

23/03/15

Άσκησης Φύλλας ③ - Άσκησης στον ΜΚΑ

Άσκ ① : $(130, 2275) = ?$, $(1998, 2004, 2016) = ?$

Λύση :
$$\left. \begin{aligned} 130 &= 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 = 2^1 \cdot 5^1 \cdot 7^0 \cdot 13^1 \\ 2275 &= 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 = 2^0 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^1 \cdot 13^1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (130, 2275) = \underbrace{2^0 \cdot 5^1 \cdot 7^0 \cdot 13^1}_{= 5 \cdot 13} = 65$$

Παίρνουμε όλους τους κοινούς πρώτους
εξουδυνώνοντας τον εκθετικό!

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1998 &= 2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 37 = 2^1 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 37^1 \cdot 167^0 \\ 2004 &= 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 167 = 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 37^0 \cdot 167^1 \\ 2016 &= 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 37 = 2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 37^1 \cdot 167^0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (1998, 2004, 2016) = 2^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 37^0 \cdot 167^0 = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

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Άσκ ② $(8k+3, 5k+2) = ?$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

~~def~~ $d = (a, b) \Leftrightarrow$
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} : d = ax + by$
 $k' \mid d \Leftrightarrow k' \mid a \wedge k' \mid b$

Λύση : $d \mid 8k+3 \Rightarrow d \mid 5(8k+3) \Rightarrow d \mid 40k+15$
 $d \mid 5k+2 \Rightarrow d \mid 8(5k+2) \Rightarrow d \mid 40k+16 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow d \mid 40k+15 - 40k-16 \Rightarrow d \mid -1 \Rightarrow d \mid 1 \Rightarrow d \mid 1$$

 $d \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \boxed{d=1}$

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Άσκ ④ : $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ και : $(\alpha_1, b) = 1, (\alpha_2, b) = 1, \dots, (\alpha_n, b) = 1$.
Τότε $(\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_n, b) = 1$.

Λύση : Έστω ότι $(\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_n, b) = d+1$ (d_n) $d > 1$. Τότε ο d
έχει έναν πρώτο διαιρέτη, έστω P .

Τότε $P \mid d$. Όμως $d \mid \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_n$

Τότε $P \mid \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha_n \Rightarrow P$: πρώτος τους $\rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \exists i=1, \dots, n : p | \alpha_i \\ \text{Επίσης : } p | d \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p | b \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Διότι } P: \text{πρώτος} \\ \text{κ' άρα } P \geq 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p | (\alpha_i, b) = 1 \Rightarrow p | 1 \text{ άρρηκτο}$$

$$\text{άρα } \boxed{(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n, b) = 1}$$

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Ακτ (5) (i) $(\alpha, b) = 1$ κ' $c | (\alpha + b) \Rightarrow (\alpha, c) = 1 = (b, c)$
(ii) Αν $(b, c) = 1 \Rightarrow (\alpha, bc) = (\alpha, b) \cdot (\alpha, c)$.

Παράδειγμα: (i) Έστω $d = (\alpha, c)$. Τότε $d | c$ κ' $c | \alpha + b \Rightarrow d | \alpha + b$
 $\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} d | \alpha \\ d | b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d | (\alpha, b) = 1$
 $d \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \boxed{d=1}$

~~Παράδειγμα~~ Παράδειγμα δείχνουμε ότι $(b, c) = 1$

(ii) Θέτουμε $d = (\alpha, bc)$
 $d_1 = (\alpha, b)$
 $d_2 = (\alpha, c)$
Ο.δ.ο. $\boxed{d = d_1 \cdot d_2}$

~~Πρώτα~~ Πρώτα Ο.δ.ο. $(d_1, d_2) = 1$

Έστω ότι $\delta = (d_1, d_2) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta / d_1 = (\alpha, b) \Rightarrow \delta / b \\ \delta / d_2 = (\alpha, c) \Rightarrow \delta / c \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \delta / (b, c) = 1 \\ \delta \in \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = 1}$

$d_1 = (\alpha, b) \Rightarrow \exists x_1, y_1 \in \mathbb{Z} : d_1 = \alpha x_1 + b y_1$
 $d_2 = (\alpha, c) \Rightarrow \exists x_2, y_2 \in \mathbb{Z} : d_2 = \alpha x_2 + c y_2$ } =

$\Rightarrow \boxed{d_1 \cdot d_2 = \alpha(\alpha x_1 x_2 + c y_1 y_2 + b y_1 x_2) + b c y_1 y_2} \quad (1)$

Για να ισχύει ότι $d_1 d_2 = (\alpha, bc)$ πρέπει να $d_1 d_2 | \alpha$ κ' $d_1 d_2 | b \cdot c$

$$\text{Επειδή } \left. \begin{matrix} d_1 | b \\ d_2 | c \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{d_1 d_2 | b \cdot c}$$

$$\text{Επειδή } \left. \begin{matrix} d_1 | \alpha \\ d_2 | \alpha \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Έστω $\alpha = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$ πρωτογενείς αριθμοί του α .

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{Τότε } d_1 = p_1^{b_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{b_k} \text{ με } 0 \leq b_i \leq \alpha_i, \forall i=1, \dots, k \\ d_2 = p_1^{\gamma_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\gamma_k} \text{ με } 0 \leq \gamma_i \leq \alpha_i, \forall i=1, \dots, k. \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (d_1, d_2) = p_1^{\min(b_1, \gamma_1)} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\min(b_k, \gamma_k)} = 1$$

$$\text{Τότε } \min\{b_i, \gamma_i\} = 0, \forall i=1, \dots, k.$$

$$\text{Οπώς } b_i + \gamma_i \leq \alpha_i, \forall i=1, \dots, k$$

(Είπου $\min\{b_i, \gamma_i\} = 0$ οπότε $b_i + \gamma_i = b_i$ ή γ_i αλλιώς
το α_i και τα 2 είναι 0 οπότε το α_i
θα είναι $\leq \alpha_i$)

$$\text{Άρα } \boxed{d_1 \cdot d_2 | \alpha \text{ κ' } d_1 \cdot d_2 | b \cdot c} \text{ (2)}$$

$$\text{(1), (2)} \Rightarrow d_1 \cdot d_2 = (\alpha, bc) = d.$$

Ασκ. (14) : Αν $\alpha, b > 1$ κ' $\alpha | b^2, b^2 | \alpha^3, \alpha^3 | b^4, b | \alpha^5, \dots$
Τότε νδο $\alpha = b$.

Λύση: $\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$: πρωτογενείς αριθμοί του α .

$b > 1 \Rightarrow b = q_1^{b_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_n^{b_n}$: —//— b .

Τότε $\forall n \geq 1$: η πρωτογενής αριθμοί του $n \geq 1$:

$$\alpha^n = p_1^{n \cdot \alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{n \cdot \alpha_k}$$

$$\text{Οπότε } b^n = q_1^{n \cdot b_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_n^{n \cdot b_n}$$

$$\alpha | b^2 \Rightarrow \forall p_1, \dots, p_k : p_i | b^2 = q_1^{2b_1} \cdot \dots \cdot q_n^{2b_n} \Rightarrow p_i = q_j, \text{ για κάποιο } j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{Άρα } \{p_1, \dots, p_k\} \subseteq \{q_1, \dots, q_n\} \text{ (1)}$$

$$b^2 | \alpha^3 \Rightarrow \forall q_1, \dots, q_n : q_i | \alpha^3 = p_1^{3\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{3\alpha_k} \Rightarrow q_i = p_j, \text{ για κάποιο } j=1, \dots, k.$$

$$\text{Άρα } \{q_1, \dots, q_n\} \subseteq \{p_1, \dots, p_k\} \text{ (2)}$$

$$\text{Από } ①, ② \Rightarrow \{p_1, \dots, p_k\} = \{q_1, \dots, q_k\}$$

Επειδή οι p_i είναι ανά 2 διαφορετικοί μεταξύ τους $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow k=2$$

Και χωρίς βλάβη της γενικότητας $\Rightarrow p_1 = q_1, \dots, p_k = q_k$

$$\text{Αρα } \alpha = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$$

$$b = p_1^{\beta_1} \dots p_k^{\beta_k}$$

Οπότε πλέον αρκεί να $\alpha_i = \beta_i, \forall i=1, \dots, k$.

$$\bullet \alpha | b^2 \Rightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k : \alpha_i \leq 2\beta_i$$

$$\bullet b^2 | \alpha^3 \Rightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k : 2\beta_i \leq 3\alpha_i$$

$$\bullet \alpha^3 | b^4 \Rightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k : 3\alpha_i \leq 4\beta_i$$

$$\bullet b^4 | \alpha^5 \Rightarrow \forall i=1, \dots, k : 4\beta_i \leq 5\alpha_i$$

$$\text{Οπότε } \forall i=1, \dots, k : \alpha_i \leq 2\beta_i \leq 3\alpha_i \leq 4\beta_i \leq 5\alpha_i$$

$$\delta_1) \quad \alpha_i \leq 2\beta_i \leq 3\alpha_i \quad ①$$

$$3\alpha_i \leq 4\beta_i \leq 5\alpha_i \quad ②$$

$$\text{Τότε } ② - ① \Rightarrow 2\alpha_i \leq 2\beta_i \leq 2\alpha_i \Rightarrow 2\alpha_i = 2\beta_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha_i = \beta_i} \quad \forall i=1, \dots, k$$

$$\text{Τότε όπως } \boxed{\alpha = b}$$

$$\text{Ασκ. } ①5 : (\alpha, b) = 1 \text{ Τότε :}$$

$$① (\alpha+b, \alpha-b) = ; ② (2\alpha+b, \alpha+2b) = ; ③ (\alpha+b, \alpha-b, \alpha+b) = ;$$

$$\text{Πώς: Έστω } d = (\alpha+b, \alpha-b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d | \alpha+b \\ d | \alpha-b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d | (\alpha+b) + (\alpha-b) = 2\alpha \\ d | (\alpha+b) - (\alpha-b) = 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d | 2\alpha \\ d | 2b \end{cases} \Rightarrow d | (2\alpha, 2b) \Rightarrow d | 2(\alpha, b) \Rightarrow d | 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d=1 \text{ ή } d=2$$

Επειδή $(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow$ οι a, b δεν είναι ποτέ οι 2 άρτια.

$$- a, b \text{ περιζωτοι} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b \\ a-b \end{cases} \text{ άρτιοι } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 | a+b \\ 2 | a-b \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 | (a+b, a-b) = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{d=2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} - a: \text{άρτιος} \\ b: \text{περιζωτος} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} a+b \\ a-b \end{aligned} : \text{περιζωτοι} \Rightarrow 2 \nmid a+b, a-b \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d = (a+b, a-b) = 1}$$

Όμοια αν a περιζωτος & b άρτιος $\Rightarrow \boxed{d=1}$.

(0, 1, 2, 3) θα βρισκόμαστε αυτές και σε άλλα & δίνονται όμοια.

Ασκ 9: Έστω $a, n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, n περιζωτος. Τότε:

$$\text{Νό} \quad (a^n - 1, a^m + 1) = 1 \text{ ή } 2.$$

Περίτ. Έστω $d = (a^n - 1, a^m + 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d | a^n - 1 \\ d | a^m + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} : a^n - 1 = d \cdot r \\ \exists s \in \mathbb{Z} : a^m + 1 = d \cdot s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^n = 1 + d \cdot r \\ a^m = -1 + d \cdot s \end{cases}$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m} = (1 + d \cdot r)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} (d \cdot r)^k =$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} (d \cdot r)^k = 1 + d \cdot A$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n} = (-1 + d \cdot s)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{n-k} (d \cdot s)^k =$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ περιζωτος} \\ = (-1) \cdot (1 - d \cdot s) = - (1 + B \cdot d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + d \cdot A = \cancel{d} - 1 - dB \Rightarrow 2 = d(-B - A) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d|2 \Rightarrow \boxed{d=1} \text{ ή } \boxed{d=2}$$

- Αν $\alpha : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^m, \alpha^n : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m+1} : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow$
 $\delta \eta) \quad 2 \nmid \alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{d=1}$

- Αν $\alpha : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^m, \alpha^n : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m+1} : \hat{\alpha} \rho \alpha \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 2 \mid \alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m+1} \Rightarrow \boxed{(\alpha^{m-1}, \alpha^{m+1}) = 2}$