

①  $n \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore$  易知  $2 \mid n(n+1)$

② 若  $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ , 则  $3 \mid n$

若  $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ , 则  $(2n+1) \equiv 2 \times 1 + 1 = 3 \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$

若  $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ , 则  $3 \mid n+1$

$\therefore$  综上  $2 \mid n(n+1)(2n+1)$  且  $3 \mid n(n+1)(2n+1)$

$\therefore 6 \mid n(n+1)(2n+1)$

2. 若整数为  $a, a+1, \dots, a+n-1$

① 存在性: 这些整数包括了  $a \pmod{n}, (a+1) \pmod{n}, \dots, (a+n-1) \pmod{n}$   
余数包含了从 0 到  $n-1$  的所有可能值

$\therefore$  其中必存在  $a+k$  使  $a+k \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$  即  $n \mid (a+k)$

② 唯一性:

若  $a+k$  与  $a+m$  均可被  $n$  整除, 且  $0 < k < m < n-1$

则  $a+m-(a+k) = m-k \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

且  $0 < m-k < n$ , 矛盾

$\therefore$  综上, 有且仅有一个数可被  $n$  整除

3.  $(mn+pq)-(mq+pn) = mn-np+pq-mq = n(m-p)+q(p-m) = (m-p)(q-n)$

$\therefore m-p \mid (mn+pq)$  且  $m-p \mid (m-p)(q-n)$

$\therefore m-p \mid (mn+pq) - (m-p)(q-n)$

$\therefore m-p \mid (mq+np)$

4. 设  $d = (a+b, a-b) \therefore d \mid (a+b)$  且  $d \mid (a-b)$

$\therefore d \mid (a+b) + (a-b) \Rightarrow d \mid 2a$

$d \mid (a+b) - (a-b) \Rightarrow d \mid 2b$

$\therefore d$  是  $2a$  和  $2b$  的公约数

$\therefore (a, b) = 1$

$\therefore d$  只能是 1 或 2

5.  $\because \frac{a}{b}$  和  $\frac{c}{d}$  是既约分数  $\therefore (a,b)=1$  且  $(c,d)=1$

$$\text{且 } \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd} = k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore d \frac{a}{b} + c = kb, k \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore d \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Z} \because (a,b)=1 \therefore \frac{d}{b} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{同理, } \frac{b}{d} \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore |b|=|d|$$

6. 设  $d=(a,b)$ ,  $d_1=(am,bm)$

$$\therefore \exists s, t \in \mathbb{Z}, sa+tb=d$$

$$\therefore sma+tm b=dm$$

$$\therefore d_1 | dm$$

$$\text{又 } dm | am \text{ 且 } dm | bm$$

$$\therefore dm | d_1 \therefore d_1 = dm$$

$$\therefore dm=(am,bm)$$

$$\therefore (am,bm)=(a,b)m$$

7.  $\gcd(21n+4, 14n+3)$   $21n+4=(14n+3)+7n+1$

$$=\gcd(14n+3, 7n+1) \quad 14n+3=2(7n+1)+1$$

$$=\gcd(7n+1, 1)=1$$

$$\therefore \gcd(21n+4, 14n+3)=1$$

$\therefore \frac{21n+4}{14n+3}$  是既约分数

8: ① 对  $n=1$ ,  $p_1=2 < 2^1=2$

② 若  $n=k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $p_k < 2^k$

则对  $n=k+1$ :

$$\text{取 } N = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_{k+1} < 2^1 \cdot 2^2 \cdots 2^k + 1 = 2^{2^k-2} + 1 < 2^{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\therefore p_{k+1} \leq N$$

$$\therefore N < 2^{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\therefore p_{k+1} < 2^{2^{k+1}}$$

$\therefore$  对  $n=k+1$  仍成立

$\therefore$  对  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $p_n < 2^{2^n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \text{ } \odot \gcd(1245, 233) \quad & 1245 = 5 \times 233 + 80 \\
 & = (233, 80) \quad 233 = 2 \times 80 + 73 \\
 & = (80, 73) \quad 80 = 73 + 7 \\
 & = (73, 7) \quad 73 = 7 \times 10 + 3 \\
 & = (7, 3) \\
 & = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \gcd(189, 211) \quad & 211 = 189 + 22 \\
 & = (189, 22) \quad 189 = 8 \times 22 + 13 \\
 & = (22, 13) \quad 22 = 13 + 9 \\
 & = (13, 9) \quad 13 = 9 + 4 \\
 & = (9, 4) \\
 & = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \quad & 1895 = 2 \times 782 + 331 \quad \therefore 1 = 29 - 7 \times 4 \\
 & 782 = 2 \times 331 + 120 \quad 1 = 29 - 7 \times (91 - 3 \times 29) = 22 \times 29 - 7 \times 91 \\
 & 331 = 2 \times 120 + 91 \quad 1 = 22 \times (120 - 1 \times 91) - 7 \times 91 = 22 \times 120 - 29 \times 91 \\
 & 120 = 91 + 29 \quad \dots \\
 & 91 = 3 \times 29 + 4 \quad 1 = 80 \times 782 - 189 \times (1895 - 2 \times 782) = 458 \times 782 - 189 \times 1895 \\
 & 29 = 7 \times 4 + 1 \\
 & 4 = 4 \times 1 + 0 \quad \therefore 782^{-1} \equiv 458 \pmod{1895}
 \end{aligned}$$