

Senior 2013 | N1 - Medium

SIMONE
DI MARINO

IMO 2005/1 (CONGRUENZE)

Sia $n > 0$ e a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k ($k \geq 2$)
interi distinti nell'insieme $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
tali che $n \mid a_i(a_{i+1} - 1)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$)

tutti e soli i
residui modulo n

Dimostrare che $[n \nmid a_k(a_1 - 1)]$.

Dim. Proviamo a scrivere i dati sotto forma di congruenze (mod n), $1 \leq a_1, \dots, a_k \leq n$ e distinti, in particolare $a_1 \not\equiv a_2 \pmod{n}$, l'altra ipotesi si scrive come

$$a_i(a_{i+1} - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$a_i a_{i+1} - a_i \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$a_i a_{i+1} \equiv a_i \pmod{n} \quad \forall i=1, \dots, k-1$$

$$a_1 \equiv a_1 a_2$$

$$a_2 \equiv a_2 a_3$$

$$a_3 \equiv a_3 a_4 \dots a_{k-1} \equiv a_{k-1} a_k$$

$$a_1 \equiv a_1 a_2 \equiv a_1 a_2 a_3 \equiv a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots \equiv a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_{k-1} a_k$$

Supp. per assurdo che $[a_k a_1 \equiv a_k \pmod{n}]$

$$a_2 \equiv a_2 a_3 \equiv a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots \equiv a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots a_{k-1} a_k \equiv a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots a_{k-1} a_k a_1$$

Quindi avremmo che $a_2 \equiv a_1 \pmod{n}$. \Leftarrow

• Supponete che n sia primo. Poi $n = pq$, ecc...

Polinomi in $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$

~~\mathbb{Z}_p~~

① $p(x)$ polinomio di grado d , ha al più d radici. ($a \neq 0, b \neq 0 \Rightarrow ab \neq 0$)

② $\exists q(x)$ tale che $q(x) \neq 0$ come polinomio
ma $q(i) = 0 \quad \forall i$

$$q(x) = x^{p-1} - 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} (0) \equiv -1 & (p) \\ (1) \equiv 0 & (p) \\ \vdots & (p) \end{matrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{LFT} \\ \text{PTF} \end{matrix}$$

$$q(x) = x^p - x \quad \longrightarrow \quad q(0) \equiv q(1) \equiv q(2) \equiv \dots \equiv q(p-1)$$

$$\text{Se } r(0) \equiv r(1) \equiv \dots \equiv r(p-1) \equiv 0 \quad (p)$$

$$\text{in } \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow r(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-(p-1)) \cdot q(x) + r_1(x)$$

$r_1(x)$ ha tutti coeff. multipli di p

$$\begin{aligned} r(x) &\equiv x(x-1) \dots (x-(p-1)) q(x) \\ &\equiv (x^p - x) q(x) \end{aligned}$$

↳ polinomio di grado p che ha come radici $\{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$

Sia $q(x)$ un polinomio di grado $\leq p-2$.

Dimostrare che $q(0) + q(1) + \dots + q(p-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

Step I Basta dimostrarlo per $q(x) = x^m$:
 supponiamo sia vero per essi

$$q(x) = a_d x^d + a_{d-1} x^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} q(i) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} (a_d \cdot 0^d + a_{d-1} \cdot 0^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_0) \\ (a_d \cdot 1^d + a_{d-1} \cdot 1^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_0) \\ (a_d \cdot 2^d + a_{d-1} \cdot 2^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_0) \\ \vdots \\ (a_d \cdot (p-1)^d + a_{d-1} \cdot (p-1)^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \cdot (p-1) + a_0) \end{pmatrix} \equiv$$

$$\equiv a_d \cdot 0 + a_{d-1} \cdot 0 + \dots + a_1 \cdot 0 + a_0 \cdot 0 \equiv 0$$

Step II $0^m + 1^m + 2^m + \dots + (p-1)^m \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

(a) sia g un generatore modulo p $\left(\begin{matrix} g^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ g^k \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ k < p-1 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{p-2}\} = \{1, \dots, p-1\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} i^m \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (g^k)^m = \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (g^m)^k = \frac{(g^m)^{p-1} - 1}{g^m - 1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

poiché $1 \leq m \leq p-2$, so da $g^m \neq 1$ (g generatore)

$$(g^{p-1})^m \equiv 1.$$

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

$$(a, p) = 1 \quad \text{so da} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \not\equiv 0 \\ 2a \not\equiv 0 \\ \vdots \\ a(p-1) \not\equiv 0 \end{array} \quad \text{ia} \neq \text{ja} \text{ se } i \neq j$$

$$S_m = 1^m + 2^m + \dots + (p-1)^m \equiv a^m + (2a)^m + \dots + ((p-1)a)^m \pmod{p}$$

$$S_m \equiv a^m S_m \pmod{p} \quad \forall (a, p) = 1$$

$$S_m (a^m - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

Fatto se $1 \leq m \leq p-2$ \exists a t.c. $a^m \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
dal esempio e' vero per $a = g$.

Esistenza di un generatore (mod. p) (p primo)

Sia x tale da $x^{24} \equiv 1 \pmod{61}$.

e' vero da $x^{36} \equiv 1 \pmod{61}$?

$\text{ord}_{61}(x)$?

$$\mathcal{O}_x = \{ k \mid x^k \equiv 1 \pmod{61} \}$$

$$0 \in \mathcal{O}_x \quad 60 \in \mathcal{O}_x \quad \Leftarrow \text{piccola teorema di Fermat.}$$

$$k \in \mathcal{O}_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2k \in \mathcal{O}_x, \quad 3k \in \mathcal{O}_x, \quad \dots$$

$$k, j \in \mathcal{O}_x \quad \Rightarrow \quad k+j \in \mathcal{O}_x$$

$$x^k \equiv 1 \pmod{61} \quad x^j \equiv 1 \pmod{61} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^{k+j} \equiv 1 \pmod{61}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_x = \{ 0, m, 2m, 3m, \dots \}$$

$$m = \text{ord}_{61}(x)$$

Sia m il minimo di $\mathcal{O}_x \setminus \{0\}$.

Ora, data $n \in \mathcal{O}_x$ $n = qm + r$

$$1 \equiv x^n \equiv x^{qm+r} \equiv x^{qm} \cdot x^r = (x^m)^q \cdot x^r$$

$$\equiv x^r \pmod{61} \quad r \in \mathcal{O}_x$$

$$0 \leq r < m \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad m \mid n$$

$$x^k \equiv 1 \pmod{61} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{ord}_{61}(x) \mid k$$

$$x^{60} \equiv 1 \pmod{61} \quad \text{ord}_{61}(x) \mid 60$$

$$x^{24} \equiv 1 \quad (61) \quad \text{ord}_{61}(x) \mid 24$$

$$* x^{12} \equiv 1 \quad (61) \quad \text{ord}_{61}(x) \mid 60$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}_{61}(x) \mid \begin{matrix} 24, 60 \\ \parallel \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$x^{36} \equiv 1 \quad (61) \quad ? \quad \text{Si' } \text{porde } (x^{12})^3 \equiv 1^3 \equiv 1$$

$$31 \mid x^{19} - y^{19} \Rightarrow 31 \mid x^9 - y^9 \quad \bigg/ \quad 30$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{19} \equiv 1 \quad (31) \Rightarrow \text{ord}_{31}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \mid 19 = 1$$

$$\text{ord}_p(a) = k \quad \text{ord}_p(b) = j$$

$$\text{ord}_p(ab) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{mcm}$$

$$\boxed{b = a^{-1}}$$

$$\text{ord}_p(a) = k$$

$$\text{ord}_p(a^{-1}) = k$$

$$\text{ord}_p(a \cdot a^{-1}) = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$(ab)^{\text{mcm}(k,j)} \equiv a^{\text{mcm}(k,j)} \cdot b^{\text{mcm}(k,j)} \equiv 1 \cdot 1 \equiv 1 \quad (p)$$

$$m = \text{ord}_p(ab) \mid \text{mcm}(\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b))$$

$$(ab)^{mj} \equiv 1^j = 1^j \quad \text{ord}_p(a) \mid mj$$

$$a^{mj} \cdot b^{mj} \equiv a^{mj} \cdot (b^j)^m \equiv a^{mj}$$

$$k \mid m \quad j$$

$$j \mid m \quad k$$

$$\text{mcm}(k, j) \mid m \quad \text{MCD}(k, j)$$

$$k^2 \mid m \quad jk$$

$$j^2 \mid m \quad jk$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{mcm}(k^2, j^2) \mid m \quad jk$$

$$\text{mcm}(k, j)^2 \mid m \quad jk$$

$$jk = \text{mcm}(j, k) \cdot \text{MCD}(j, k)$$

$$\text{mcm}^2 \mid m \cdot \cancel{\text{mcm}} \cdot \text{MCD}$$

$$\left(p^a \cdot p^b = p^{\max\{a,b\}} \cdot p^{\min\{a,b\}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{mcm}}{\text{MCD}} \mid m$$

$$\text{Th.} \quad \boxed{\frac{\text{mcm}}{\text{MCD}} \mid \text{ord}_p(ab) \mid \text{mcm}}$$

Corollario

in particolare se $\text{MCD}(\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b)) = 1$
 allora $\text{ord}_p(ab) = \text{mcm} = \text{ord}_p(a) \cdot \text{ord}_p(b)$.

Esercizio

a, b coprimi con p , mostrare che
 $\exists c$ coprimo con p tale che
 $\text{ord}_p(c) = \text{mcm}(\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b))$.

Caso facile

$(\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b)) = 1$ so che
 $c = ab$ risolve per il Cor. precedente.

$$c = a^i b^h$$

$$\rightarrow (\text{ord}_p(a^i), \text{ord}_p(b^h)) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{ord}_p(a^i) \cdot \text{ord}_p(b^h) = \text{mcm}(k, j)$$

$$\frac{\text{ord}_p(a)}{(\text{ord}_p(a), i)} = \text{ord}_p(a^i) \begin{matrix} \swarrow \text{ord}_p(a) \\ \searrow \frac{\text{ord}_p(a)}{i} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (i, \text{ord}_p(a)) = 1 \\ (i | \text{ord}_p(a)) \end{matrix}$$

$$m = \text{ord}_p(a^i) = \min \{ n : (a^i)^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \}$$

$$= \min \{ n : a^{in} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \}$$

$$\min \{ n : \text{ord}_p(a) | in \}$$

$$m = \frac{\text{ord}_p(a)}{(\text{ord}_p(a), i)}$$

$M = \{ \text{il più grande intero che sia ordine multiplo per qualche } x \text{ mod } p \}$

$$= \max \{ \text{ord}_p(x) : x \in 1, \dots, p-1 \} = \text{ord}_p(g)$$

Cor. $x^M \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \forall x \in 1, \dots, p-1.$

supp. per assurdo che $\exists y$ t.c.

$$y^M \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \text{ord}_p(y) \nmid M$$

$$\text{mcm}(\text{ord}_p(y), \text{ord}_p(g)) > M$$

$$\text{ord}_p(c) \quad \text{ord}_p(c) > M \quad \underline{\text{assurdo}}$$

$q(x) = x^M - 1$ ha per radici $1, 2, 3, \dots, p-1$

$\Rightarrow M \geq p-1$ $M \leq p-1$ (piccolo th. di Fermat)

$\Rightarrow M = p-1 \rightsquigarrow \text{ord}_p(g) = p-1$ (generatore)

$$\{1, g, g^2, \dots, g^{p-2}\} = \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$$

piccolo th. di Fermat: $x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \forall x=1, \dots, p-1$

$$\text{ord}_p(x) \mid p-1 \\ \leq p-1.$$

$$n < p \leq \frac{4n+3}{3} \Rightarrow p \mid \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i}^4$$

$$n = p-1 \quad \binom{p-1}{i} = \frac{(p-1) \cdot (p-2) \cdot (p-3) \cdot \dots \cdot (p-i)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot i} \equiv \\ \equiv \frac{(-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot (-3) \cdot \dots \cdot (-i)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot i} = (-1)^i \pmod{p}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} ((-1)^i)^4 = p \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \quad \text{ok.}$$

$$n = p-2 \quad \binom{p-2}{i} = \frac{(p-2) \cdot (p-3) \cdot \dots \cdot (p-i-1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot i} \equiv (-1)^i (i+1) \pmod{p}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-2} \binom{p-2}{i}^4 = \sum_{i=0}^{p-2} \binom{p-2}{i+1}^4 = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} q(i) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

≤ 5
 se $\delta q \leq p-2$

$$p \leq \frac{4(p-2)+2}{3} \Rightarrow 3p \leq 4p-6$$

$$6 \leq p$$

$$n = p-r$$

$$\binom{p-n}{i} = \frac{\binom{p-n}{p-n-i}}{\binom{p-n}{i}} = \frac{(p-n)(p-n-1)\dots(p-n-i+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots i} = (-1)^i \frac{(p-i-1)(p-i-2)\dots(p-i-(r-1))}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots (r-1)} \equiv q_r(i)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{p-r} \binom{p-r}{i}^4 = \sum_{i=0}^{p-r} q_r(i)^4 = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} q_r(i)^4 \equiv 0$$

$$\delta q_r^4 = 4(r-1)$$

$$4(r-1) \leq p-2$$

$$p \leq \frac{4n+2}{3}$$

$$p \leq \frac{4(p-r)+2}{3}$$

$$3p \leq 4p - 4r + 2$$

$$4(r-1) \leq p-2 \quad \text{ok.}$$

Lifting the exponent lemma.

Lemma (LTE) Sia p un primo dispari e siano a, b numeri interi coprimi con p . Allora se $p \mid a - b$ allora

$$v_p(a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}) = v_p(a - b) + k$$

altrimenti: $v_p(a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}) = 0$.

Def. (valutazione p -adica) Dato un primo p e un intero a , si definisce $k = v_p(a)$ il massimo numero naturale tale che $p^k \mid a$

Esempi:

$$v_2(10) = 1 \qquad v_3(1001) = 0$$
$$v_5(100) = 2 \qquad v_3(10101012) = 1$$
$$v_7(49^3) = 6$$

nei razionali:

$$v_2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = -1 \qquad v_2\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right) = -3$$
$$v_5\left(\frac{17}{9}\right) = 0$$

Proprietà di v_p : • $v_p(a+b) \geq \min\{v_p(a), v_p(b)\}$

• $v_p(a \cdot b) = v_p(a) + v_p(b)$

Dim. $(a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}) = (a-b)$ (Mostriaittolo)

chiaramente $v_p(a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}) \geq v_p(a-b)$

k=1 $a^p - b^p = (a-b) \underbrace{(a^{p-1} + a^{p-2} \cdot b + \dots + b^{p-2} \cdot a + b^{p-1})}_{\text{...}}$

So che $a \equiv b \pmod{p}$ $a^{p-1} + a^{p-1} + \dots + a^{p-1} =$
 $= p \cdot a^{p-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

Ah! Ma allora $v_p(a^p - b^p) \geq v_p(a-b) + 1$

$a = b + k p^s$ (dove $(k, p) = 1$)

$a - b = k \cdot p^s$ $s = v_p(a-b)$

$a^p - b^p = (b + k p^s)^p - b^p =$
 $= p \cdot (k p^s) \cdot b^{p-1} + \underbrace{\binom{p}{2} \cdot (k p^s)^2 \cdot b^{p-2} + \dots}_{\text{multiplo di } p^{s+2}}$

$= p^{s+1} \cdot k' + p^{s+2} \cdot k''$

$= p^{s+1} (k' + p \cdot k'')$

$\frac{p(p-1)}{2} \cdot p^{2s} \cdot k^2 \cdot b^{p-2}$
 $p^{s+1} \cdot p^s$

sicuramente non ha fattori p.

$$v_p(a^p - b^p) = v_p(a - b) + 1$$

Per induzione: $v_p(a^{p^k} - b^{p^k}) = v_p(a - b) + k$

(a, b sono coprimi con p e $p \mid a - b$)

[p=2] $v_p(a^{2^k} - b^{2^k}) = v_p(a^{2^2} - b^{2^2}) + k - 1$
 $= v_p(a - b) + v_p(a + b) + k - 1$

Teo Sia g generatore modulo p
tale che $p^2 \nmid g^{p-1} - 1$. Allora
 g è generatore modulo $p^k \forall k$.

Esempio

$2 \text{ mod } 5$
 $25 \nmid 2^4 - 1 = 15$

$2^1 = 2$
 $2^2 = -1$
 $2^3 = 3$
 $2^4 = 1$

(anche 3 è generatore)
 $\Rightarrow 2$ è generatore
modulo 5^k
per ogni k .

Dim.

Voglio stabilire $\text{ord}_{5^k}(2)$. So
che $\text{ord}_{5^k}(2) \mid \varphi(5^k)$ (teo eulero)

$$x^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad \forall (x, n) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}_n(x) \mid \varphi(n)$$

$$\text{ord}_{5^k}(2) \mid 5^{k-1} \cdot 4$$

$$\text{ord}_5(2) \mid \text{ord}_{5^k}(2) = m_k \quad 2^{m_k} \equiv 1 \pmod{5^k}$$

$$2^{m_k} \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

$$4 \mid \text{ord}_{5^k}(2) \mid 5^{k-1} \cdot 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}_5(2) \mid m_k$$

$$\text{ord}_{5^k}(2) = 5^s \cdot 4$$

s lo dobbiamo trovare

$$s \leq k-1$$

$$V_5 \left(2^{5^s \cdot 4} - 1 \right) = V_5 \left((2^4)^{5^s} - (1)^{5^s} \right) =$$

LTE

$$= V_5(2^4 - 1) + s = s + 1$$

$$2^{5^s \cdot 4} \equiv 1 \pmod{5^k}$$

$$5^k \mid 2^{5^s \cdot 4} - 1$$

$$V_5(5^k) \leq V_5(2^{5^s \cdot 4} - 1)$$

$$s \geq k-1 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$k \leq s+1$$

$$s = k-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ord}_{5^k}(2) = 5^{k-1} \cdot 4 = \varphi(5^k)$$

$\Rightarrow 2$ e' generatore.

Cor. Esistenza di un generatore modulo φ^2 .

g generatore mod φ t.c. $\varphi^2 \nmid g^{\varphi-1} - 1$

Ese. $(g+\varphi)$ e' generatore mod φ

e $(g+\varphi)^{\varphi-1} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{\varphi^2}$.

\mathbb{Z}_{p^k} NON può avere generatori

perche' $\text{ord}_{nm}(x) = \text{lcm}(\text{ord}_n(x), \text{ord}_m(x))$

quando n, m sono coprimi

in particolare $\text{ord}_{\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}}(x) \mid \varphi(p^k) \neq \varphi(p^k)$
 \parallel
 $2\varphi(p^k)$

p, q dispri $\text{ord}_{pq}(x) \mid \frac{(p-1)(q-1)}{2}$.

Residui modulo p :

residui quadratici

quanti sono? (escluso $0, \frac{p-1}{2}$) $\frac{p+1}{2}$

$0^2, 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, \dots, (p-2)^2, (p-1)^2$

$$a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{p} \iff p \mid (a-b)(a+b) \begin{cases} \nearrow a \equiv b \pmod{p} \\ \searrow a \equiv -b \pmod{p} \end{cases}$$

i residui quadratici sono $\frac{p+1}{2}$ e sono esattamente

$$0 \quad (\pm 1)^2 \quad (\pm 2)^2 \quad \dots \quad (\pm \frac{p-1}{2})^2$$

Come faccio a sapere se a è un residuo quadratico? • Criterio di Eulero
• Simbolo di Jacobi

Se $a \equiv b^2 \pmod{p}$ a residuo quadratico

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv b^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \rightarrow \quad a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

(I) a non è un residuo quadratico, allora $a = g^k$ k per forza dispari

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv g^{\frac{k(p-1)}{2}} \not\equiv 1 \quad \begin{matrix} p-1 \nmid \frac{k(p-1)}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$(a^{\frac{p-1}{2}})^2 = a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

(II) $x^{\frac{p-1}{2}} - 1 = q(x)$ ha al più $\frac{p-1}{2}$ radici.

Se due i residui quadratici sono radici ma allora non ce ne sono altre e quindi se a non

e è residuo $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ ($\equiv -1$).

-1 è res. quadratico $(-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } 4|p-1 \\ -1 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$

p primo dispari $(a, p) = 1$ (simbolo di Jacobi)

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } a \text{ è res. quadratico} \\ -1 & \text{se } a \text{ non è res. quad.} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$$

$$\left(\frac{ab}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$$

Almeno uno tra 2, 3 e 6 è residuo quadratico modulo p .

$$\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{8}}$$

res. quadratico $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)$ (primi)

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1787}{61}\right) = \left(\frac{-43}{61}\right) = \left(\frac{18}{61}\right) = \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{61}\right)} \cancel{\left(\frac{3}{61}\right)} \left(\frac{2}{61}\right) = (-1)^{1 \cdot 1} = -1$$

$$\binom{3}{61} = \binom{61}{3} = \binom{1}{3} = 1.$$

$$P = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdots \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{p+1}{2} \cdots p-1 =$$

$$P = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdots (p-1) =$$

$$= 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right)! \right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 4 \cdots \frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{p+1}{2} \cdots 1 \right)$$

$$\leftarrow \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right)!$$

$$= \left(\frac{p-1}{2} \right)!$$

$$2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^{\left[\frac{p-3}{4} \right]}$$

$$\frac{p-1}{8} \begin{cases} \text{pri} & \text{se } p \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ \text{dispri} & \text{se } p \equiv 5 \pmod{8} \end{cases}$$

TdN 2 : (10)

$$D = \{ n \in \mathbb{N} : n \mid 2^n + 1 \}$$

a) determinare tutti i primi p che stanno in D .

$$p \nmid f \quad x^p \equiv x \pmod{p}$$

$$p \mid 2^p + 1 \equiv 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$p \mid 3$$

$$p = 3 \quad \text{va bene} \quad 3 \mid 9$$

(b) Determina potenze di primi che sono in D

$$p^k \mid 2^{p^k} + 1$$

$$2^{p+1} \mid 2^{p^k} + 1$$

$$0 \equiv 2^{p^k} + 1 \equiv (2^{p^{k-1}})^p + 1 \equiv 2^{p^{k-1}} + 1 \dots \equiv 2 + 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\left(x^{p^2} = (x^p)^p \equiv x^p \equiv x \right)$$

$$\boxed{p=3}$$

$$3^k \mid 2^{3^k} + 1 = 2^{3^k} - (-1)^{3^k}$$

voglio: k t.c. $k \leq v_3(2^{3^k} - (-1)^{3^k}) =$
 $= v_3(2 - (-1)) + k = k + 1$

$\forall k$. $D \supseteq \{3, 3^2, 3^3, \dots\}$.

(c) $n = pq$

$$pq \mid 2^{pq} + 1$$

$$2^{pq} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

$$2^{pq} \equiv -1 \pmod{q}$$

$$(2^p)^q \equiv 2^q \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

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

$$2^{2q} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad 2^{2p} \equiv 1 \pmod{q}$$

$$\text{ord}_p(2) \mid 2q \quad \text{ord}_q(2) \mid 2p$$

$$\text{ord}_p(2) \not\mid q \quad 2q$$

$$p \leq q$$

$$\text{ord}_p(2) \mid p-1 \quad \text{ord}_p(2) \mid (2q, p-1)$$

$$(2, p-1) = 2$$

$$\text{ord}_p(2) = 2$$

$$2^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$3 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

$$3 = p$$

$$3 \mid 2^q + 1 \quad q \mid 2^3 + 1 = 9 \quad q = 3$$

(c) : unico e' q

(d) :

$n = p^s \cdot A$ p e' il p.u' piccolo primo de divide n

$$p^s A \mid 2^{p^s A} + 1 \quad 2^{p^s A} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

$$\text{ord}_p(2) \mid (2^{p^s A}, p-1) \iff$$

$$2^{2p^s A} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$2^2 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p = 3$$

$$(e) \quad n = p^2 q$$

$$p=3 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$n = 9q$$

$$q=3 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$n = 3p^2$$

$$3p^2 \mid 2^{3p^2} + 1$$

$$p \mid 2^{3p^2} + 1 \equiv 2^3 + 1 = 9$$

$$9q \mid 2^{9q} + 1 \quad 27 \cdot 19$$
$$q \mid 2^{9q} + 1 \equiv 2^9 + 1$$

$$q = 19$$

e si
verifica
de
funzione

$$p=3 \quad \checkmark$$