

1 令 $n = 2^a 3^b 5^c$, 它的因子个数为 $k = (a+1)(b+1)(c+1)$ 。所以 $k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ 时对应的 $n = 1, 2, 4, 6, 16, 12$

2 $Gcd(n, m) * Lcm(n, m) = n * m$. 因为对于某个素数 p , m, n 中 p 的个数的最小值最大值分别在最大公约数和最小公倍数中

$$Gcd((n)mod(m), m) * Lcm((n)mod(m), m) = (n)mod(m) * m$$

$$Gcd(n, m) = Gcd((n)mod(m), m)$$

$$\Rightarrow Lcm(n, m) = Lcm((n)mod(m), m) * \frac{n}{(n)mod(m)}$$

3 x 是整数时满足, x 为实数时 $\pi(x) - \pi(x-1) = [x \text{ is prime}]$

$$4 \text{ depth1: } \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{-1}, \frac{-1}{-1}, \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$\text{depth2: } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{2}{-1}, \frac{-1}{-2}, \frac{-2}{-1}, \frac{-2}{1}, \frac{-1}{2}$$

如果把分子分母看作一个二维向量的话, 每一层都是顺时针排列的。

5

$$L^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6 (x)mod(0) = x \rightarrow a = b$$

$$7 m \text{ 需要满足 } (m)mod(10) = 0, (m)mod(9) = k, (m)mod(8) = 1$$

$(m)mod(10) = 0$ 说明 m 是偶数, $(m)mod(8) = 1$ 说明 m 是奇数。这是矛盾的。

$$8 9x + y = 3k, 10x = 5p. \text{ 这说明 } y \text{ 可以取 } 0, 3, x \text{ 可以取 } 0, 1.$$

$$9 3^{2t+1}mod(4) = 3. \text{ 所以 } 3^{2t+1} = 4k + 3. \text{ 所以 } \frac{3^{2t+1}-1}{2} = 2k + 1 \text{ 是奇数.}$$

$$\text{另外 } \frac{3^{77}-1}{2} \text{ 可以被 } \frac{3^7-1}{2} \text{ 整除. 因为 } 3^{77} - 1 = (3^7 - 1)(3^{70} + 3^{63} + \dots + 3^7 + 3^0)$$

$$10 999 = 3^3 37^1 \rightarrow \varphi(999) = 999(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{37}) = 648$$

$$11 f(n) = g(n) - g(n-1) \rightarrow \sigma(0) = 1, \sigma(1) = -1, \sigma(n) = 0, n > 1$$

$$12 \sum_{d|m} \sum_{k|d} \mu(k)g(\frac{d}{k}) = \sum_{d|m} \sum_{k|d} \mu(\frac{d}{k})g(k) = \sum_{k|m} \sum_{d|\frac{m}{k}} \mu(d)g(k) = \sum_{k|m} g(k) * [\frac{m}{k} = 1] = g(m)$$

$$13 n \text{ 的每个质因子个数都是 } 1. (1) n_p \leq 1 (2) \mu(n) \neq 0$$

14 $k > 0$ 时两个都成立。

15 很明显 5 不是任何 e_n 的因子。首先对于模 5 来说, $e_1 = 2, e_n = e_{n-1}^2 - e_n + 1$, 所以这个模的结果依次是 2, 3, 2, 3, 不会出现 0。

$$16 \frac{1}{e_1} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{e_1} + \frac{1}{e_2} = \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{e_1} + \frac{1}{e_2} + \frac{1}{e_3} = \frac{41}{42}, \text{ 由此猜测 } \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{e_i} = \frac{e_{k+1}-2}{e_{k+1}-1}$$

$$\text{假设前 } n \text{ 项都成立, 即 } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{e_i} = \frac{e_{n+1}-2}{e_{n+1}-1}$$

$$\text{那么 } \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{e_i} = \frac{e_{n+1}-2}{e_{n+1}-1} + \frac{1}{e_{n+1}} = \frac{(e_{n+1}-1)e_{n+1}-1}{(e_{n+1}-1)e_{n+1}} = \frac{e_{n+2}-2}{e_{n+2}-1}$$

$$17 Gcd(f_m, f_n) = Gcd(f_m, (f_n)mod(f_m)) = Gcd(f_m, 2) = 1$$

$$18 \text{ 如果 } n = rm \text{ 且 } r \text{ 为奇数, 那么有 } 2^n + 1 = (2^m + 1)(2^{n-m} - 2^{n-2m} + 2^{n-3m} - \dots + 1), \text{ 比如 } 2^{12} + 1 = (2^4 + 1)(2^8 - 2^4 + 1)$$