

Teoria dei Numeri 1 (Basic)

Titolo nota

06/09/2010

$$\underline{x^2 + x + 1} = y^2 \quad x, y \text{ interi positivi}$$

Equazione diofantea

$$x \longrightarrow x^2 \neq x^2 + x + 1 \quad (\text{piccolo})$$

$$(x+1) \longmapsto x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad (\text{grosso})$$

Rappresentazioni in base

$$\textcircled{3}\textcircled{2}\textcircled{2}_{10} = 3 \cdot 10^2 + 2 \cdot 10^1 + 2 \cdot 10^0$$

$$102221_3$$

$$1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Resto } 79 - \\ 54 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

(IMO) $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ (f va dagli interi ≥ 0 agli interi ≥ 0)

$$f(0) = f(1) = 0, \quad f(2n) = 2f(n) + 1,$$

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

 f è ben definita su $\{0, 1, \dots, m\}$

$$f(m+1) = ?$$

	n	$f(n)$	
0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0
10	2	1	(0)1
11	3	0	(00)
100	4	3	(0)11
101	5	2	(0)10
110	6	1	(00)1

Fissato $n_2 \exists m$ t.c.

$$f^m(n) = 0$$

$$n_2 = \underbrace{1 \dots}_{k \text{ cifre}}$$

$f(n)$ = al piu' $k-1$ cifre

FORMALIZZATA?

Per induzione sul numero di cifre di n_2

- 1 cifra (verifica)

- Passo induttivo $n_2 = \underbrace{a_1 \dots a_k}_{\substack{0 \\ 1}} \begin{matrix} (a) \\ (b) \end{matrix}$

$$a) f(n) = f(2; \underbrace{a_1 \dots a_k}_{+1}) = 2 f(a_1 \dots a_k) + 1$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{=} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{ipot.} \\ \text{indutt.}}}{=} \overline{a_1} \overline{a_2} \dots \overline{a_k} 0 + 1 = \overline{a_1} \overline{a_2} \dots \overline{a_k} \overline{0}$$

b) ---

DIVISIONE EUCLIDEA

$$23 : 5 = 4 \quad \underline{\text{resto}} \quad 3 \quad (?)$$

$$23 = 5 \cdot 4 + 3$$

a, b interi positivi, e $b \neq 0$, allora

$\exists!$ q, r t.c.

$$a = bq + r, \quad 0 \leq r < b$$

$$3 \mid 12 \quad (\text{"3 divide 12"})$$

$$a \mid b \Leftrightarrow b = ka \quad \text{per qualche } k \text{ intero}$$

$$\bullet \quad d \mid a, \quad d \mid b \quad \longrightarrow \quad d \mid ka + hb$$

$$a = md, \quad b = nd \\ a + b = (m+n)d$$

$$\bullet \quad d \mid a \quad \Rightarrow \quad |d| \leq |a|$$

$$\bullet \quad a - b \mid a^n - b^n \quad \forall a, b, n$$

$$\frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b} = a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} \cdot b + \dots + b^{n-1}$$

$$\bullet \quad a + b \mid a^n + b^n \quad (n \text{ dispari})$$

Def. Un numero p è primo se:

- $p = ab \rightarrow a = \pm 1 \vee b = \pm 1$ (irriduc.)
- $p \mid ab \rightarrow \begin{cases} p \mid a \\ p \mid b \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} 5 \mid 4 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \mid 8 \cdot 5 \end{array} \right)$

Es $2^n - 1^n$ e' primo, allora n e' primo.

Dim Diciamo che n non sia primo, $n = a \cdot b$
 $a > 1, b > 1$

$$x - 1 \mid \underbrace{(2^a)^b}_{x^b} - 1^b \leftarrow \text{primo}$$

$$x - 1 \neq 1 \quad 2^a \neq 2 \quad \text{si!} \quad (\text{perche' } a \neq 1)$$

Es $2^n + 1$ e' primo $\rightarrow n = 2^k$

Dim Supp. di no. Allora $\exists p \neq 2, p \mid n$

$$n = pb$$

$$\underbrace{2^b + 1}_{\neq 1} \mid (2^b)^p + 1^p \quad (p \text{ dispari})$$

$$2^b + 1 \neq 1; \quad 2^b + 1 \neq 2^{bp} + 1 \quad (\text{ok})$$

Teo (Fattorizz. unica) Ogni intero > 1 si scriv
 in modo unico come prodotto di numeri primi

$$n = p_1^{a_1} \cdot p_2^{a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_m^{a_m}$$

$$a_1 = v_{p_1}(n)$$

"Valutazione p_1 -adica"

$$\cdot v_p(a \cdot b) = v_p(a) + v_p(b)$$

$$\cdot v_p(a) < v_p(b) \rightarrow v_p(a+b) = v_p(a)$$

$$a = p_1^e \cdot q \quad b = p_1^c \cdot (p_1^d \cdot r)$$

$$a+b = p_1^e \left(\underbrace{q + r \cdot p_1^d}_{\text{non e' divisib. per } p_1} \right)$$

non e' divisib. per p_1

MCD e mcm

Dati: due numeri a, b il $\text{MCD}(a, b) =$
 $= (a, b)$ e

* il max tra i d che dividono sia a che b

* un numero d t.c. $d|a, d|b$ e se
 $c|a, c|b$ allora $c|d$

$$a \cdot b = (a, b) \cdot \text{mcm}(a, b)$$

$$(a, b) = (a - hb, b) \text{ per ogni } h.$$

$$d|a, d|b \rightarrow d|a - hb$$

$$d|(a - hb) + hb \leftarrow d|a - hb, d|b$$

$$(20, 15) = (20 - 15, 15) = (5, 15) = 5$$

$$(64, 13) = \quad 64 = 13 \cdot 4 + 12$$

$$= \underline{(64 - 13 \cdot 4, 13)} = (12, 13) = (12, 13 - 12)$$

$$= (12, 1) = 1$$

Algoritmo di Euclide

Il resto $e' <$ divisore. Il minore dei
due decresce ad ogni passo.

$$(0, m) = m$$

Teorema di Bézout Se a, b sono interi,
esistono h, k t.c. $h \cdot a + k \cdot b = (a, b)$

$$(a|b \rightarrow |a| \leq |b|)$$

Dim $(23, 15) = 1$

$$23 = 15 \cdot 1 + 8$$

$$15 = 8 \cdot 1 + 7$$

$$8 = 7 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$7 = 7 \cdot 1 + 0 \quad /$$

$$23a + 15b = 1$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 23 - 3 \cdot 15$$

$$1 = (23 - 15) - (15 - 23 + 15)$$

$$1 = 8 - (15 - 8)$$

$$1 = 8 - 7$$

In generale, a_1, \dots, a_n sono interi,

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) = h_1 a_1 + h_2 a_2 + \dots + h_n a_n$$

IMO 1959/1) $\frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$ e' sempre irriduc.

Sol. $(21n+4, 14n+3) = (21n+4 - 14n-3, 14n+3)$
 $= (7n+1, 14n+3) = (14n+3 - 2 \cdot (7n+1), 7n+1)$
 $= (1, 7n+1) = 1$

Es $d_n = \text{mcd}(n^2+100, (n+1)^2+100)$.

Max d_n ?

Dim $(n^2+2n+1+100 - (n^2+100), n^2+100) =$
 $= (\underbrace{2n+1}_{\text{dispari}}, 2(n^2+100)) = (2n^2+200 - n(2n+1), 2n+1)$
 $= (200-n, 2n+1) =$
 $= (2n+1 + 2 \cdot (200-n), 200-n) =$
 $= (401, 200-n) \begin{matrix} \nearrow 1 \\ \searrow 401 \end{matrix}$

$$n = 200$$

$$n = 200 + 401$$

Def. a, b si chiamano "coprimi" $(a, b) = 1$

CONGRUENZE

Fissato m , "lavoriamo mod m "

$$580 \equiv 4 \pmod{12} \quad (12)$$

↑
"congruo"

$$abcd = a \cdot 10^3 + b \cdot 10^2 + c \cdot 10^1 + d \cdot 10^0 \equiv a \cdot (1)^3 + b \cdot 1^2 + c \cdot 1 + d \pmod{9}$$

$$a \cdot b = c \Rightarrow a \cdot b \equiv c \pmod{9}$$

$$3x + 9y = 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$0 + 0 \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{\underline{\text{No}}}$$

170 2009 / 1) a_1, \dots, a_k sono interi distinti,

presi in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ t.c. $n \mid a_i - (a_{i+1} - 1)$
 $i=1, \dots, k-1$

Dim. che $n \nmid a_k (a_1 - 1)$

Dim $n \mid a_1 (a_2 - 1) \Leftrightarrow a_1 a_2 \equiv a_1 \pmod{n} \quad (i)$

$$a_2 a_3 \equiv a_2 \pmod{n} \quad (ii)$$

$$a_1 a_3 \stackrel{(i)}{\equiv} a_1 (a_2 a_3) \stackrel{(ii)}{\equiv} a_1 a_2 \stackrel{(i)}{\equiv} a_1 \pmod{n}$$

$$a_1 a_4 \equiv a_1 a_3 a_4 \stackrel{(iii)}{\equiv} a_1 a_3 \equiv a_1 \pmod{n} \quad \cdot a_4$$

Per induz., $a_1 a_m \equiv a_1 \pmod{n} \quad m=1, 2, \dots, k$

Tesi: $a, a_k \not\equiv a_k \pmod{n}$

Supponiamo falsa la tesi. Allora $\begin{cases} a, a_k \equiv a_k \pmod{n} \\ a, a_k \equiv a, \pmod{n} \end{cases}$

$$a_k \equiv a_1 \pmod{n} \rightarrow n \mid a_1 - a_k$$

$$|n| \leq |a_1 - a_k| \rightarrow a_1 = a_k$$

Es $\frac{n^2 + 3n - 2}{n + 11}$ e' intero? (*)

$$\begin{array}{r} // \\ (n+11)(n-8) + 86 \\ \hline n+11 \end{array}$$

Se $86 / (n+11)$ e' intero

$$\begin{array}{r} n^2 + 3n - 2 \\ n^2 + 11n \\ \hline -8n - 2 \\ -8n - 88 \\ \hline 86 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{r} n+11 \\ \hline n-8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow n+11 \mid n^2 + 3n - 2 \Leftrightarrow n^2 + 3n - 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{n+11}$$

$$\underbrace{(n+11 - 11)}_{\equiv 0}^2 + 3 \underbrace{(n+11 - 11)}_{\equiv 0} - 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{n+11}$$

$$11^2 - 3 \cdot 11 - 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{n+11}$$

$$86 \equiv 0 \pmod{n+11}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \equiv b \pmod{m} \\ c \equiv d \pmod{m} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a+c \equiv b+d \pmod{m} \\ a \cdot c \equiv b \cdot d \pmod{m} \end{cases}$$

$$4 \equiv 10 \pmod{6}$$

$$2 \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$$

NO!

$$4 - 10 = 6k$$

$$2 - 5 = 3k$$

$$2 \equiv 5 \pmod{3}$$

$$15 \equiv 5 \pmod{10}$$

$$3 \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

$$2 \equiv 24 \pmod{11}$$

$$2 \cdot 6 \equiv 1 \pmod{11}$$

$$2 \equiv 2 \cdot 12 \pmod{11}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \equiv 2 \cdot 12 \pmod{11}$$

$$1 \equiv 12 \pmod{11}$$

Quando esiste l'inverso?

Fissato a , so risolvere $a \cdot x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$
Se e solo se $(a, m) = 1$

Supp. che $(a, m) = 1$. $h \cdot a + k \cdot m = 1$

$$h \cdot a \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

Supp. di saper risolvere $a \cdot x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.

$$1 = a \cdot x + h \cdot m$$

$$d \mid a, d \mid m \longrightarrow d \mid 1 \implies (a, m) = 1$$

Modulo i primi? Sia p primo. a si inverte
mod $p \iff (a, p) = 1$

- a e' multiplo di p , ma allora $a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$
- a non e' mult. di p , e allora si inverte

$$5 \cdot 3x \equiv 1 \cdot 5 \pmod{7}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \equiv \frac{1}{6} \pmod{p} \quad p \neq 2, 3$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow 3 - 2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$a - b - c \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow 6(a - b - c) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Mod m "mappe privilegiate"

$$\text{Mod } 7 \quad \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 6\} \cdot 3$$

$$= \{0, 3, 6, 2, 5, 1, 4\}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{m}{2}, -\frac{m}{2} + 1, \dots \right\}$$

$$\{0, \dots, \frac{m}{2}\}$$

$$x \neq y$$

$$3x \equiv 3y \pmod{7}$$

NO

$$\downarrow$$

$$x \equiv y$$

Mod m , moltiplicare per a dove $1 = (a, m)$
e' una funzione bigettiva (perche' e' iniett.)

Questo ci dice che \exists una soluz. dell'eq.

$$\underline{a \cdot x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}}$$

\downarrow

$$a \cdot x = 1 + km$$

$$1 = a \cdot x - h \cdot m \quad (\text{Bézout})$$

$$ax \equiv ay \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow m \mid ax - ay$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \mid a(x-y) \Leftrightarrow m \mid x-y$$

↑
NO FATTORI
COMUNI

$$\Leftrightarrow x \equiv y \pmod{m}$$

Struttura moltiplicativa

$$x \mapsto ax$$

$$x \mapsto x^a \quad ??$$

Mod p : $\rightarrow x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, allora $x^1 \equiv x^2 \equiv x^m \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$
 $\downarrow x^1, x^2, x^3, \dots, x^p, x^{p+1}, \dots$

$$\exists a, b \text{ t.c. } x^a \equiv x^b \pmod{p} \quad (\text{PIGEONHOLE})$$

$b > a$

$$(x^{-1})^a x^a \equiv (x^{-1})^a x^b \pmod{p}$$

$$1 \equiv x^{-1} \cdot x \cdot x^{-1} \cdot x \cdot \dots \quad \equiv x^{b-a} \pmod{p}$$

Per ogni $x \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, $\exists c > 0$ t.c. $x^c \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

Def. L' "ordine" (moltiplicativo) di $x \pmod{p}$

= il più piccolo $c > 0$ t.c. $x^c \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

$$c = \text{ord}_p(x)$$

Supponiamo che $x^d \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Dico che $c \mid d$.

$$\begin{cases} X^d \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ X^c \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \end{cases} \quad d = k \cdot c + r, \quad 0 \leq r < c-1$$

$$X^{c \cdot k + r} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \rightarrow \underbrace{(X^c)^k}_{\equiv 1} \cdot X^r \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\rightarrow X^r \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{con } r < c \Rightarrow \boxed{r=0}$$

Piccolo Teorema di Fermat

$$a^p \equiv a \pmod{p} \begin{cases} \rightarrow a \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \\ \rightarrow a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$a^y \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\text{ord}_p(a) \mid (p-1) \quad \text{ord}_p(a) \mid y$$

Dim 1. Per induzione su a .

$$* a=0, a=1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$* (a+1)^p \equiv \sum_{n=0}^p \binom{p}{n} a^n \equiv \binom{p}{0} a^0 + \binom{p}{p} a^p$$

$$\binom{p}{1}, \binom{p}{2}, \dots, \binom{p}{p-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ip.ind.} \\ \equiv 1 + a \pmod{p} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{p! \leftarrow 1 \text{ fattore } p}{n! (p-n)!} \leftarrow \text{no fattori } p$$

$$2- \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$$

$$\{a, 2a, 3a, \dots, (p-1)a\}$$

permutazione di $\{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$

perché $(a, p) = 1$.

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (p-1) \equiv a \cdot 2a \cdot 3a \cdot \dots \cdot (p-1)a \pmod{p}$$

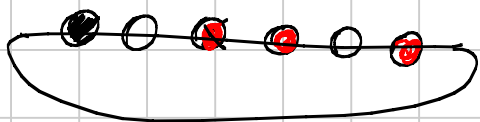
$$(p-1)! \equiv a^{p-1} \cdot (p-1)! \pmod{p}$$

$$(p-1)! \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$1 \equiv a^{p-1} \pmod{p}$$

$$a \equiv a^p \pmod{p}$$

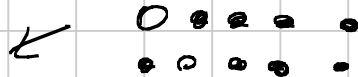
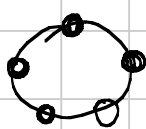
3. Collane con p perline di a colori



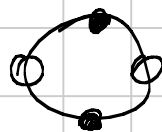
Collane aperte = a^p

* Collana monocromatica (\rightarrow sono a)

* " NON monocrom. (\rightarrow sono $a^p - a$)
APERTE



Sono $\frac{a^p - a}{p}$



Se ruotandola di d scatti torna uguale,
anche $2d, 3d, \dots$ $kd = p \rightarrow d/p \rightarrow \begin{cases} d=1 \\ d=p \end{cases}$

$\frac{a^p - a}{p}$ collane non mon. chiuse
intero

$$p \mid a^p - a \Leftrightarrow a^p - a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Teo. Wilson $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

Mod 7 $1 \cdot \textcircled{2} \cdot \textcircled{3} \cdot \textcircled{4} \cdot \textcircled{5} \cdot 6$

Mod p $1 \cdot \underbrace{2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (p-2)}_1 \cdot (p-1) \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

1 e -1 sono gli unici numeri t.c. $a^{-1} \equiv a \pmod{p}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 \equiv a^2 (p) \Leftrightarrow (a+1)(a-1) \equiv 0 (p)$$

$$\swarrow \quad \searrow$$

$$a+1 \equiv 0 (p) \quad a-1 \equiv 0 (p)$$

Es $\{p^4 - q^4\}$ con p, q primi di almeno 2 cifre
 $p, q > 10$

Quanto e' mcd di tutti?

Svolg. $a = \uparrow$ - Quali fattori primi ha a ?

Dico che in a non compaiono primi > 10 .
 Diciamo che $r|a$, $r > 10$, primo.

$$a|r, a | p^4 - r^4 \rightarrow a | p^4 \quad \forall p$$

$$\rightarrow a=1 \quad (\text{No})$$

$$p^4 - q^4 \equiv 0 (2) \rightarrow 2|a \quad (a \geq 2)$$

$$p^4 - q^4 \equiv (p^2)^2 - (q^2)^2 \stackrel{\text{FLT}}{\equiv} 1^2 - 1^2 \equiv 0 (3)$$

$$a^{p-1} \equiv 1 (p) \quad a^2 \equiv 1 (3)$$

$$p^4 - q^4 \stackrel{\text{FLT}}{\equiv} 1 - 1 \equiv 0 (5)$$

$$13^4 - 11^4 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 29 \cdot 2^5 \quad (7 \text{ non c'è})$$

$$p^4 - q^4 \equiv 0 (2^4) \quad p^4 \equiv 1 (16)$$

$$p^2 \equiv 1 (8) \quad 1^2 \equiv 1 (8) \quad 5^2 \equiv (-3)^2 \equiv 9 \equiv 1 (8)$$

$$3^2 \equiv 1 (8) \quad 7^2 \equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1 (8)$$

$$p^2 = 1 + 8k \Rightarrow p^4 = (1 + 8k)^2 = 1 + 16k + 64k^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{16}$$

$$17^4 - 11^4 = 2^4 \cdot \text{dispari}$$

$$a = 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$$

Residui quadratici. Quando e^c che $x^2 \equiv a$ ha soluzioni mod p ?

$$3 \quad e^c \quad \sqrt{2} \quad \text{mod } 7 \quad 3^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$4^2 \equiv (-3)^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$5^2 \equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$\text{Mod } 3: \quad x^2 \begin{cases} \rightarrow 0 & (x \equiv 0) \\ \rightarrow 1 & (x \not\equiv 0) \end{cases}$$

$$3x^2 + 2 = y^2$$

↓

$$2 \equiv y^2 \pmod{3}$$

IMPOSSIBILE

$$\text{Mod } 4: \quad \begin{matrix} 0^2 \equiv 0, & 2^2 \equiv 0 \\ 1^2 \equiv 1, & 3^2 \equiv 1 \end{matrix} \pmod{4}$$

∃ 2006 2006 ... 2006 che siano quadrati?

|||

$$06 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$$

$$\text{Mod } 8: \quad 0^2 \equiv 0, \quad 2^2 \equiv 4, \quad 4^2 \equiv 0, \quad 6^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$$

$$1^2 \equiv 3^2 \equiv 5^2 \equiv 7^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$$

$$x^2 \equiv (-x)^2$$

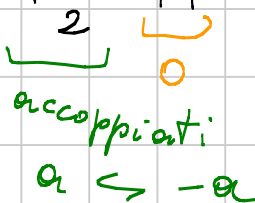
$$a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{m}$$

↓?

$$a \equiv \pm b$$

$$a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow (a-b)(a+b) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \updownarrow & \\ p|a-b & & p|a+b \\ a \equiv b \pmod{p} & & a \equiv -b \pmod{p} \end{array}$$

Corollario: mod p ci sono $\frac{p-1}{2} + 1$ residui quad.

 $a \leftrightarrow -a$

Es. $15x^2 - 7y^2 = 9$ x, y interi posit.

Dim $-7y^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \rightarrow y^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \rightarrow 3|y$
 $y^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{9} \not\Rightarrow 9|y$

$$y = 3k. \quad 15x^2 - 7 \cdot 9 \cdot k^2 = 9$$

$$5x^2 - 21k^2 = 3$$

La legge mod 3 $\rightarrow 5x^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \rightarrow 3|x$

$$x = 3a \quad 5 \cdot 9 \cdot a^2 - 21k^2 = 3$$

$$15a^2 - 7k^2 = 1$$

$$-7k^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$-k^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \rightarrow k^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \quad \text{IMPOSS.}$$

Cubi mod 7

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1

↳ elevo al cubo

$$X^3 + 2 = 7y^5$$

Leggo mod 7

$$X^3 + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$X^3 \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

No

Mod 9: $0, 1, -1$
 $0, 1, -1$
 $0, 1, -1$

$$(a+3)^3 \equiv a^3 + 3a^2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 9 \cdot a + 27$$

Quante potenze: 0 o $1 \pmod{16} \equiv a^3 \pmod{9}$

$$4^a + 4^b + 4^c = \text{un quadrato} = q^2$$

1) 4^c simmetrica in $a, b, c \rightarrow a \leq b \leq c$

$$2) \underbrace{4^a}_{\text{quadr.}} \cdot \underbrace{(1 + 4^{b-a} + 4^{c-a})}_{\text{quadrato}} = q^2$$

$$" \quad q^2 / 2^{2a} = (q/2^a)^2$$

$$3) 1 + 4^x + 4^y = z^2 \quad (x \leq y)$$

$$4^x (1 + 4^{y-x}) = z^2 - 1 = (z+1)(z-1)$$

$$\text{mcd}(4^x, 1 + 4^{y-x}) = 2^e \begin{cases} \rightarrow 1 + 4^{y-x} \text{ e } e \text{ pari} \\ \rightarrow 1 + 4^{y-x} \text{ e } e \text{ dispari} \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \end{cases}$$

- $y = x$ (Se $x=0$, $1+1+4^y = z^2$
 $2+2^{2y} = z^2$)
- $\text{mcd} = 1$

Se $\text{mcd} = 1$,
Ricarviamo che $z = 2k+1$

$$4^{x-1} (1 + 4^{y-x}) = 4k(k+1)$$

$$2^{2x-2} \cdot (1 + 4^{y-x})$$

Dico che serve $1 + 4^{y-x} \geq 4^{x-1} - 1$.

$$4^{x-1} = k$$

$$1 + 4^{y-x} = k+1$$

$$1 + 4^{y-x} \geq 4^{x-1}$$

$$2 + 4^{y-x} \geq 4^{x-1} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \rightarrow x=1 \\ \rightarrow y \geq 2x-1 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = 2x - 1$$

$$1 + 4^x + 4^y =$$

$$= 1 + 4^x + \frac{1}{4} 4^{2x} =$$

$$= (1 + 2 \cdot 2^{2x-1} + 2^{2x-2})$$

$$= (1 + 2^{2x-1})^2$$

$$y > 2x - 1 \quad 1 + 4^x + 4^y < (2^y + 1)^2$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{(2^y)^2}$$

$$\cancel{1} + 4^x + \cancel{4^y} < \cancel{1} + 4^{\cancel{y}} + 2 \cdot 2^y$$

$$2^{2x} < 2^{y+1}$$

Probl. (Case 1995/6) $X^2 + 615 = 2^y$

Dim. $X^2 \equiv 2^y \pmod{3}$

Pos' essere $X \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$? No

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

y e' pari!

$$2^y = 2^{2z} = a^2$$

$$a^2 - X^2 = 615$$

$$x = 59, \quad y = \dots$$

$$\begin{matrix} | \\ (a-x)(a+x) \end{matrix}$$

$$2a = (a-x) + (a+x)$$

Prob (Cesentico 1984/2)

$$y^2 = x^3 + 16$$

$$y^2 - 16 = x^3$$

Dim

$$(y+4)(y-4) = x^3$$

• y dispari

$$(y+4, y-4) = (8, y+4) = 1$$

Allora, siccome sono coprimi, sono entrambi cubi.

$$y+4 = a^3, \quad y-4 = b^3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = 8$$

$$(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) = 8$$

↑ ↑
potenze di 2

$$a-b = 1$$

$$(b+1)^3 - b^3 = 8 \quad \text{No}$$

$$a-b \geq 2$$

$$a^3 = (b+2)^3 > b^3 + 8$$

$$8 = a^3 - b^3 > 8 \quad \text{No}$$

• y pari $y^2 = x^3 + 16$

Mod 2: x e y pari

$$\text{Mod } 8: y^2 \equiv x^3 \equiv 0 \pmod{8} \rightarrow \underline{y \equiv 0 \pmod{4}}$$

$$y = 4k$$

$$16(k^2 - 1) = x^3$$

$$4 + v_2(k^2 - 1) = v_2(x^3) = 3v_2(x)$$

$$\hookrightarrow k \text{ e } x \text{ dispari} = 2m+1$$

$$16 - 2m \cdot 2 \cdot (m+1) = X^3$$

$$(64) m(m+1) = X^3$$

Cubo

↓
 $m(m+1)$ è un cubo

$$m=0, k=1, y=4 \rightarrow X=0$$

IMO 2006/4) Risolvere $1 + 2^x + 2^{2x+1} = y^2$ negli interi ≥ 0

$$X=0 \rightarrow y=2 \checkmark$$

Sol. $1 \equiv y^2 \pmod{2^x}$

$$2^x \mid (y+1)(y-1)$$

$$\text{mod}(y+1, y-1) = 2$$

$$\text{"}$$

$$(2, y-1)$$

$$y \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{2^{x-1}}$$

Quanto sarà grosso y ? • $y \geq 3 \cdot 2^{x-1}$

$$y^2 \geq 9 \cdot 2^{2x-2} \stackrel{?}{=} 2^{2x+1} + 2^{2x-2} \stackrel{?}{=} 2^{2x+1} + 2^x + 1$$

$$9 = 1 + 2^3$$

Se $x \geq 3$, LHS > RHS $x=0, 1, 2$

$$\bullet y \leq 2^{x-1}$$

$$y^2 = 2^{2x-2} < 2^{2x+1} + 2^x + 1 \quad \text{No}$$

Quindi: $\bullet y = 2^{x-1} + 1, 2 \cdot 2^{x-1} \pm 1,$
 $3 \cdot 2^{x-1} - 1$

Test iniziale 13.

$$x, y \text{ interi, } y > x, \quad 11x + 7y = 2010$$

$$\min (y - x).$$

$$2 \cdot 11 - 7 \cdot 3 = 1$$

$$2 \cdot 2010 = x_0$$

$$-3 \cdot 2010 = y_0$$

$$x = x_0 + a, \quad y = y_0 + b$$

$$\underbrace{11x_0} + 11a + \underbrace{7y_0} + 7b = \underbrace{2010}$$

$$11a + 7b = 0$$

$$a = -7k$$

$$b = +11k$$

k intero

$$-3 \cdot 2010 + 11k - 2 \cdot 2010 + 7k = y - x$$

$$-5 \cdot 2010 + 18k = y - x \equiv -5 \cdot 2010 \pmod{18}$$

$$\equiv -150 \equiv 30 \equiv 12 \pmod{18}$$