

$$1) 1/2a + 3b \rightarrow 1/4/a^2 - 5/9/b^2$$

$$2a + 3b \equiv 0 \quad (-1)$$

$$2a \equiv -3b \quad (-1)$$

$$\underbrace{4a^2 \equiv 9b^2 \quad (-1) \rightarrow 4a^2 \equiv -2b^2}$$

$$4a^2 \equiv -2b^2 \pmod{11}$$

$$2a^2 \equiv -b^2 \pmod{11}$$

$$4a^2 \equiv 9b^2$$

$$-2a^2 \equiv -10b^2 \rightarrow a^2 \equiv 5b^2$$

$$\rightarrow 4a^2 - 9b^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$12a^2 - 27b^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$a^2 - 5b^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_n &= (100 + n^2, 100 + (n+1)^2) = \\ &= (100 + n^2, n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2) = \\ &= (100 + n^2, 2n + 1) = \\ &= (100 + n^2 - 2n^2 - n, 2n + 1) = \\ &= (100 - n - n^2, \underline{2n + 1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_n \mid 100 + n^2 \\ d_n \mid 100 - n - n^2 &\implies d_n \mid 200 - n \implies d_n \mid 401 \\ & \quad d_n \mid 2n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \rightarrow (4m^2 + 400, 2m+1) = \\ & = (2m+1, 401) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4m^2 \quad + 400 \\ -4m^2 \quad -2m \\ \hline -2m \quad + 400 \\ \quad 2m \quad + 1 \\ \hline \quad \quad 401 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 2m+1 \\ 2m-1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y^2 = x^5 - 4$$

- 11 0 \rightarrow 0
- 10 1 \rightarrow 1
- 9 2 \rightarrow 5
- 8 3 \rightarrow 9
- 7 4 \rightarrow 5
- 6 5 \rightarrow 3

$$= x^5 - 4$$

$$-3 \equiv 8$$

$$-5 \equiv 6$$

$$-4 \equiv 7$$

-3

-3

$$\begin{aligned} & x^{10} \equiv 1 \quad (11) \\ & \sqrt{x^{10}} \equiv \pm 1 \\ & x^5 \equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(p-1, 5) \cong S \quad S | p-1$$

$$X^{10} \cong \mathbb{Z} | (11)$$

$$X^5 \cong \mathbb{Z} \pm 1 \quad (11)$$
$$\infty$$

$$X^2 \cong \mathbb{Z} | (8)$$
~~$$X \cong \mathbb{Z} | (8)$$~~

$$X \cong \mathbb{Z} \pm 1 \quad (8)$$

$$X^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$11 \mid X^{20} - 1$$

$$11 \mid \underbrace{(X^5 + 1)} \underbrace{(X^5 - 1)}$$

$$\boxed{p^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}} \pmod{5} \rightarrow \text{step}$$

$$p^5 - \cancel{p^5} \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

$$p^2 \equiv 1$$

$$q^2 \equiv 1$$

$$p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$p^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$4, 5, 3$$



$$p^2 - q^4 \equiv 1 - 1 \pmod{13}$$

$$p=4 \quad q=13$$

$$p^4 - q^4$$

$$2, 3, 5, 7$$

$$(p - q) \mid ($$

$$37$$

$$37 \equiv \cancel{37}^4 - 11^4$$

$$p \equiv 11, \quad q \equiv 13$$

$$(p-q)(p+q)(p^2+q^2)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & \cdot & 2^4 & \cdot & 2^9 \\ 2 & & \textcircled{3} & \cdot & \textcircled{2^9} & \cdot & \textcircled{5} \end{array} \right]$$

$$d = (17, 11)$$

$$\boxed{d} = \text{NCD}(p^4 - q^4)$$

$$(13^4 - 11^4) = \textcircled{2^5} \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cancel{2^8}$$

$$(29 \mid p^4 - q^4) ?$$

≈ 31

$$29 \mid p^4 - 29^4 + 29^4$$

~~29~~
31

$$p^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{29}$$

$$p^4 - q^4 \equiv 1 - 1 \equiv 0$$

$$\equiv 1 \pmod{16}$$

$$d = (2^4) \cdot (3) \cdot (5)$$

$$17^4 - 11^4 = (17 - 11) (17 + 11) (17^2 + 11^2)$$

①

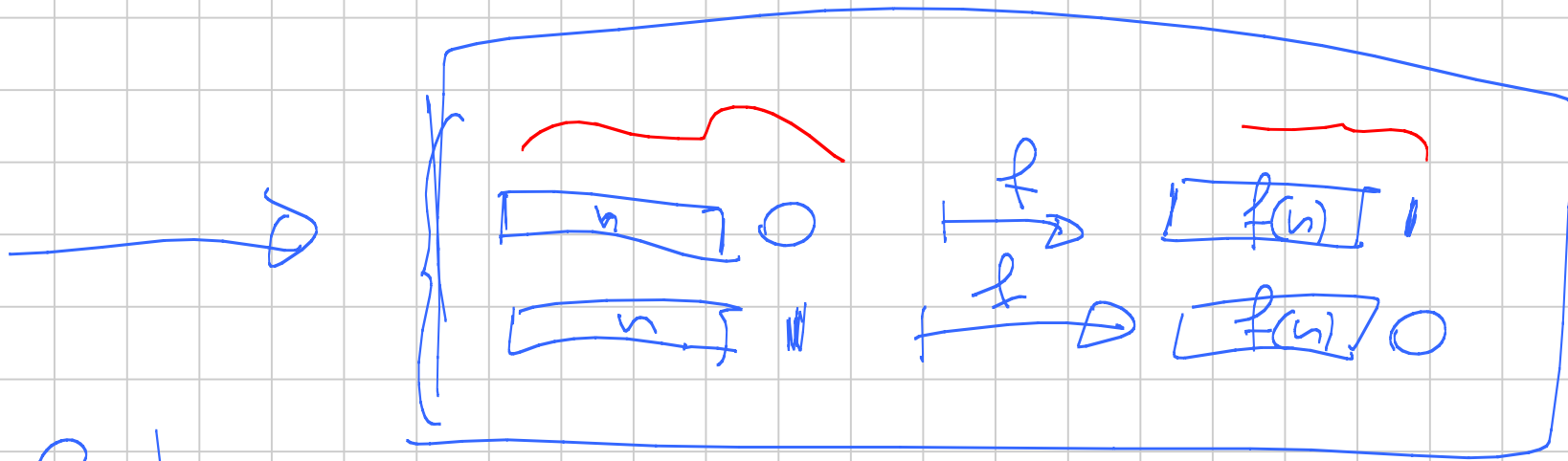
②

$$\begin{array}{r} 289 \\ 121 \\ \hline 410 \end{array}$$

③

$$\Rightarrow f(2n) = 2f(n) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2n+1) = 2f(n)$$



$n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

5

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

0	1
↑	0
1 0	0 1
↑ ↑	0 0
1 0 1	0 1 0
1 1 0	0 0 1

1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
↓
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 - - 0

0 1 0 1 0 1