

# N1 - ADVANCED

Guido

Titolo nota

03/09/2015

$$\text{Z}[\sqrt{5}] \subseteq \mathbb{C}$$

A è dominio  $\Rightarrow ab = ac \xrightarrow{a \neq 0} b = c$

$A$  è un campo unitario  $\Leftrightarrow \exists v \in A$  t.c.  $v \cdot v = 1$

 $\{v \cdot a\} = A^X$ 
 $\mathbb{Z}^X = \{\pm 1\}$ 
 $\mathbb{Q}^X = \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$

$\mathbb{Z}[i]$  "Intori di Gauss"

 $\{a+bi : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \mathbb{I}$

Per dare che  $i$  in quella abbreviazione significa che  $(a, b \in A)$  è chiuso per

1. opposti

2. somma

3. prodotto

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}[i] \implies -x \in \mathbb{Z}[i]$$

1 ✓  $x = a+bi \quad \neg a + (-b)i$

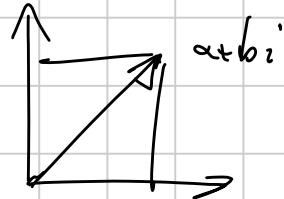
2:  $x = a+bi \quad y = c+di \quad x+y \stackrel{?}{=} (a+c) + (b+d)i$

3.  $x = a+bi \quad y = c+di \quad x \cdot y = (ac-bd) + (bc+ad)i$

$$\mathbb{Z}[i]^X = ? \quad \pm 1, \pm i \quad (\cdot i)(-\cdot i) = 1$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = 1 -$$

$$\begin{cases} ac - bd = 1 \\ ad + bc = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$x = a+bi \implies a^2+b^2 = N(x)$$

$$N(xy) = N(x) \cdot N(y)$$

$$x \mid z \quad z = xy \quad N(z) = N(x) \cdot N(y)$$

$$\implies N(x) \mid N(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x \quad v \in \mathbb{Z}[\Sigma, \Gamma]^x \quad N(v) \in \mathbb{Z}^x$$

$$v = a+bi \quad a^2+b^2 = \pm 1 \quad \begin{array}{ll} a = \pm 1 & b = 0 \\ a = 0 & b = \pm 1 \end{array}$$

$$D \in \mathbb{Z} \quad D \neq \square$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}] = \{a+b\sqrt{D} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$3 \quad (a+b\sqrt{D})(c+d\sqrt{D}) = (ac+bdD) + (ad+bc)\sqrt{D}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{i}{3}$$~~

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

Esempio a parte

$$\frac{i}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} G$$

$$\left\{ a + b \frac{i}{3} \right\} \text{ non è un anello}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^x \supseteq \pm 1 \quad D = 2$$

Definizione su metodi per trovare  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{2}]^*$

$$-(1+\sqrt{2})(1-\sqrt{2}) = +1$$

$$a+b\sqrt{2}$$

$$(1+\sqrt{2})(1+\sqrt{2}) = 3+2\sqrt{2}$$

- Idea generalizzare al concetto di Norma su  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$
- Definire un coniugio

$$x \longmapsto \overline{x} \quad \varrho(x)$$

Definizione su coniugio  $\varrho: \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$

$$a+b\sqrt{D} \mapsto a-b\sqrt{D}$$

$$1. \varrho(x+y) = \varrho(x) + \varrho(y)$$

$$2. \varrho(xy) = \varrho(x) \cdot \varrho(y)$$

$\varrho$  è omomorfismo

$$x = a+b\sqrt{D}$$

$$y = c+d\sqrt{D}$$

$$x+y = (a+c) + (b+d)\sqrt{D}$$

$$\varrho(x+y) = (a+c) - (b+d)\sqrt{D}$$

$$\varrho(x)+\varrho(y) = a-b\sqrt{D} + c-d\sqrt{D} \Rightarrow$$

Definizione

$$N(x)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$$

$$x \cdot \varrho(x) = (a+b\sqrt{D})(a-b\sqrt{D}) = a^2 - D b^2$$

$$N(x) = a^2 - D b^2$$

$$N(xy) = xy \varrho(xy) = xy \varrho(x) \varrho(y) = (x \varrho(x))(y \varrho(y))$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}])^X = a+b\sqrt{D} = u$$

$$N(u) = \pm 1 = u \cdot \overline{e}(u) = \pm 1$$

le unità  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}] = \{a + b\sqrt{D} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a^2 - D b^2 = \pm 1\}$

Se  $D > 0 \rightarrow$  si sono ricondotte alle equazioni di Pell

Se  $D < 0 \rightarrow$  una deftata facile

$$D = -1 \rightarrow \text{fatto } \checkmark$$

$$D \leq -1 \quad \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^* = \{\pm 1\}$$

Def ~~A~~ A dominio

- $a \in A$  è irriducibile se non si può scrivere come  $a = x \cdot y$  e  $x, y$  non sono unità di  $A$  e  $a \notin A^x$

- $a \in A$  è primo se  
 $a \mid x \cdot y \Rightarrow a \mid x$  oppure  $a \mid y$   
 e  $a \notin A^x$

primo  $\Rightarrow$  irriducibile

$$\begin{aligned} p = ab &\Rightarrow p \mid a \quad a = p \cdot c \\ &\Rightarrow p = p \cdot cb \quad c \cdot b = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$$

$$a = 2$$

• è di ordine

• ma è non è primo

Supponiamo

$$2 = a \cdot b \quad \Rightarrow \quad N(2) = N(a) \cdot N(b)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$

$$N(a) = N(b) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= x + y\sqrt{-5} \\ x^2 - 5y^2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

non!

$$2 \mid 6 = (1 + \sqrt{-5})(1 - \sqrt{-5})$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{-5}}{2} \in A \quad \text{oppure} \quad \frac{1 - \sqrt{-5}}{2} \in A$$

$$2 \cdot 3 = 6 = (1 + \sqrt{-5})(1 - \sqrt{-5})$$

$\downarrow$

su  $\mathbb{Z}$  vale

• ogni  $n$  su  $\mathbb{Z}$  si può scrivere come prodotto di ordine 1  
e la decomposizione è unica (a meno che  
ordine e di unità)

che succede su  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$  ?

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$$

$$\alpha = x \cdot y$$

$$\cancel{P_1 \cdots P_s} = \cancel{q_1 \cdots q_s} \cdot v,$$

↑

$$P_1 \mid q_1$$

$$q_1 = P_1 \cdot x$$

Se  $\{ \text{primi} \} = \{ \text{ordini} \}$   $\Rightarrow A$  è UFD

$$x \mid ab \quad xy = ab = \\ "$$

$$x(P_1 \cdots P_s) = (q_1 \cdots q_s)(t_1 \cdots t_s)$$

$$\text{KLOG} \quad x = q_1 \cdot \text{unità} \Rightarrow x \mid a.$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[i]$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[i]$$

$$i \text{ UFD}$$

■

In generale

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-d}] \text{ UFD}$$

EQ

Tutti gli ordini con una divisione col resto sono UFD

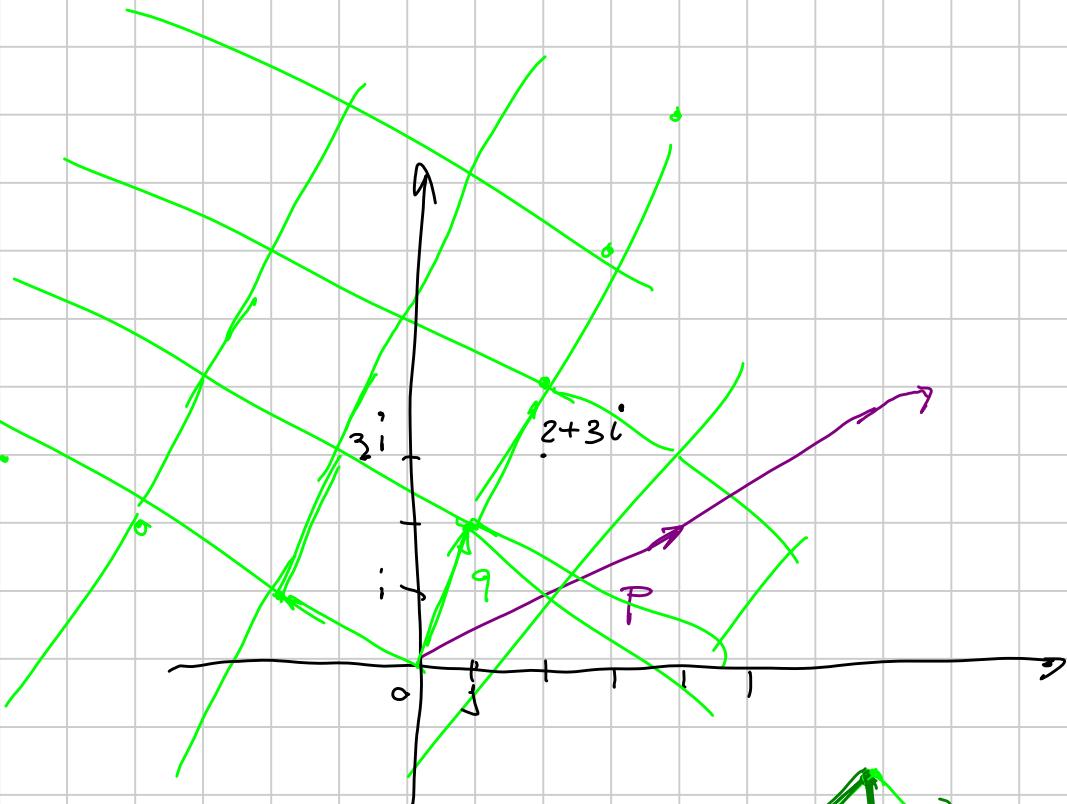
Diciamo che su  $A = \mathbb{R}[\sqrt{D}]$  c'è la divisione col resto se

$$\forall P, q$$

$$\exists r, d$$

$$P = q \cdot d + r$$

$$- (N(r)) < (N(c_p))$$



$\exists d$

$$p = r + q \cdot d$$

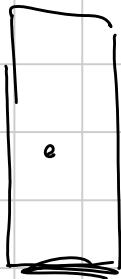
Esercizio

$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-2}]$

$\hat{x}$  CED



$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$



~~2~~ 2 è diord ma non pira

$$2 \cdot 2 - 4 = 3 + 1 = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 1^2 = (1 + \sqrt{-3})(1 - \sqrt{-3})$$

Se  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$  forse CED

$$\text{Ces} \in \frac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$\epsilon_{blue}$

$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-3}]$

$$B = \{a+b\omega : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

$$\omega^2 \in B \quad \omega^2 = \omega - 1$$

$$(a+b\omega)(c+d\omega) = ac + bc\omega + ad\omega + bd\omega^2 =$$

$$(ac-bd) + (bc+ad+bd)\omega$$

$$\text{Se } D \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad D < 0$$

2 non é premos

$$2 \cdot 2 = D-1 = (\sqrt{D}-1)(\sqrt{D}+1)$$

$$\text{Se } D \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{D}-1}{2} \quad \text{Porém } B = \{a+b\omega : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{D+1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{D}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{D}-1}{2} + \frac{D-1}{4} = \frac{D-1+2\omega}{4}$$

$$\text{Se } D \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad \text{non é complexo} \quad \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{D}+1}{2} \right]$$



$$a+b\omega \rightarrow a-b\omega$$

$$(a+b\omega)(c+d\omega)$$

$$x+y\sqrt{D}$$

$$N(\omega) = \omega G(\omega) = \omega^2 = \frac{D-1}{\zeta} - \omega \sqrt{D}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1 + \sqrt{D}}{2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{1 - \sqrt{D}}{2} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\varphi(a + b\omega) \rightarrow a + b\bar{\omega}$$

$$x \varphi(x)$$

A è un dominio escludo se è un dominio  
 se  $\exists$  una funzione  $\varphi: A \setminus \{a\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  t.c.  
 A  $p, q \in A \setminus \{a\}$   $\exists d, \varepsilon$  tali che  
 $p = qd + r$  e  $\varphi(r) < \varphi(q)$

T50 Se A è un dominio escludo, allora  
 vale il teo di fattorizzazione unica

Esercizi  $x^2 + 1 = y^p$  con  $p$  numero primo

$$x^2 = (y-1)(y^{p-1} + \dots + 1)$$

$$(x+i)(x-i) = y^p$$

$$(x+i, x-i)$$

$$\text{lcm}(a, b) = \text{lcm}(a, b - ka)$$

$$\text{lcm}(10, 16) = 2^4$$

$$(x+i, -zi) = (x+i, z)$$

$$z = (1+i)(1-i) = -i(1+i)^2$$

$$\text{osj} \quad 1-i = -i(1+i)$$

Per essere l'R.D. C-- determinare  
se  $x+i$  è multiplo di  $1+i$

Se  $x$  forza polo D.C.D.  $\geq 1$

$$1) (x+i) \rightarrow (i, i+i) \geq 1$$

$$2) N(x+i) = x^2$$

$$3) \Rightarrow x+i \equiv 2\cancel{+i} + i \equiv i \pmod{1+i}$$

Se  $x$  forza sopra  $x^2+1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$

$\Rightarrow x+i$  e  $x-i$  sono coprimi

$$(x+i)(x-i) = y^p = \alpha_1^p \cdots \alpha_k^p$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+i = \alpha^p \cdot v \\ x-i = \beta^p \cdot v \end{cases} \quad v = \pm 1, \pm i$$

$$\overline{x+i} = x-i$$

$$\text{Se } x+i = \alpha^p v \Rightarrow x-i = \overline{\alpha^p v} = \bar{\alpha}^p \cdot \bar{v}$$

$$p=2 \rightarrow x=\pm \quad y=0$$

$$P > 2$$

$$-\alpha^P = (-\zeta)^P$$

$$x+i = \alpha^P$$

$$x+i' = i'\alpha^P$$

$$\alpha = \alpha + i'$$

$$\alpha = \alpha + b_i i' \Rightarrow \alpha^P = \sum_{k=0}^P b_k i^k \alpha^{P-k} \binom{P}{k} =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^P b_k (-1)^{\frac{k}{2}} \alpha^{P-k} \binom{P}{k} + \sum_{k=0}^P b_k \alpha^{P-k} (-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} i^k \binom{P}{k}$$

k even

1. add

$$k = 2m+1$$

$$i^k = i(-1)^m$$

2. diff

$$= x+i'$$

i'

$$\sum_{k=0}^P b_k (-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \alpha^{P-k} \binom{P}{k} = 1$$

k odd

b diff ~

$$= b \alpha^{P-1} \binom{P}{1} - b^3 \alpha^{P-3} \binom{P}{3} + \dots + b^P (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$b = \pm 1$$

divide

$$(-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}}$$

1

$$b^P (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}} = 1$$

$$- (-1)^{\frac{P-2}{2}}$$

$$b = (-1)^{\frac{P-1}{2}}$$

$$b = \dots$$

~~$\pm$~~

$$\alpha^{p-1} \binom{p}{1} + \alpha^{p-3} \binom{p}{2} = 0$$

$$p \mid a \quad v_p(\alpha^2) < v_p(\cancel{\alpha})$$

a deve essere pari

$$v_2(\alpha^2 \binom{p}{2}) < v_2(\alpha^k \binom{p}{k}) \quad k > 2$$

da cui

$$v_2 \left( \binom{p}{k} \right) \geq v_2 \left( \binom{p}{2} \right) - 1$$

$$\frac{p(p-1)\dots(p-k+1)}{k!}$$

se  $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$  ✓

$$v_2 \left( \binom{p}{k+2} \right) \geq v_2 \left( \binom{p}{2} \right) - 2$$

$$v_2 \left( \alpha^{k+2} \binom{p}{k+2} \right) \geq v_2 \left( \binom{p}{k} \alpha^k \right)$$

$$\underbrace{p\dots(p-k-1)}$$

$$v_2(p-k-1) + v_2(p-k) + 2 \geq v_2(k+1)(k+2)$$

---

?

11  
6

Teorema sulle soluzioni

$$2^n = x^2 + 7y^2$$

$x, y$  dispari

$$\mathfrak{D} = 1+7 \rightsquigarrow \alpha$$

$$16 = 9+7 \cdot 1 \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{P}$$

$$32 = 25+7 \cdot 1$$

$$2^n = (x - \sqrt{-7}y)(x + \sqrt{-7}y) = N(x + \sqrt{-7}y)$$

Per quale  $n$   $2^n = N(\alpha)$  con  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-7}]$ ?  
 $\alpha$  non divisibile per 2

$$\mathfrak{D} = N(\alpha)$$

$$\mathfrak{D} = N(\alpha^2)$$

$$\alpha = 1 + \sqrt{-7}$$

$$2^8 = 16 \cdot 8 = N(\alpha \cdot \beta)$$

$$2^n = N(\alpha) \Rightarrow 2^{n+3} = N(\alpha \cdot \gamma)$$

Allora  $\alpha \cdot \gamma$  per induzione appartiene

al dominio che  $\not| \alpha \cdot \gamma$

$$\alpha = 1 + \sqrt{-7} \quad \gamma = \alpha + b\sqrt{-7}$$

$$\alpha \gamma = (\alpha - b) + (\alpha + b)\sqrt{-7}$$

$$2^{n+3} = N(\alpha \gamma)$$

$$N\left(\frac{\alpha \gamma}{2}\right) = \frac{2^{n+3}}{4} = 2^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{\alpha \gamma}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{-7} + 1}{2}$$

$$A = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-7}] \subseteq B = \mathbb{Z}\left[\frac{\sqrt{-7}+1}{2}\right] = \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$$

↑

$$x + y\sqrt{-7} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$y = \frac{b}{2}, \quad x = a + \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\text{Scopo: } \alpha \in B \quad \alpha = a + bw = x + y\sqrt{-7}$$

$$\cdot \alpha \bar{\alpha} = 2^n$$

$$\cdot \alpha \in A \quad z(b) \neq b$$

$$\omega = \frac{1+\sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

$$(1+\sqrt{-7})(1-\sqrt{-7}) = 8$$

$$2\omega \cdot 2\bar{\omega} = 8$$

$$\omega \bar{\omega} = 2$$

$$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = 2^n = \omega^n \bar{\omega}^n$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-7}] \times \mathbb{Z}$$

↓

$$N(a+b\omega) = (\cancel{a+b\omega})(a+b\bar{\omega}) =$$

$$= \cancel{a^2} + b^2 \underbrace{\omega \bar{\omega}}_2 + ab (\omega + \bar{\omega})$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{-7}}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{-7}}{2} = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow a = \pm 1,$$

$$ab\omega = \pm 1$$

$$b = 0$$

$$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = \omega^n \bar{\omega}^n$$

$$x = \omega^a \bar{\omega}^b$$

$$\alpha = \pm \omega^a \bar{\omega}^b$$

$$\alpha \bar{\alpha} = \omega \cdot \bar{\omega}^b \bar{\omega} \cdot \omega^b = (\omega \bar{\omega})^{a+b}.$$

$$a+b=n$$

$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega}^b = (\omega \bar{\omega})^b \quad \text{in } B$$

$$a, b \geq 2 \quad \text{No}$$

$$\alpha = 4\beta = 2(2\beta) = 2(\text{one more in } \mathbb{Z}[\zeta_7])$$

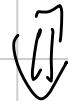
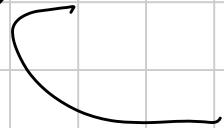
$$P \cap B \quad 2\beta \in A$$

$$\alpha = \pm \omega^n, \pm \omega^{n-1} \bar{\omega}, \pm \bar{\omega}^{n-1} \omega, \pm \bar{\omega}^n$$

$$\omega^n \quad \cancel{\omega^n} \quad \omega^3 = \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{-7}}{2} \right)^3 =$$

$$\frac{1 + (-7)\sqrt{-7} + 3\sqrt{-7} - 7 \cdot 3}{8} = \frac{-20 + 4\sqrt{-7}}{8} \notin A$$

Guess  $\omega^n \notin B$



$$\omega^n = a_n + b_n \omega \quad b_n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

Other

$\Rightarrow$  by  $\times$  induction :  $a_n \equiv 0 \quad b_m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$

$$\omega^{n+1} = (a_n + b_n \omega) \omega = a_n \omega + b_n \omega^2 = *$$

$$\omega^2 = ?$$

$$\omega^2 = (\omega + \bar{\omega}) \omega + \omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega + 2 = 0 \quad \omega^2 = \omega - 2$$

$$1 \quad a_n \omega - 2b_n + b_n \omega =$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} = -2b_n$$

$$b_{n+1} = a_n + b_n$$

$$\in \omega^n$$

$$+\bar{\omega}^n \neq \emptyset$$

$$\bar{\omega} \omega^{n-1} = (\omega \bar{\omega}) \omega^{n-2} = 2 \omega^{n-2}$$

$n \geq 3$

$$\bar{\omega} \omega^{n-1} \in A \setminus 2A$$

$\pm \bar{\omega} \cdot \omega^{n-1}$  è una soluzione del nostra problema  
 $\pm \omega \bar{\omega}^{n-1}$

$$k \geq 2$$

$$\omega \bar{\omega} = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2$$

~~$x \neq 0$~~

$$\begin{cases} \omega \bar{\omega}^{n-1} = x + y \sqrt{-1} \\ \bar{\omega} \omega^{n-1} = x - y \sqrt{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{\omega^{n-1} + \bar{\omega}^{n-1}}{2}$$

—————

Consolazione delle faccende  $\stackrel{||}{\curvearrowleft} \rightarrow \stackrel{||}{\curvearrowright}$

$$V_2 \left[ \binom{P}{2} \alpha^2 \right] < V_2 \left[ \binom{P}{2k} \alpha^{2k} \right]$$

$$V_2 \underbrace{\frac{P(P-1)}{2} \alpha^2}_{?} \leq V_2 \left[ \frac{P \cdot 1 \cdots (P-2k+1)}{2k!} \alpha^{2k} \right] = \binom{P-2}{2k-2} \frac{P(P-1)}{2k(2k-1)} \alpha^{2k}$$

~~V~~

✓

$$V_2 \left( \frac{P(p-1)}{2k(2k-1)} \alpha^{2k} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{N}{\overbrace{V_2 \left( \frac{P(p-1)}{u} \alpha^2 \right)}} + V_2 \left( \frac{\alpha^{2k-2}}{l_k} \right)$$

Hence:  $V_2 \left( \frac{\alpha^{2k-2}}{k} \right) > 0$

$$\stackrel{UV}{V_2 \left( \frac{\alpha^{2k-2}}{k} \right)} > 0$$

$$y^2 + 2 = x^3 \quad \leftarrow \text{Exercise}$$

Eq. di Pell

$$x^2 - D y^2 = 1 \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad D > 0$$

$$D \neq 1$$

$$(x + \sqrt{D}y)(x - \sqrt{D}y) = 1$$

$$x + y\sqrt{D} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^X$$

$$x^2 - \varepsilon y^2 = 1 \quad g - \varepsilon = 1$$

Se  $u$  è unità di  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$  anche  $u^n$  è  
unità per  $n$

$$\text{Se } u, v \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^X \rightarrow u \cdot v \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^X$$

- 1) Estacion unitar non banali
- 2) Che struttura ha  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^\times$   
è vero che sono tutte le forme suon per uno certo  $v_0$ ?

- 1) Risp.: Sì
- 2) Risp.: Sì

$$\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$\propto \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}] \quad (\alpha)$$

Definiamo  $v_0 = \min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^\times} \{ v \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]^\times : v > 1 \}$

$$v = a + b\sqrt{D} \quad v \geq 1$$

$$\frac{a}{v_0}, \quad a - b\sqrt{D}$$



$$v > \sqrt{D} > 1$$

$$v_n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{v_n}{v_{n+1}} > 1$$

$$\downarrow 1$$

$$\frac{v_n}{v_{n+1}} = v < \sqrt{D}$$

$$v_0$$

$$v = \pm v_0^n ? \quad \text{mentre} \quad \pm v \quad \pm v^{-1} \quad \cancel{\pm \infty} > 1$$

per work

$$v > 1$$

$$v > v_0$$

$\exists n$

$$v_0^n < v < v_0^{n+1}$$

$$\text{Se } v_0^n < v$$

$$v_0 > \frac{v}{v_0^n} > 1$$

✓

Per dimostrare la 1) corollario di giacere  
con le surubilità in  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$

$$v_0 > 1$$

$$\alpha \quad N(\alpha) = \gamma \quad \alpha, \alpha v_0, \alpha v_0^2$$

\* Ideale vado in cerca di  $\alpha$   $\alpha_n \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$

a) che hanno tutti la stessa norma

b) se 2 si dividono si dividono a vicenda per fatti

$$\alpha = \beta \gamma \quad \beta = \alpha \delta = \beta \gamma \delta \Rightarrow \delta \mapsto 1$$

Per il passo  $\Rightarrow$  dimostrare che  $\exists \alpha$  s.t. in  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$   $N(\alpha) \leq 2\sqrt{D} + 1$

$$\alpha = a + b\sqrt{D}$$

$$N(\alpha) = a^2 - Db^2 < c \alpha^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha^2}{b^2} - D < \frac{c \alpha^2}{b^2}$$

$\frac{\alpha}{b}$  approssima bene  $\sqrt{D}$

Lemma (Teo di Dirichlet)

ogni irrazionale  $\alpha$  ammette  $\infty$  razionali  $\frac{P}{q}$  (P, q, coprime)

t.e.  $\left| \frac{P}{q} - \alpha \right| \leq \frac{1}{q^2}$

D.m PASTA DA POL //

$$\left| \frac{P}{q} - \sqrt{D} \right| < \frac{1}{q^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P}{q} < \sqrt{D} + 1$$

$$\frac{P^2}{q^2} - D = \left( \frac{P}{q} - \sqrt{D} \right) \left( \frac{P}{q} + \sqrt{D} \right) \leq \frac{1}{q^2} (2\sqrt{D} + 1)$$

$$P^2 - Dq^2 \leq 2\sqrt{D} + 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  trovano infinite  $\alpha_n$ :  $N(\alpha_n) = M$

$$N \text{ costante} \leq 2\sqrt{D} + 1$$

$$\alpha_n = a_n + b_n \sqrt{D} \quad m = n$$

$$a_n \equiv a_m \pmod{M}$$

$$b_n \equiv b_m \pmod{M}$$

$$\exists \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q} \quad N(\alpha) = N(\beta) = M$$

$\alpha - \beta$  non divisibile per  $M$

$$\alpha - \beta \in \mathbb{Z} (M)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta} &= \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\beta} &= \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \bar{\beta} = \bar{\alpha} + M \bar{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{\alpha \bar{\beta}}{\beta \bar{\beta}} = \frac{\alpha \bar{\beta}}{\alpha \bar{\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha \bar{\beta}}{\gamma} = \frac{\alpha \bar{\alpha} + \gamma \bar{\beta} \alpha}{\gamma}$$

$$= 1 + \bar{\beta} \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$$

$\beta \mid \alpha \quad \cancel{\beta \mid \gamma}$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists \text{ una unità non banale in } \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{D}]$



$$\bullet x^2 - y^2 D = \gamma$$

$$\alpha = x + \sqrt{D}$$

tutto le soluzioni

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \quad t.c.$$

somma di due

$$\alpha \in U_0^n$$

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$\alpha \in U_0^n$$

$$\text{no } \gamma$$

$$\{j, U_0\}$$

$$(x, y)$$

$$\frac{x}{y} \in \mathbb{Z},$$