

- un'equazione qualunque $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ \checkmark
 $5^x 7^y + 4 = 3^z$
 $k! = (2^n - 1) \dots (2^n - 2^{n-1})$
 che vogliamo risolvere nei numeri interi
 si dice DIOFANTEA

$$y^2 = x^3 + 1$$

- TECNICHE DI BASE: fattorizzare,
 mod p ,
disuguaglianze,
 discesa infinite
 $\Delta = \mathbb{Q}_{p \dots}$
 LTE
 vietato jumping
Stardell

- EQ. D. NOTE:
 1. $Ax + By = C$
 2. QUADRATICHE
 3. Pell
 4. Thue
 5. Curve ellittiche

EQ. LINEARI

$Ax + By = C$
 $7x + 13y = 25$

$7x + 13y = 26$

$x = 13x'$

$13x + 26y = 7$

$7x_1 + 13y_1 = 0$
 $7x_0 + 13y_0 = C$

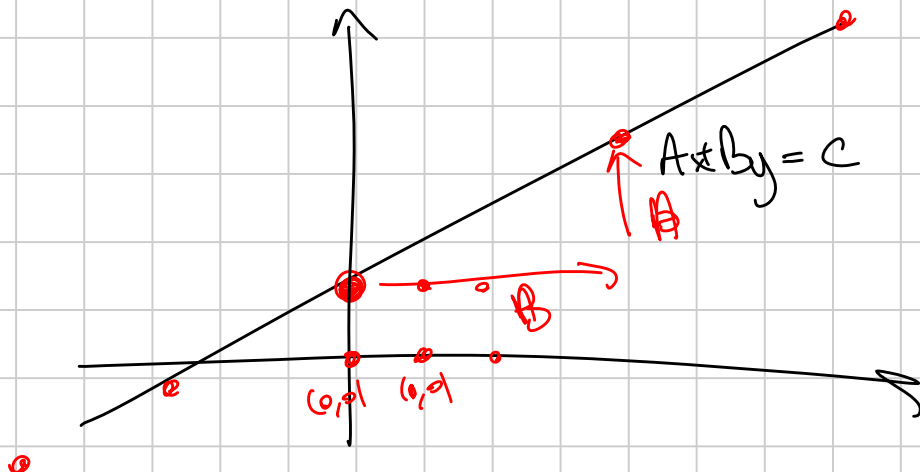
$7(x_0 + 13k) + 13(y_0 - 7k) = C \cdot (x_0 + 13k, y_0 - 7k)$
sono tutte le soluzioni

Teorema di Bezout
 \exists interi x, y t.c.
 $Ax + By = \text{mcd}(A, B)$

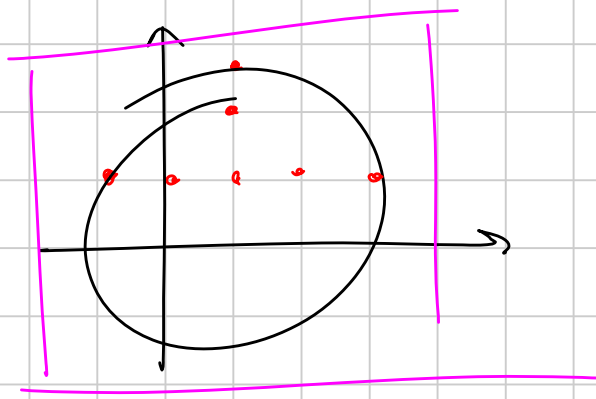
se $\text{mcd}(A, B) \mid C$
allora trova una sol.

Uso alg. di Euclide
per trovare x e y

trova (x_0, y_0) t.c.
 $Ax_0 + By_0 = C$



II grado



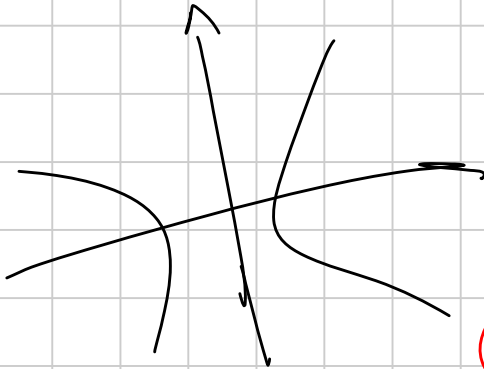
ELLISSE
• $aX^2 + bY^2 = c$



↑
finiti pt.
risolve → coordinate

• PARABOLA
 $y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$

infinita sl.



• IPERBOLE

$$Ax^2 - By^2 = C$$

o succede $(x-y)(x+y) = C$
→ finiti casi

oppure è un'equazione di Pell
 $x^2 - Dy^2 = 1$

→ infinite soluzioni

AL MEDIOVI

Problema 1. [TF ?]

$$9^a + 3^a - 2 = 2p^b, \text{ con } a, b \text{ nat. pos. e } p \text{ primo}$$

$$\text{mod } 3 \quad p^b \equiv 1$$

$$(a=1, b=1, p=5)$$

$$p(t) = t^2 + t - 2 = (t+2)(t-1)$$

si fattorizza $(3^a + 2)(3^a - 1) = 2p^b$

$$\begin{cases} 3^a - 1 = 2p^x \\ 3^a + 2 = p^y \end{cases} \rightarrow z =$$

$$(3^a - 1, 3^a + 2) = (3^a - 1, 3) = (-1, 3) = 1 \text{ sono coprimi!}$$

Problema 2. Trovare tutte le coppie (m, n) di naturali t.c

$$m(n+3) = n^4 + 2016$$

$m = \frac{n^4 + 2016}{n+3}$ quando è intero?

$$= \frac{n^3(n+3) - 3n^3 + 2016}{n+3} = n^3(n+3) - 3n^2(n+3) + 9n^2 + 2016$$

$$= \frac{n^3(n+3) - 3n^2(n+3) + 9(n+3) - 27(n+3) + 81 + 2016}{n+3}$$

$$= [n^3 - 3n^2 + 9n - 27] + \frac{81 + 2016}{n+3}$$

sempre intero

Quando $\frac{2097}{n+3}$ è intero?

mi basta trovare i divi di 2097

[EGR10]

Problema 3. Trovare tutti gli interi a, b per cui
 $n^5 \equiv a \pmod{b}$ assume valori interi
 per 3 valori consecutivi
 di n

$n^5 \equiv a \pmod{b}$

$P(n) = \frac{n^5 + a}{b}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (n-1)^5 + a &\equiv 0 \pmod{b} \\ n^5 + a &\equiv 0 \pmod{b} \\ (n+1)^5 + a &\equiv 0 \pmod{b} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$1 \leq 10 \leq 51$

$$\rightarrow [(n+1)^5 + a] - [(n-1)^5 + a] \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$10n^4 + 20n^2 + 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$[(n+1)^5 + a] - [n^5 + a] \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$20n^3 + 10n \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$10n(2n^2 + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$10(2n^2 + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$(n, b) = 1$$

$$(n^5 + a) - ((n-1)^5 + a) \equiv 10n^4 - 40n^3 + 60n^2 - 20n + 4$$

$$20n^4$$

$$b = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 10, \pm 20$$

$$10n^4 - 40n^3 + 60n^2 - 20n + 4$$

$$-n^2(20n^2 + 4)$$

$$10n^3 + 30n^2 - 20n + 4$$

$$+ 2n(20n^2 + 4)$$

$$\rightarrow q(n) \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$$\deg(q) = 1$$

$$10n^2 + 8$$

$$\div (20n + 4)$$

$$= 5n - 1 \text{ residuo } 2 \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$$

$\pmod{11}$

$An + B \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$

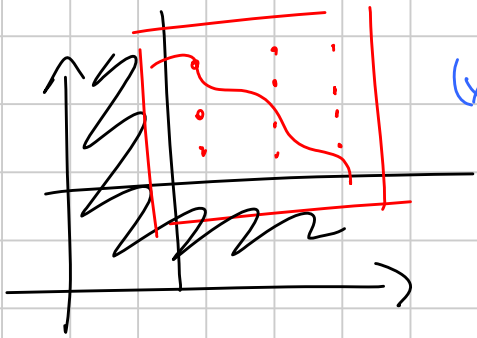
se la riga $C \equiv 0 \pmod{b}$

Problema 4.

risolvere

$x^3 + y^3 = x^2 + 42xy + y^2$ *Per x,y grossi*

negli interi positivi



$(x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2) = (x^2 + 42xy + y^2)$

WLOG $x \geq y \geq 1$

$x^2 + 42xy + y^2 \leq 44x^2 \leq x^3 < x^3 + y^3$
 $44 \leq x^3$

Simmetriche nelle variabili

$A = x+y, B = xy$

$A^3 - 3AB = A^2 + 40B$

$t^2 - At + B$

$B(40 - 3A) = -A^2 + A^3$
 $+ 40 + 3A$
 $= \frac{A^3 - A^2}{3A + 40}$

$3B = \frac{3A^3 - 3A^2}{3A + 40} = \frac{3A^2(A-1)}{3A+40} = [\quad] + \frac{?}{3A+40}$

27B

$3A + 40 \mid \text{NUMERIKO} = 68800$

Problema 5. Risolvere negli interi

$$\left[\frac{\varphi(n)}{3} = \# \text{ residui cubici} \right]$$

$$y^3 = x^3 + (x+1)^3 + \dots + (x+7)^3$$

$$1^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$y^3 \equiv x^3 + (x+1)^3 + \dots + (x+7)^3 \pmod{8} \quad ||$$

$$= (x-3)^3 + \dots + (x+4)^3$$

$$= 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 3(3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2)x + 64$$

$$y^3 = 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 132x + 64$$

$$y^3 = (2x+1)^3 + 126x + 63$$

126x+63 è il più piccolo della diff. di due cubi = xci.

$$\begin{matrix} N \\ (2x+1)^3 \\ (2x)^3 \end{matrix}$$

$$0 < 126x + 63$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < x$$

$$\begin{matrix} N+1 \\ < (2x+2)^3 \\ (2x+1)^3 \end{matrix}$$

$$< 8x^3 + 24x^2 + 24x + 8$$

$$0 < 12x^2 - 108x - 56$$

$$0 < x^2 - 9x - 32$$

$$-0.5 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 9.5$$

$$x \geq 10$$

$$\begin{matrix} x \mapsto -x \\ y \mapsto -y \end{matrix}$$

$$y^3 = (-x-3)^3 + (-x-2)^3 + \dots$$

$$= -[(x+3)^3 + (x+2)^3 + \dots]$$

$\rightarrow -10 \leq x \leq 10$ potrebbero esserci solo qui

Problema 6 [1900-2019-6] Trovare (k, n) intere pos. t.c.

$$(k!) = (2^n - 1)(2^n - 2)(2^n - 4) \dots (2^n - 2^{n-1})$$

IDEA: guardo i fattori 2 ↑
 l'espande di 2
 nella
 di: quel numero

$$\rightarrow v_2(k!) = v_2(k \cdot (k-1) \cdot (k-2) \dots 1)$$

$$= \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{4} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{8} \right\rfloor + \dots$$

$$\leq \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{8} + \dots < k$$



$$v_2(RHS) = 0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + n-1 = \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow k \sim \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$(k!) = (2^n - 1)(2^n - 2)(2^n - 4) \dots (2^n - 2^{n-1}) < (2^n)^n = 2^{n^2}$$

$< 2^n \cdot 2^n \cdot 2^n \dots 2^n$

$$k! \sim \left(\frac{k}{e}\right)^k \cdot \sqrt{2\pi k}$$

Stirling

ovvero
 $k! > 2^k$

$$k! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot k$$

$$2^k = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2$$

k volte

$$2^n < n!$$

$$2^{n^2} < \left[\frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right]!$$

$$n=2 \quad 2^4 \stackrel{?}{<} 1! = 1$$

$$n=6$$

$$\frac{2^{36}}{8} \stackrel{?}{<} 15 \cdot 14 \cdot 13 \cdot \left(\frac{12}{8}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{11}{8}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{10}{8}\right) \dots$$

hp induttiva $2^{n^2} < \left(\frac{(n-1)n}{2}\right)!$

→ step induttivo

$$2^{2n+1}$$

$$< \left(\frac{(n-1)n}{2} + 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$$

$$2 \cdot 4^n$$



sono n numeri
e se sono tutti più
grandi di 4 ho finito

1. (x, y) interi positivi, p primo t.c. $x^5 + x^4 + 1 = p^y$

2. (x, y) interi t.c. $x^3 + y^4 = 7$

3. Per quali primi p il polinomio $x^2 + px - 444p$ ha radici intere?

4. Trovare n interi positivi per cui $n^2 - 85n + 2017$ è un quadrato perfetto

5. Trovare soluzioni intere positive (x, y) di $x^3 - y^3 = xy + 61$

6. Trovare tutte le funzioni $f: \mathbb{N}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ t.c.
 $\underline{n} + \underline{f(m)} \mid \underline{f(m)} + \underline{n} \underline{f(m)} \quad \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$

1. $x^5 + x^4 + 1 = p^y$

$\rightarrow \omega$ radice 3 dell'unità
 $\omega^3 = 1$
 $(\omega - 1)(\omega^2 + \omega + 1)$

$\omega^5 + \omega^4 + 1 = \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0$

$\underbrace{(x^2 + x + 1)}_{p^2} \underbrace{(x^3 - x + 1)}_{p^b} = p^y$

$\text{MCD}(x^3 - x + 1, x^2 + x + 1) = \text{MCD}(-x^2 - 2x + 1, x^2 + x + 1)$
 $= \text{MCD}(-x + 2, x^2 + x + 1)$
 $= \text{MCD}(-x + 2, 3x + 1)$

$$= \text{HCD}(-x+2, 7) \mid 7$$

$$\rightarrow p=7$$

$$\rightarrow p \neq 7. \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + x + 1 = \pm 1 \\ x^3 + x + 1 = \pm 1 \end{cases} \quad x =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x + 1 &= 7 \\ x^3 + x + 1 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x - 6 &= 0 \\ (x+3)(x-2) &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \checkmark \\ x &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + x &= 0 & x &= 0, -1 \\ x^2 + x + 2 & & (0, 0) & \\ & & (-1, 0) & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - x - 6 &= 0 \\ (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 3) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2(x-2)$$

$$2. \quad x^3 + y^4 = 7 \pmod{13}$$

$$p \nmid 13 \mid \phi(p) = p-1$$

| |
|-----------|
| $0^3 = 0$ |
| $1^3 = 1$ |
| $2^3 = 8$ |
| $3^3 = 1$ |
| $4^3 =$ |

| |
|---------------------------|
| $12^3 = (-1)^3 = -1 = 12$ |
| $11^3 = -8 = 5$ |

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &= 0, 1, 5, 8, 12 \\ y^4 &= 0, 1, 3, 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\phi(p)}{3}$$

| |
|-----------|
| $0^4 = 0$ |
| $1^4 = 1$ |
| $2^4 = 3$ |
| $3^4 = 3$ |

$$4^4 = 9 = 2^4 \cdot 2^4$$

$$3. \quad x^2 + px - 444 \cdot p \rightarrow \Delta = \square$$

$$p^2 + 4 \cdot 444p = y^2$$

$$p(p + 4 \cdot 444) = y^2 = (py_1)^2 = p^2 y_1^2$$

$$p + 4 \cdot (444) = p \cdot y_1^2$$

$$p = 2, 3, 37$$

4. $n^2 - 85n + 2017 = m^2$ iperbode

$$4n^2 - 4 \cdot 85 \cdot n + 2017 \cdot 4 = 4m^2$$

$$(2n - 85)^2 - 4m^2 = 85^2 - 4 \cdot 2017$$

$$(2n - 85 - 2m)(2n - 85 + 2m) = -843 = -3 \cdot 281$$

$$\begin{cases} 2n - 2m - 88 = \Delta \\ 2n + 2m - 85 = \frac{-3 \cdot 281}{\Delta} \end{cases}$$

5. $x^3 - y^3 = xy + 61$

$A = x - y, B = xy$

$$A^3 + 3BA = B + 61 \rightarrow B = \frac{61 - A^3}{3A - 1}$$

$$(x - y)^3 + 3xy(x - y)$$

$$x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 + 3x^2y - 3xy^2$$

$$3B = \frac{3 \cdot 61 - 3A^3}{3A - 1} = \frac{A^2(3A - 1) + A^2 - 3 \cdot 61}{3A - 1}$$

$$9B = \frac{A(3A - 1) + A - 9 \cdot 61}{3A - 1}$$

$$27B = \frac{+3A - 9 \cdot 61}{3A - 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1648 & 2 \\ 824 & 2 \\ 412 & 2 \\ 206 & 2 \\ 103 & \end{array}$$

$$\frac{+27 \cdot 61 - 1}{3A - 1} = 1648 = 2 \cdot 823$$

$$3A - 1 \mid 2 \cdot 823$$

