella lista.	
Prendo uno stidante 5;	
in un certo momento il suo puntegg	ro e
- Vantaggio del campione + # drvotte in	cui
2 th Compare	Sulla lista
Ritocco la strategra:	
Se nessuro dei 2 sottoinsremi sta	sulla lista
scelgo quello che non contiene	Si
ora & diventa 2 ⁿ⁻²	

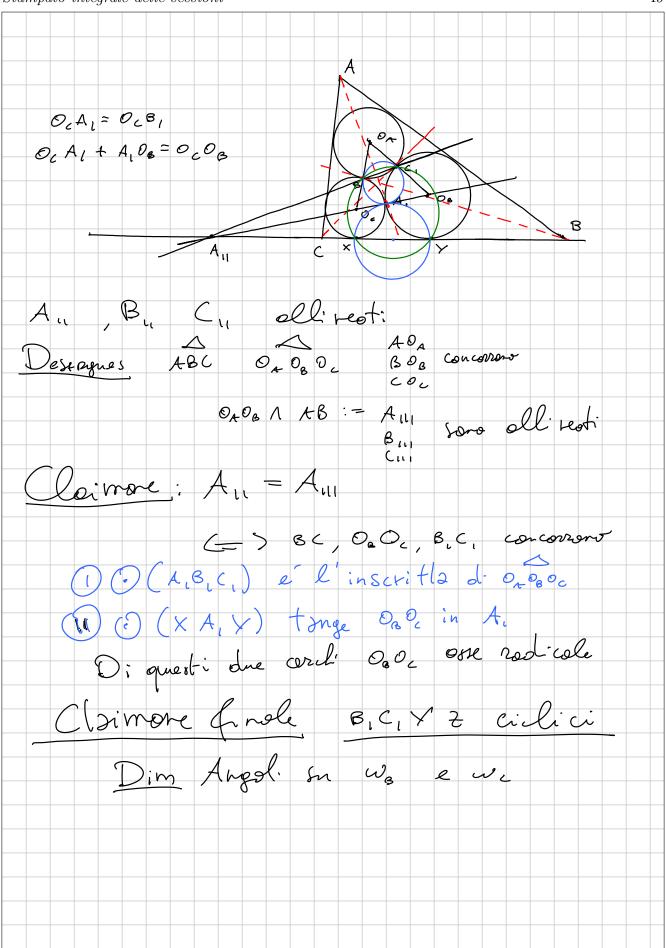


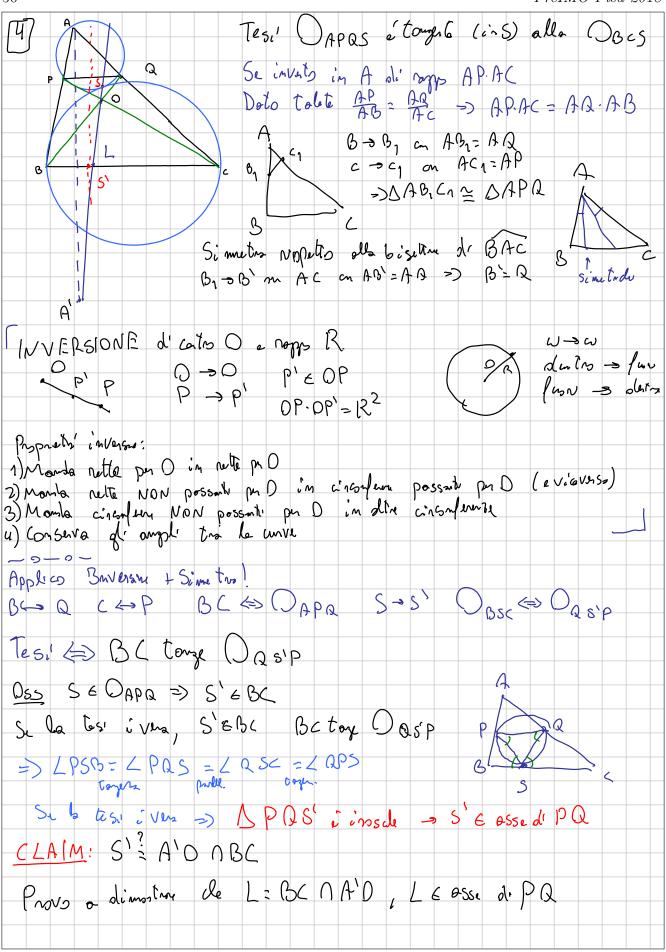
Sessione: Combinatoria Pomeridiana

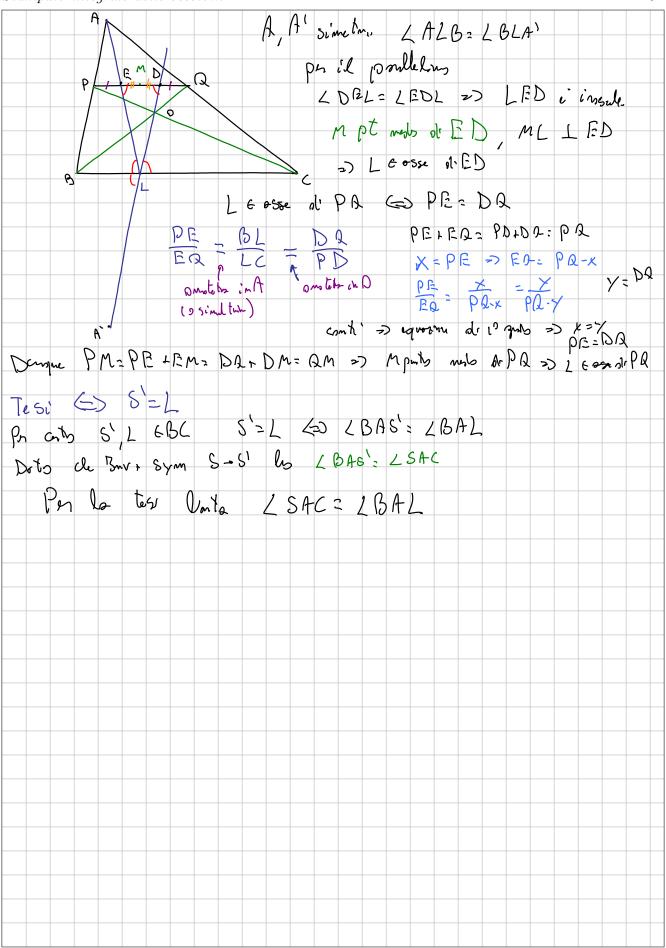


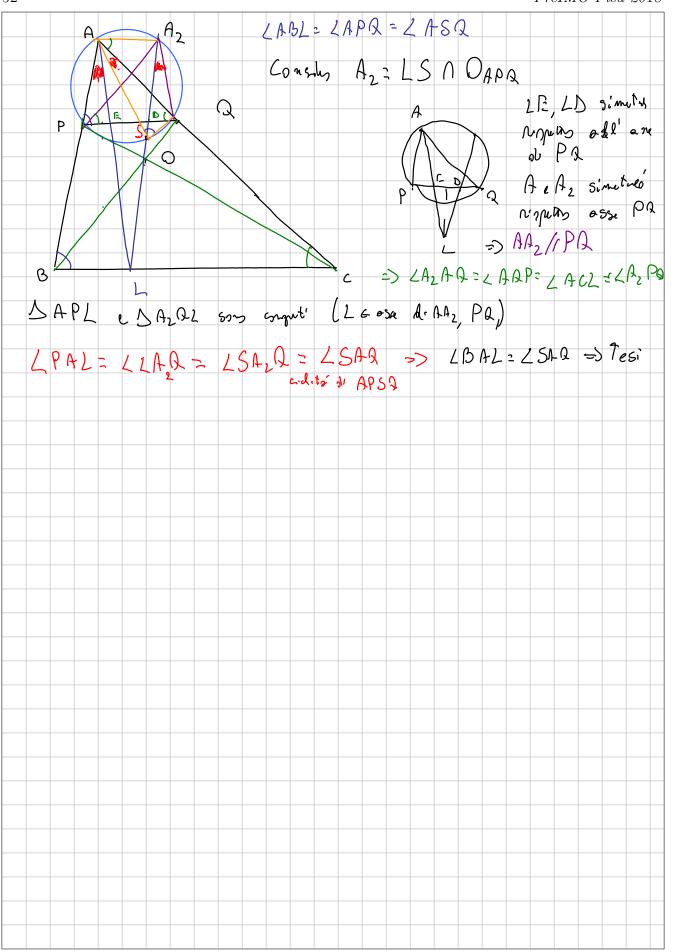


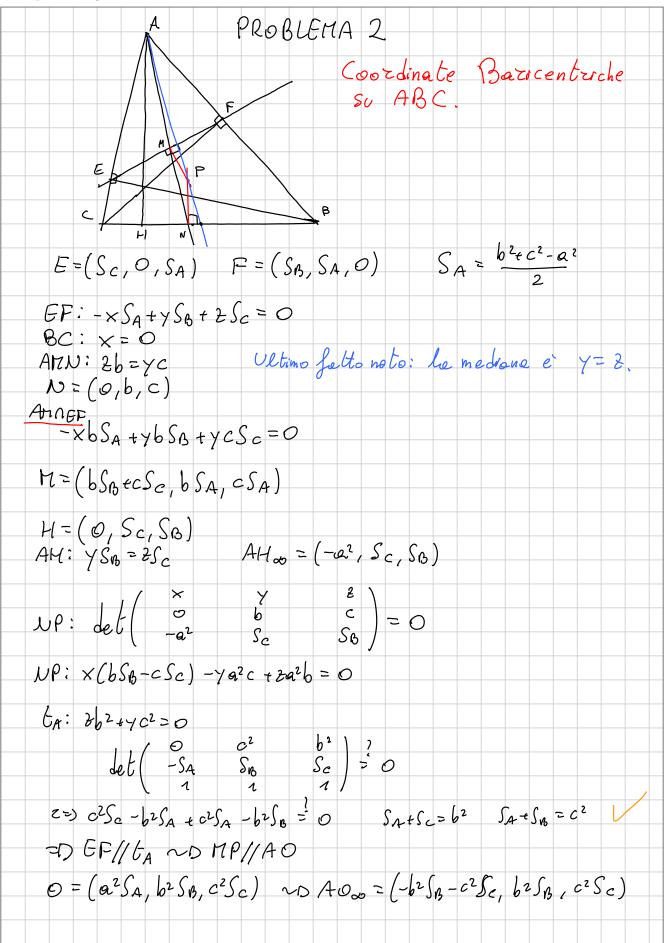




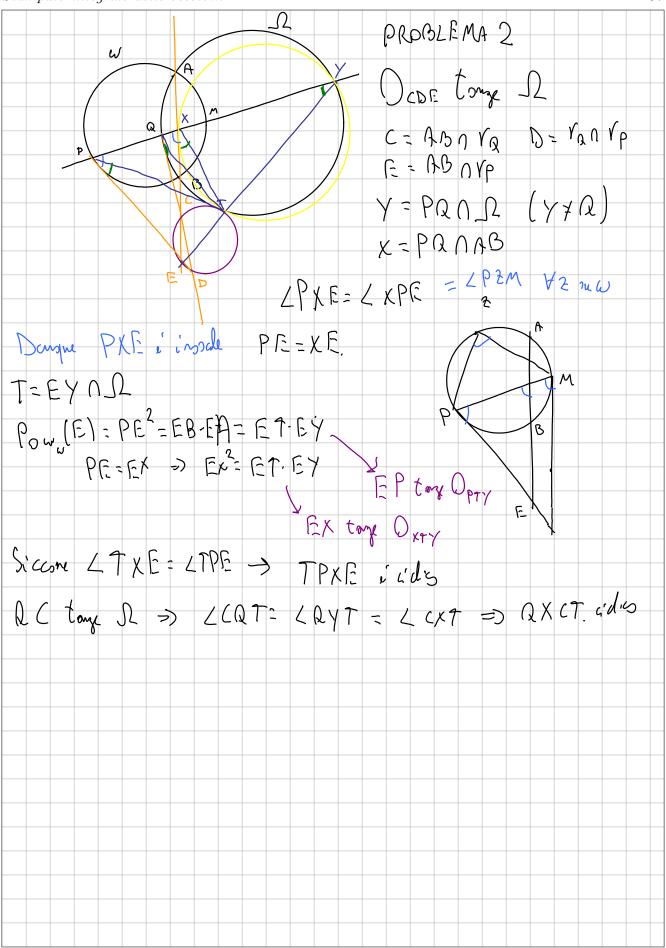




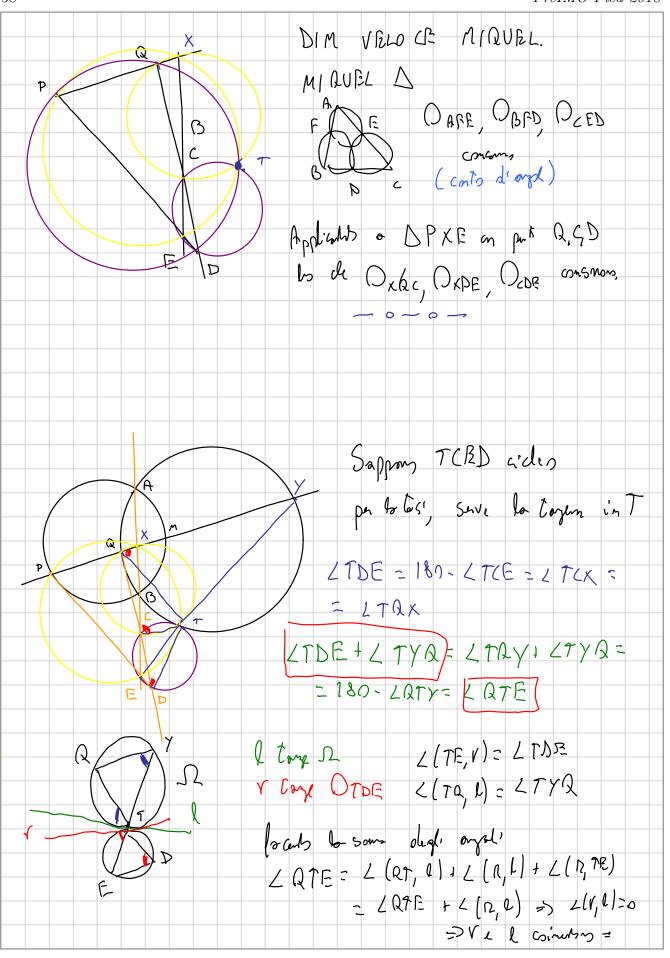




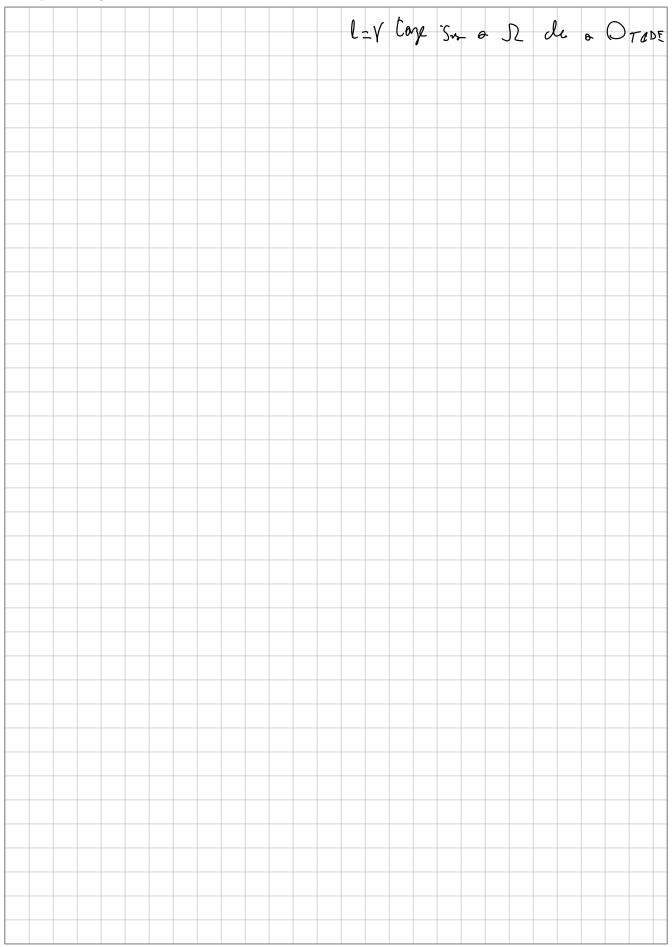
$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} = \frac{def}{a} \hat{z} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac$$



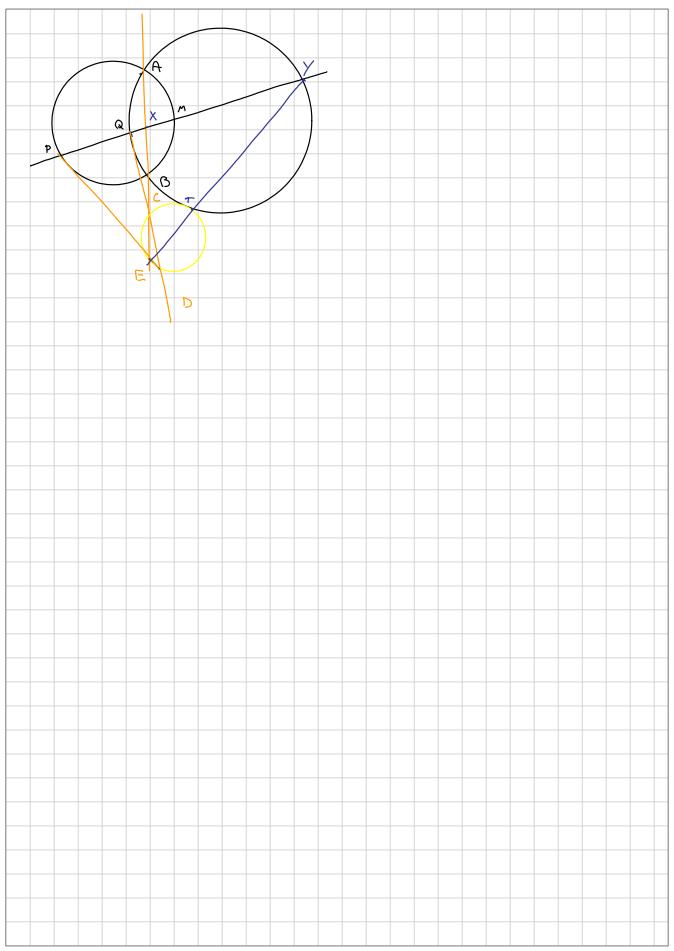
Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana

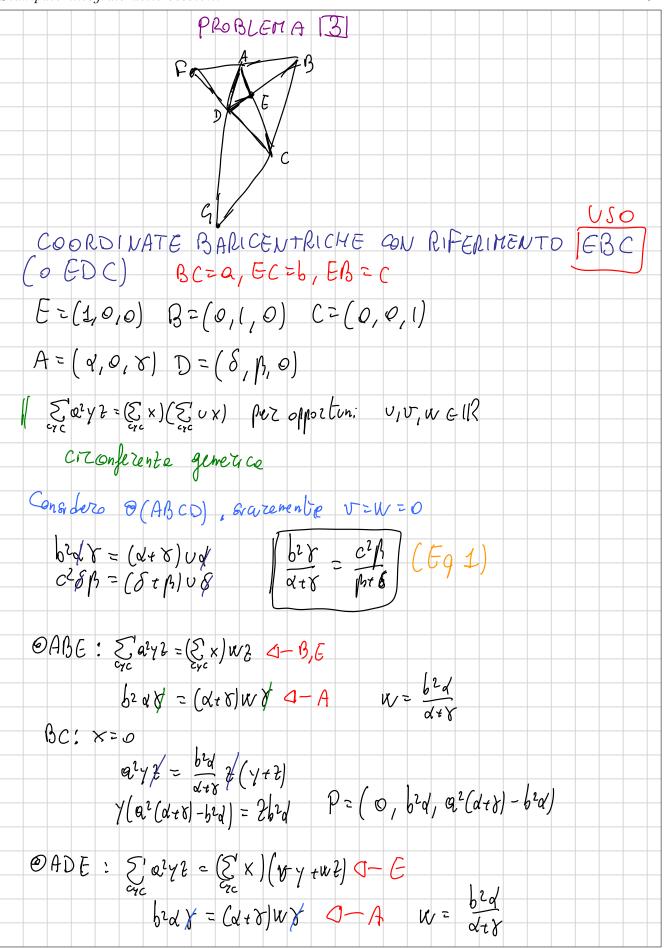


Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana



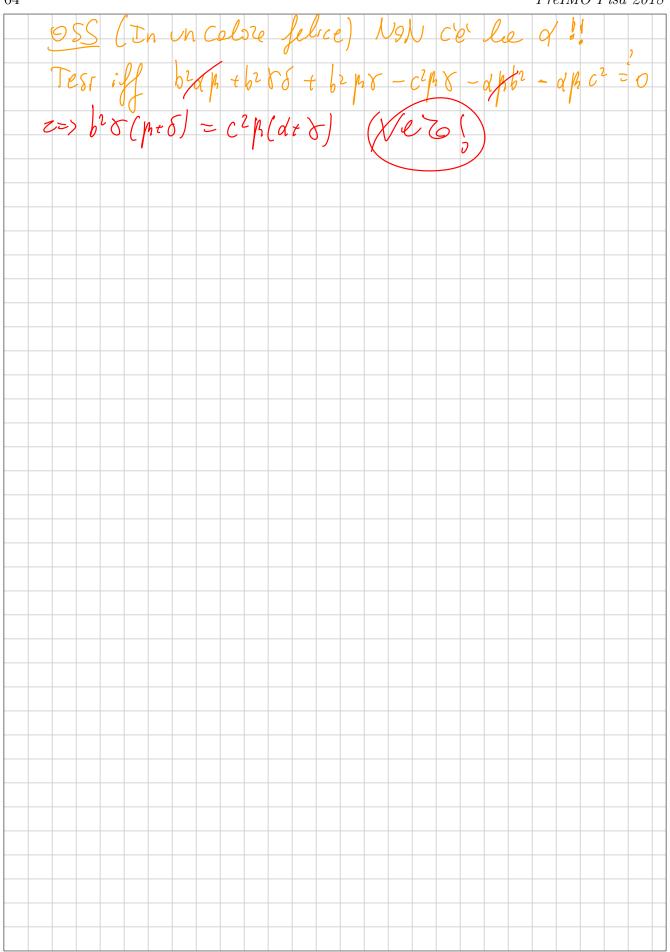
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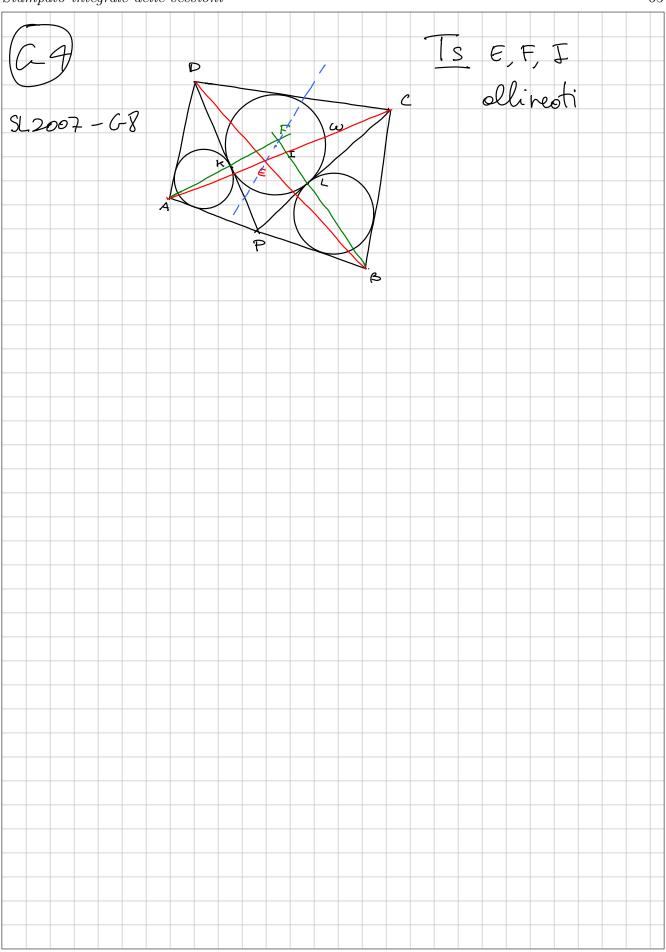




Q; χαρ[α²μ(d+γ)-b²dμ+b² δδ] - γ6² dδδ² - 262d²μδ=0
Voglos la retta per 9 de e 1 AC = EC
0= (Sc, -b1, SA) e A
$0^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{S_{c}}{S_{c}}, -b^{\frac{1}{2}}, S_{A}\right) = A$ $\frac{2}{S_{c}} + \frac{2}{S_{c}} = 0$
$z: \times b^2 + y(xS_c - xS_A) - 2xb^2 = 0$
Tess equiele e: (le 3 rette Concorrono)
Test equivale a: (le 3 zette Concozzano) - (p[a2p(d+8)-52p+6278] - b2 f s² - b2d f 8) = 0 - (p[a2p(d+8)-52p+6278] - 62 (a2(d+8)-52)p b2d 5-p) TO - M-T
TM -DW-M 25/628] 215/05C-25A] -1-215
$\frac{TM}{DM-M} = \frac{1}{2h[b^2 \delta]} = \frac{2h[\delta S_C - dS_A]}{2h[\delta S_C - dS_A]} = \frac{1-2h}{2h}$ $\frac{1}{2h[\delta S_C - dS_A]} = \frac{1-2h}{2h}$ $\frac{1}{2h}$
FM -) M + I
$b^2\delta$ $\delta S_C - \delta S_A$ -1 ,
det (MC) -b2 x 52 -px 8
Bosba spyre =0 oppre b2 p/5 5 = ps[a2p(d+5)-b2/p+686]
Vedremo M, e felso
Voylis = 0
- oy(dt 8) + b2 d /3 + b2 8 + /3 [8 (p/+b2-c2) - d (b2+c2-p2)] = 0

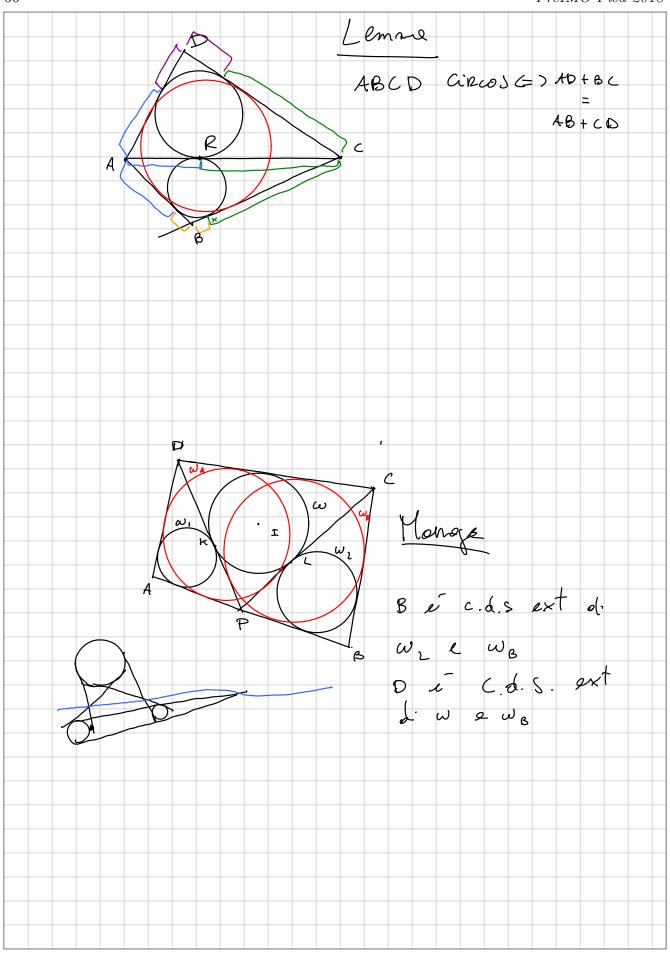
Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana



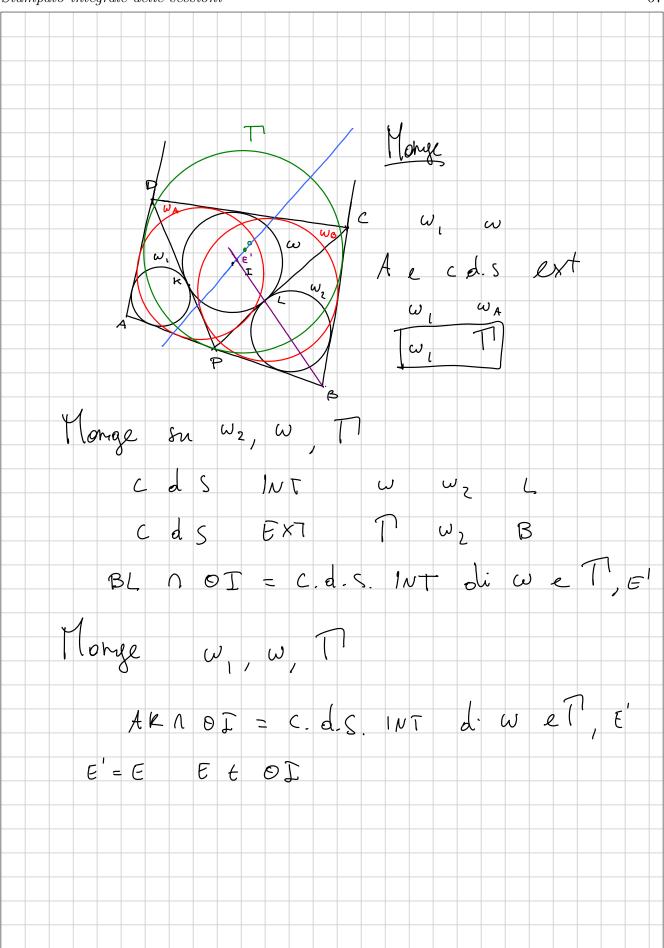


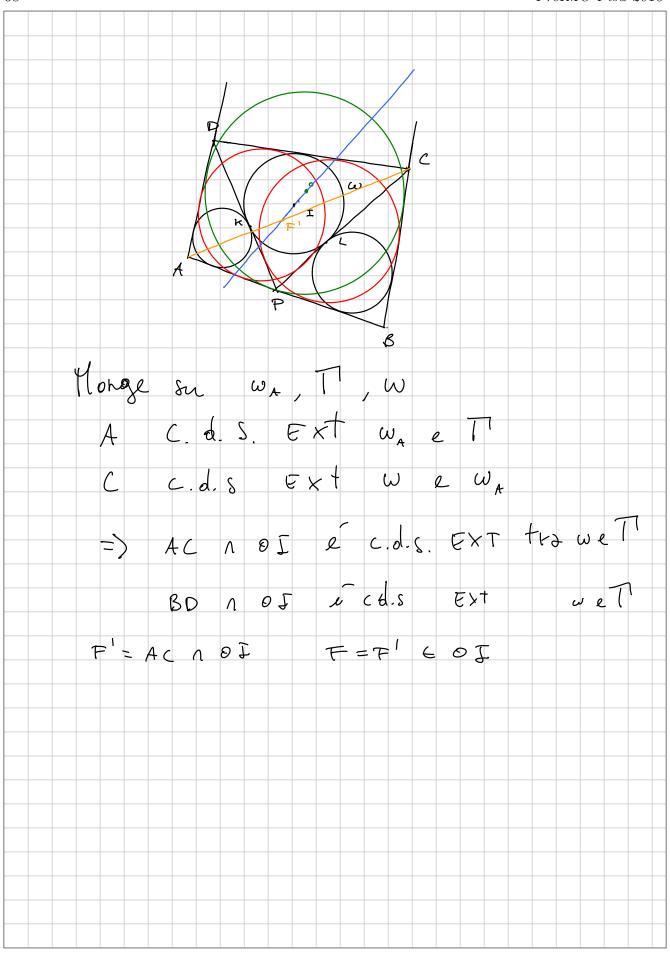
Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana

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Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana





Sessione: Geometria Pomeridiana

TEORA DEI NUMERI - PREIMO 18

NUMERI - PREIMO 18

(a_1^{2014} + a_2) - (a_{2017}^{2014} + a_3) = 1

Societaria e 2. (cioé a; = 1)

Re
$$1^{\pm 2}$$
 ogai parantesi e P+D

se $a_3 = o(2)$ $a_2 = 1(2) - -a_{2015} = o(2)$
 $\Rightarrow 1 = 2$

($a_3^{2013} + a_2$) . - = 2

• tutti la a; sono para : $a_1 = 2^{1/3}$; or $a_2 = 2^{1/3}$; or $a_1 = 2^{1/3}$; so $a_$

Those
$$A$$
; $a_{i}^{2019} + a_{i+1} = a_{i} + a_{i+1}$ (A)

pordu $a_{i}^{2012} + a_{i+1} = a_{i} + a_{i+1}$ (A)

 $a_{i}^{2012} + a_{i+1} = a_{i} + a_{i+1}$ (A)

 $a_{i}^{2012} + a_{i+1} = a_{i}$ (A)

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 $a_{i}^{2012} + a_{i+1} = a_{i+1} = a_{i+1} = a_{i+1}$ (A)

 $a_{i}^{2012} + a_{i+1} = a_{i+1} =$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} +$$

No
$$= M_1 = 1$$
 $M_0 = M_1 = 1$
 $M_0 =$

$$M = 1 \rightarrow 1 = M_1 = K(1+\sqrt{-2}) + \beta(1-\sqrt{-2})$$

$$M_n = \frac{1}{2} (1+\sqrt{-2})^n + (1-\sqrt{-2})^n$$

$$TROVIANO Vn:$$

$$APPROCKO IMMENATO: V_n = K.3^n +$$

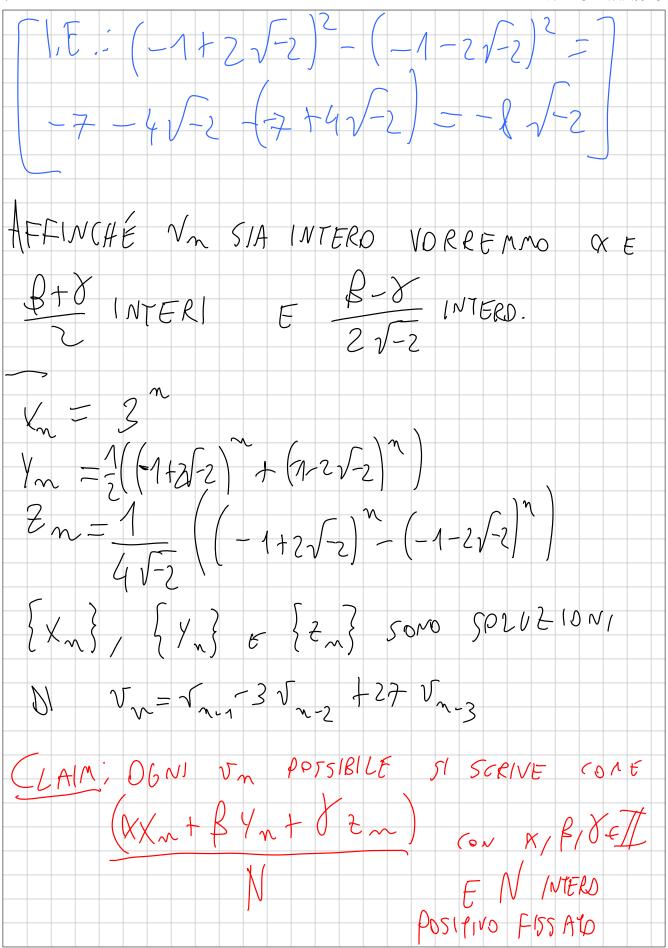
$$\beta \cdot (-1+2\sqrt{-2})^n + X(-1-2\sqrt{-2})^n =$$

$$5istena (on nef q.1/2)^s$$

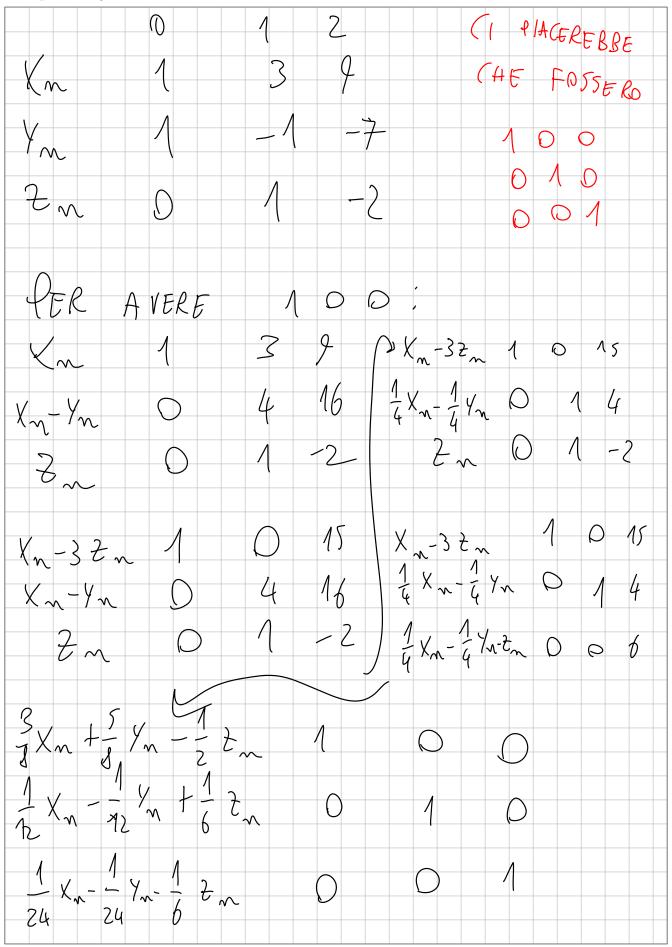
$$V_n = K.3^n + \beta(-1+2\sqrt{-2})^n + X(-1-2\sqrt{-2})^n$$

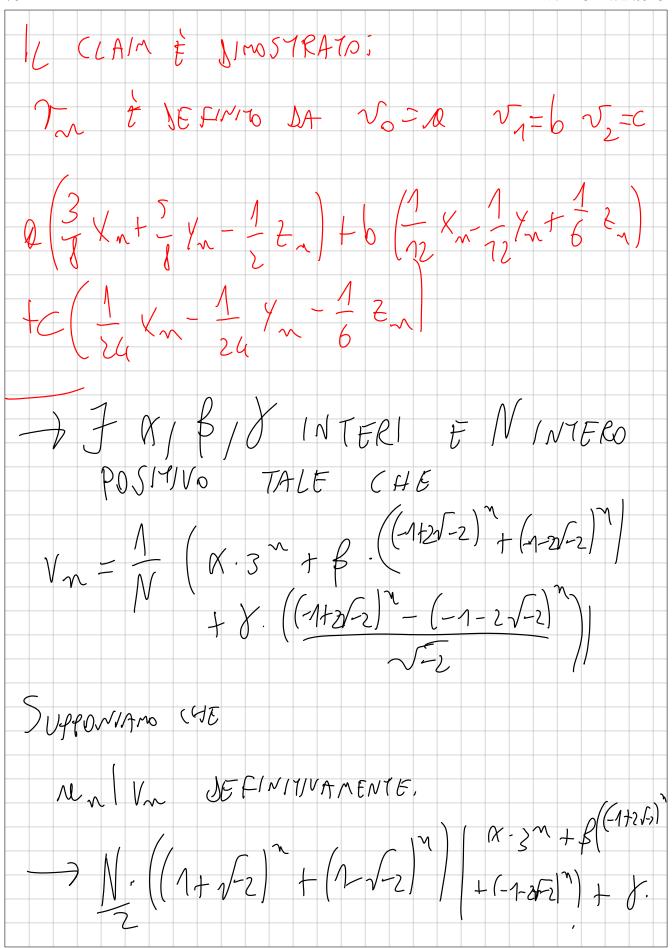
$$M \in INTERO.$$

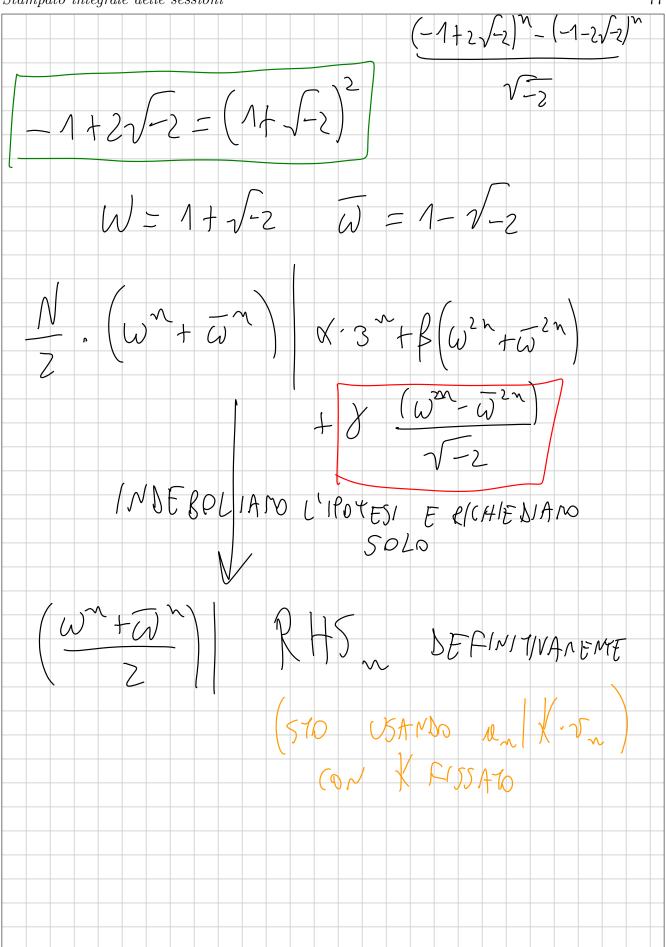
$$M$$

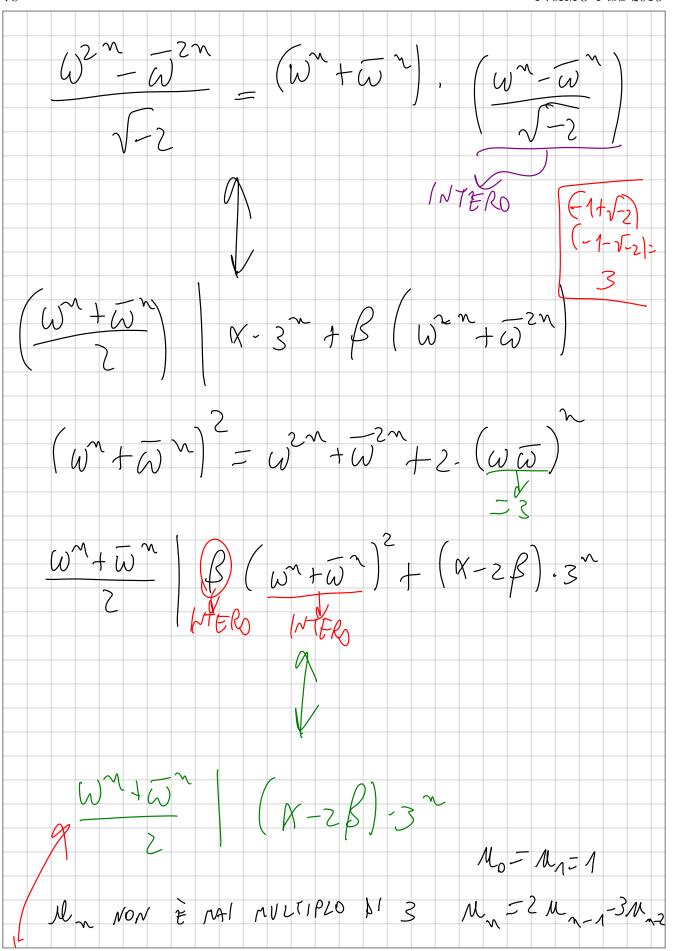


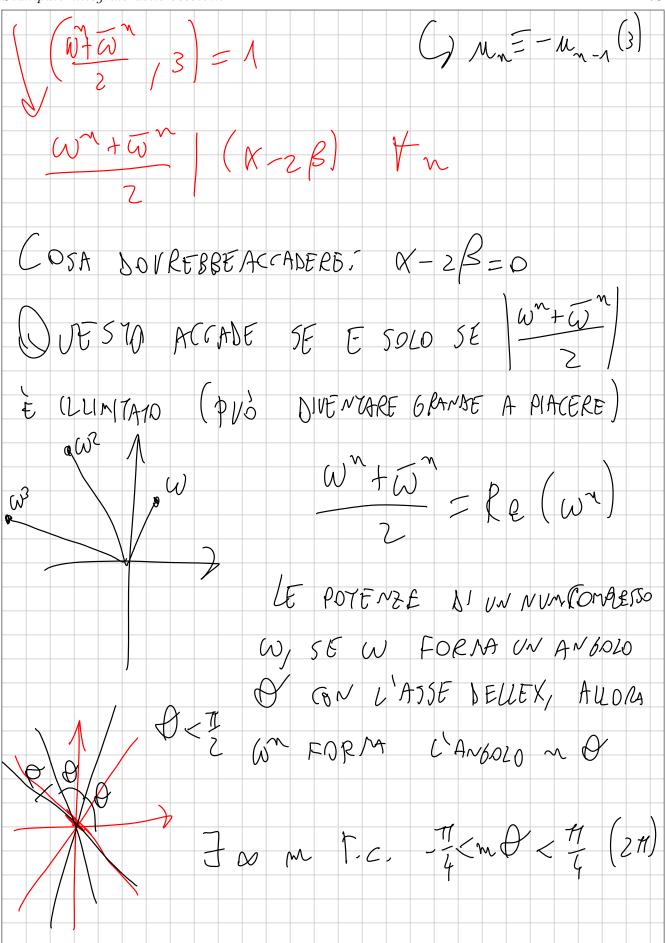
Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Mattutina



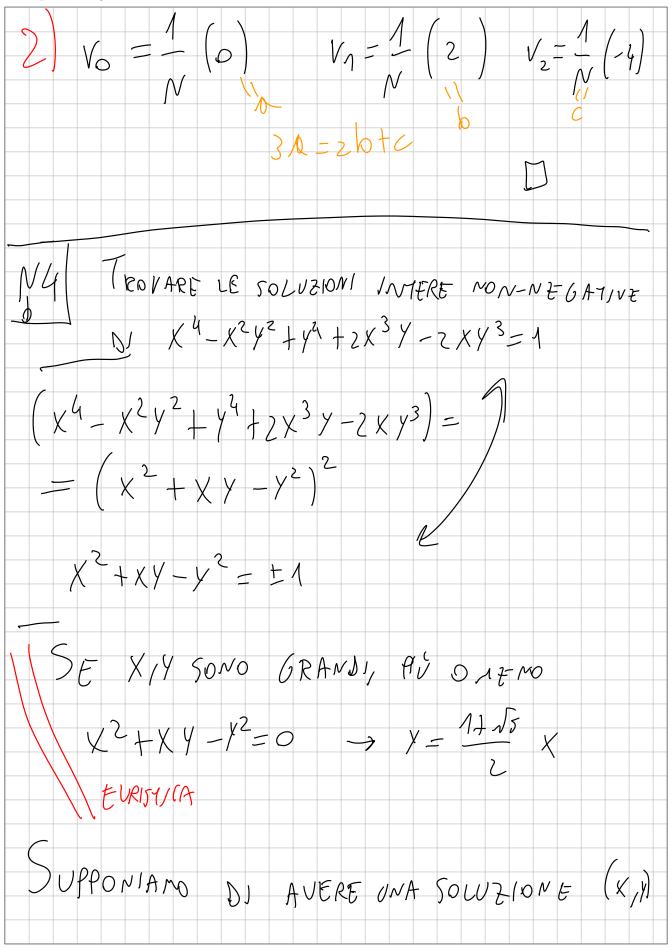








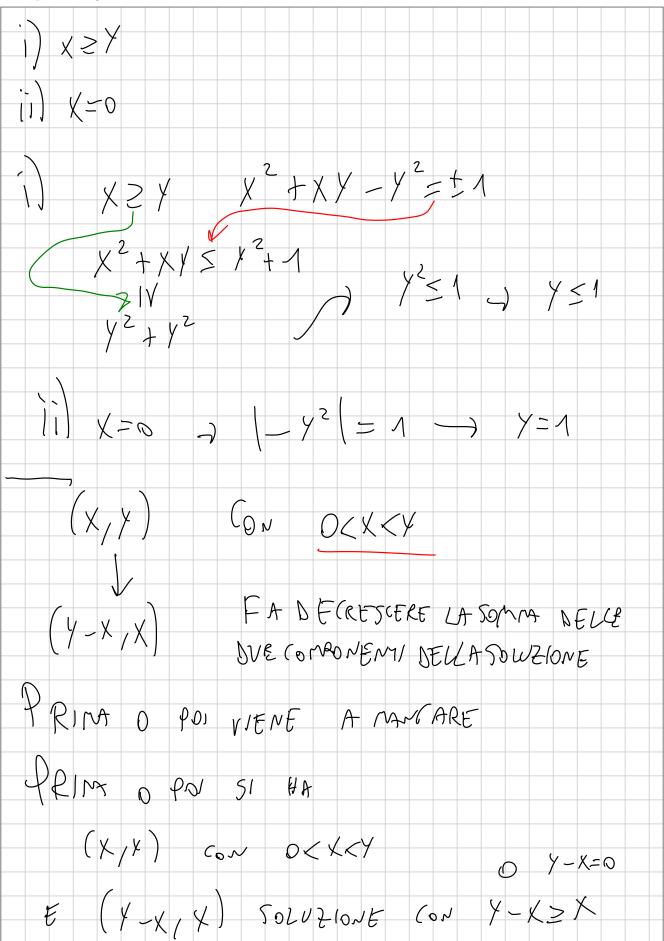
SE-
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 $\frac{1}{4}$ \frac

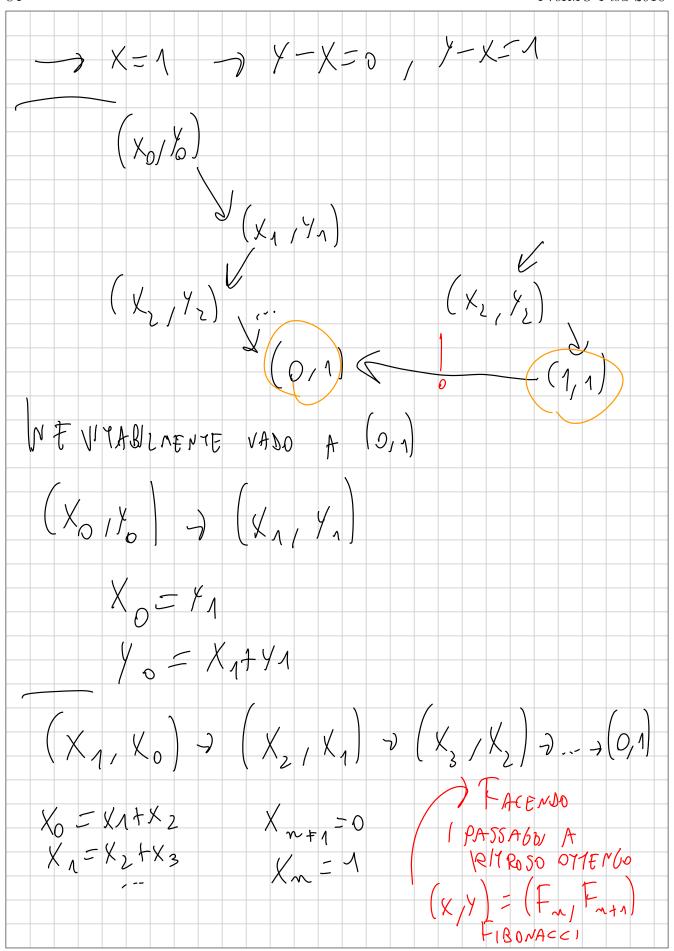


DI
$$X^2 + XY - Y^2 = \pm 1$$
.

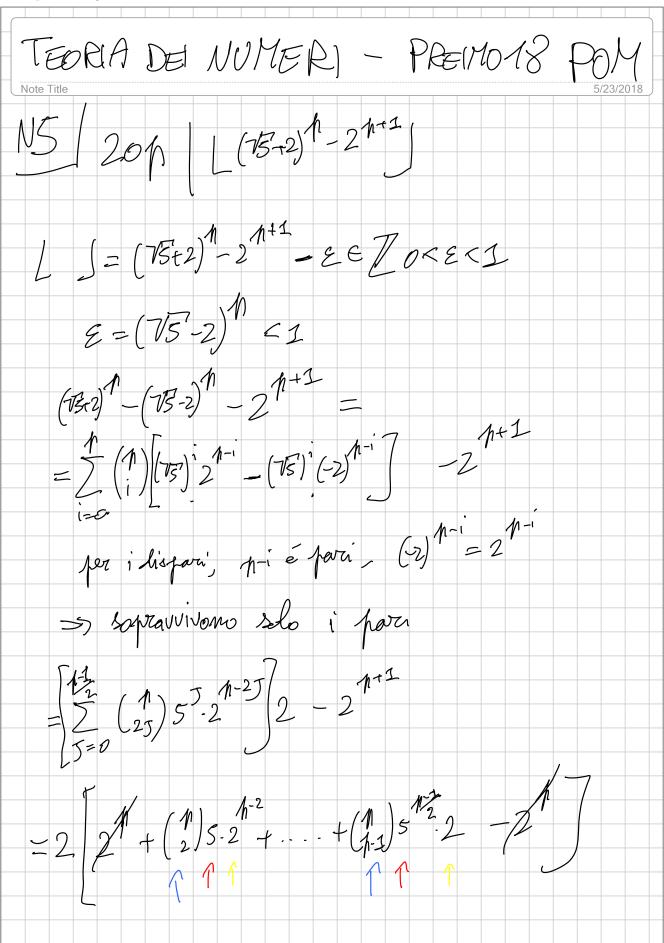
ALLOPA $(Y - X, X)$ & SOLUZIONE:

WFATTI $(Y - X)$ $+ (Y - X)X - X^2 =$
 $= (Y^2 - 2XY + X^2 + XY - X^2 - X^2$

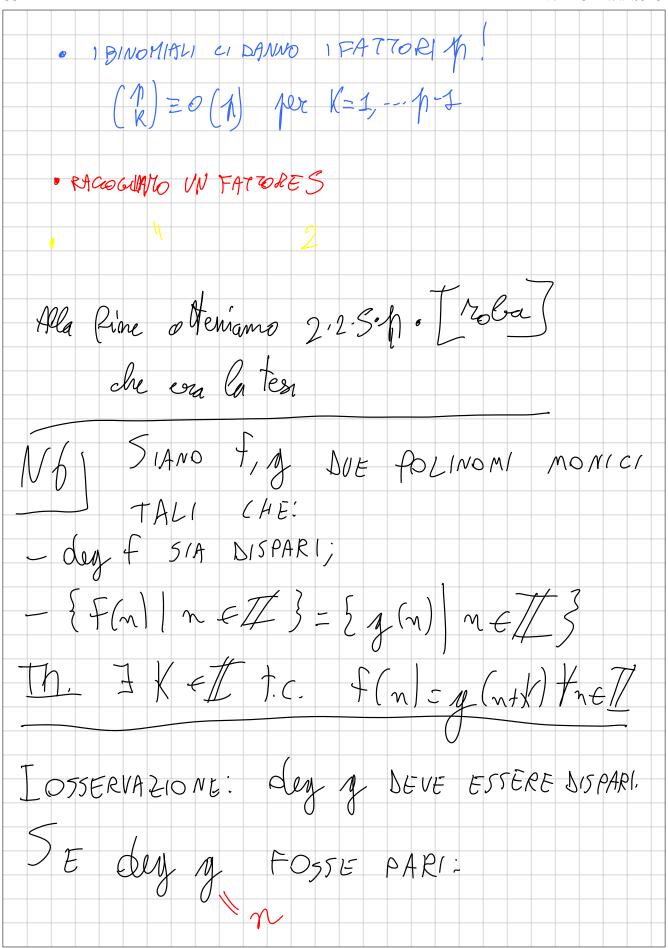




Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Mattutina



Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Pomeridiana



Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Pomeridiana

$$\begin{cases}
x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} \cdot x^{i} \\
x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} \cdot x^{i} \\
x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} \cdot x^{i} \\
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x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} \cdot x^{i} \\
x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_{i} \cdot x^{i} \\
x \\ = x^{n} + \sum_{$$

Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Pomeridiana

SE
$$f(x)$$
 HA GRAND DISPARI, $g(x)$ HA

GRAND DISPARI; SE AVESSE GRADO PARI

 $g(x) = x^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} C_i x^i$, $A \neq N$

TALE CHE $\left\{\sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} c_i x^i\right\} \left(x^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{2n-1} c_i x^i\right) \left(x$

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Quinds
$$\exists N$$
 TALE CHE:

-SE XS N , $f(X) < f(N+1)$
 $g(X) < g(N+1)$
PERCHE $f(X) < o$ E $g(X) < o$ SE

X - M PER V CERO M

- SE X > N -> $f(X+1) > f(X)$
 $g(X+1) > g(X)$
PRENDIANO IL NASSINO TRA $g(X+1) \neq f(X)$
POICHÉ GU INSTEN $\{f(n): n \neq I\}$ E

 $\{g(n): n \neq I\}$ Com Cidono, DE NE ESISTERE

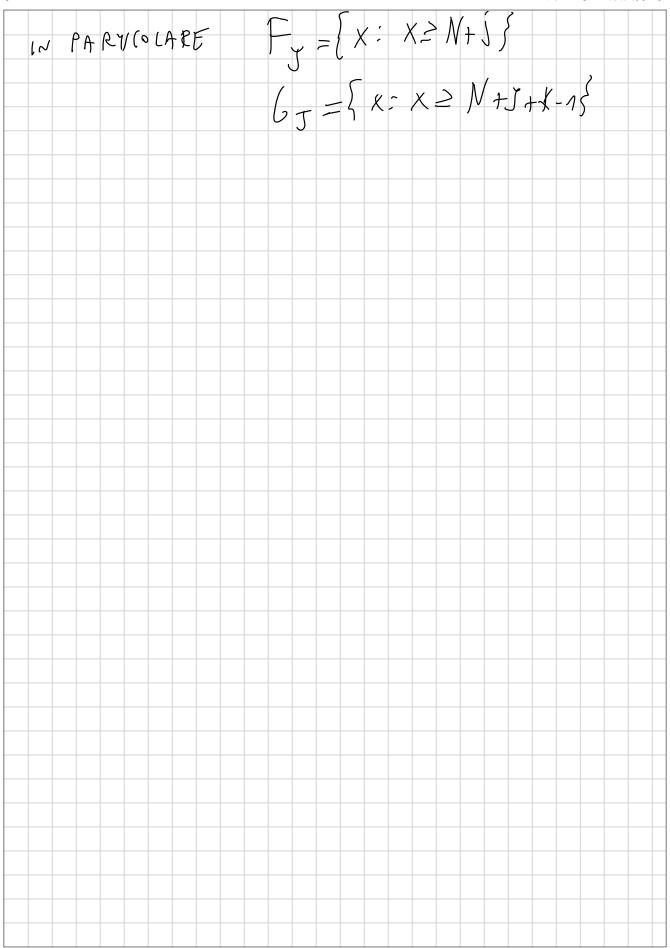
X TALE CHE (SUPPONIANO IL MX SIA $f(N+1)$).

 $f(N+1) = g(N+K)$
DOVE $\{f(n+1): n \neq I\}$
 $f(N+1) = g(N+K)$

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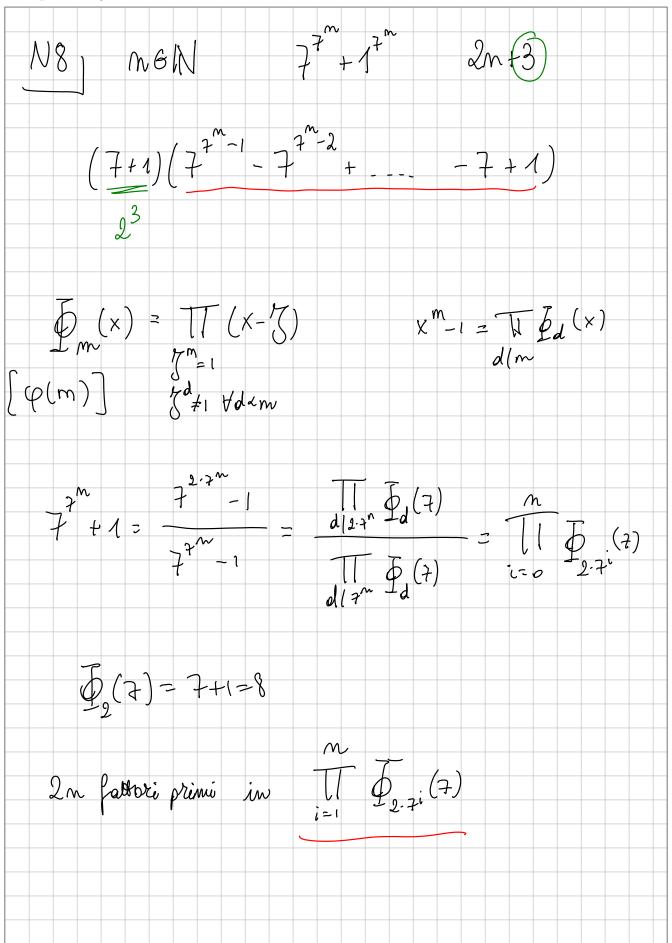
PERCIO
$$f(N+1) = g(N+1)$$
 $f(vor) = kN_{1}n$
 $g(v) = kN_{2}n$
 $f(N+1) = g(N+1)$
 $f(N+$

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Stampato integrate aette sessioni	90
N7 Per quell $k \ge 2$ $(2n)$ mod k . \overline{e}	
Lafruitravante persoica.	
Sicuramente è vero per $k=2$ $(2n-1)$ $(2n-1)$ $(2n-1)$	
$\begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2n-1 \\ n-1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2n-1 \\ n \end{pmatrix} -$	
Faca'amo redere che non fundrous per nessun altro k	
Oss Se force periodia mod le, la sarable anche un I d jer ogni d'disore di K	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Caro 1 $k = 2$ $\rightarrow d = 4$ Caro 2 $k \neq 2^a$ $\rightarrow d = p$ portuo alistari	
1 de 4 Consider la successione degli interv	
$n=2^{m}+r$ on $r=0,1,,2^{m}-1$	
$(1+x)^{2n} = (1+x)^{2} (1+x)^{2r}$	
OSS D'i WS bilità jer p del ese frante brosmete	
$\begin{pmatrix} p^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \dots \begin{pmatrix} p^2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \dots \begin{pmatrix} p^2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \dots \begin{pmatrix} p & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & $	
Se pli allom le d'n'sibilité à p	
$\frac{2n}{2}$	
r = 0	
$\begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ n \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 2n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad$	
La serve de zon si allerga al crèscère de m	
(e.ct un numer to) - NON PERIODICA	

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$(1 \pm x)^{2}$	= (1+4)	$dsymi$ $2n = g^n + r$	
- du 9 - x	, x > p .		
Se r.	< h < p	coeff e = 2 (m); seff. e = 0 (m) p p + r c e m :)
e juli	ano2 Wha Wo	zeru	



2 fathors prime in
$$\Phi_{2}$$
: (7) ψ : \Rightarrow $\Phi_{1}(x)$ \Rightarrow $\Phi_{2}(x)$ \Rightarrow $\Phi_{3}(x)$ \Rightarrow $\Phi_{4}(x)$ \Rightarrow $\Phi_{4}($

Sessione: Teoria dei Numeri Pomeridiana

