

Chapter 1 作业.

1. 证明: 形如 $4k+1$ 的素数有无穷多个.

证: 首先证明形如 $4k+1$ 的素数必有一个形如 $4k+1$ 的素因子:

设 $n = 4k+1$

1° 若 n 是素数, 则结论成立;

2° 若 n 是合数, 则 n 一定是奇数, 因此 n 的素因子为 $4k+1$ 和 $\overset{(4k+1)}{\uparrow}$ 的形式. 若 n 没有 $4k+1$ 的因子, 则 n 的素因子都是 $4k+1$ 的形式, 那么 n 也是 $4k+1$ 的形式, 矛盾.

$\therefore n$ 一定有一个形如 $4k+1$ 的素因子.

下证: 形如 $4k+1$ 的素数有无穷多个:

假设形如 $4k+1$ 的素数有有限个, 不妨设为 $2, 2, \dots, 2t$, 令

$M = 4(2_1 2_2 \dots 2_t) + 1$, 由前证结论, M 必有一个形如 $4k+1$ 的素因子 2 . \therefore 形如 $4k+1$ 的素数为有限个, $\therefore 2$ 必为 $2_1 \dots 2_t$ 中的一个.

于是有 $2|M \Rightarrow 2|4(2_1 2_2 \dots 2_t) + 1 \Rightarrow 2|1 \Rightarrow 2=1$, $\therefore 2$ 形如 $4k+1$ 矛盾

\therefore 假设不成立 \therefore 形如 $4k+1$ 的素数有无穷多个 \therefore 得证.

2. 若 $5|n$ 且 $17|n$, 则 $85|n$.

证明: $\because 5|n \Rightarrow n=5z_1, \therefore 17|n, \Rightarrow n=17z_2$

$\Rightarrow 5z_1 = 17z_2 = 17 \cdot 5z_3 = 85z_3 = n \Rightarrow 85|n$ \therefore 得证.

3. (1) 若 $2|ab$, 则 $2|a$ 或 $2|b$ 至少有一个成立.

证明: 反证法: 假设 2 均不能整除 a 和 b , 即 $2 \nmid a$ 且 $2 \nmid b$

则 $2 \nmid ab$. 若 $2|a$, 则成立; 若 $2 \nmid a$, 则 2 与 a 互素, $\therefore 2|ab \Rightarrow 2|b$

(2) 若 $7|ab$, 则 $7|a$ 或 $7|b$ 至少有一个成立:

证明: $\because 7$ 为素数: 若 $7|a$, 则成立

若 $7 \nmid a$, 则 7 与 a 互素, $\therefore 7|ab \Rightarrow 7|b$

(3) 若 $14|ab$, 试问 $14|a$ 或 $14|b$ 必有一个成立吗?

不一定: 取 $a=2, b=7$, $14|ab$, 但 $14 \nmid a$ 且 $14 \nmid b$.

4. 证明: 对任意整数 n 有:

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

证明: 首先证 $2 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$:

若 n 为偶, $2 \mid n \Rightarrow 2 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

若 n 为奇, 则 $n+1$ 为偶 $\Rightarrow 2 \mid n+1 \Rightarrow 2 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

再证: $3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$: n 除以 3, 余数可能为 0, 1, 2

1° $n=3a$, 则 $3 \mid n \Rightarrow 3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

2° $n=3a+1$, 则 $n+2=3a+3=3(a+1) \Rightarrow 3 \mid n+2 \Rightarrow 3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

3° $n=3a+2$, 则 $n+1=3a+3=3(a+1) \Rightarrow 3 \mid n+1 \Rightarrow 3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

$\therefore 2, 3$ 为素数 $\therefore 2 \times 3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$, 即 $6 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$

\therefore 得证.

(2) $8 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$:

证明: 由 (1): ~~$2 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$, $3 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)$~~

再证: ~~$4 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$. n 除以 4, 余数可能为 0, 1, 2~~

1° ~~$n=4a$, 则 $4 \mid n \Rightarrow 4 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$~~

1° n 为偶: 令 $n=2k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}_+$) $\therefore n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)=2k(2k+1)(2k+2)(2k+3)$

$=4k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

$\therefore 2 \mid k(k+1) \Rightarrow k(k+1)=2m$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}_+$) ~~代入~~ 上式 $=8m(2k+1)(2k+3)$

$\therefore 8 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$

2° n 为奇: 令 $n=2k-1$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}_+$) $\therefore n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)=(2k-1) \cdot 2k \cdot (2k+1)(2k+2)$

$=4k(k+1)(2k-1)(2k+1)$

同上, 上式 $=8m(2k-1)(2k+1) \Rightarrow 8 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$

综上, 得证.

(3). $24 \mid n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$.

1° n 为偶, 由 (2): $n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$ 可写为 $4k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

下证 $k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$ 能被 6 整除: ① 已证 $2 \mid k(k+1)$: $2 \mid k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

(2k+1)(2k+3)

② k 除以 3, 余数可为 0, 1, 2.

1) $k=3a$, 则 $3|k \Rightarrow 3|k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

2) $k=3a+1$, 则 $2k+1=6a+3=3(2a+1) \Rightarrow 3|2k+1 \Rightarrow 3|k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

3) $k=3a+2$, 则 $k+1=3(a+1) \Rightarrow 3|k+1 \Rightarrow 3|k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

可证得 $3|k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

$\because 2, 3$ 为素数 $\Rightarrow 2 \times 3 = 6 | k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)$

令 $k(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3) = 6n \quad \therefore$ 原式可写为 $24n$.

$\therefore 24 | n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$.

$\therefore n$ 为奇时, 同理可证.

(4) 若 $2 \nmid n$, 则 $8 | n^2 - 1$ 及 $24 | n(n^2 - 1)$

证明: $\because 2 \nmid n \quad \therefore n$ 为奇数 令 $n=2k-1 (k \in \mathbb{N}_+)$

$\therefore n^2 - 1 = 4k(k-1) \quad \because 2 | k(k-1) \quad \therefore k(k-1) = 2m \Rightarrow n^2 - 1 = 8m$

$\therefore 8 | n^2 - 1$

$n(n^2 - 1) = 4k(k-1)(2k-1)$, 下证 $6 | k(k-1)(2k-1)$

先证 $3 | k(k-1)(2k-1)$:

1° $k=3a$, 则 $3|k \Rightarrow 3|k(k-1)(2k-1)$

2° $k=3a+1$, 则 $k-1=3a \Rightarrow 3|k-1 \Rightarrow 3|k(k-1)(2k-1)$

3° $k=3a+2$, 则 $2k-1=6a+3=3(2a+1) \Rightarrow 3|2k-1 \Rightarrow 3|k(k-1)(2k-1)$

$\therefore 3 | k(k-1)(2k-1)$, $\because 2 | k(k-1)(2k-1)$, 且 2, 3 为素数

$\therefore 2 \times 3 = 6 | k(k-1)(2k-1) \quad \therefore k(k-1)(2k-1) = 6m$

$\therefore n(n^2 - 1) = 24m \Rightarrow 24 | n(n^2 - 1)$

得证.

(5) 若 $2 \nmid n, 3 \nmid n$, 则 $24 | n^2 + 23$.

证明: $\because 2 \nmid n$, n 为奇, 设 $n=2k-1 (k \in \mathbb{N}_+)$ $\therefore n^2 + 23 = 4k(k-1) + 24$

$\because 2 | k(k-1) \quad \therefore$ 设 $k(k-1) = 2m \quad \therefore n^2 + 23 = 8(m+3) \quad \therefore 8 | n^2 + 23$.

$\because 3 \nmid n \quad \therefore n = 3k \pm 1 \quad n^2 + 23 = 3(3k^2 \pm 2k + 8) \quad \therefore 3 | n^2 + 23$

$\because 3, 8$ 互质 $\therefore 3 \times 8 = 24 | n^2 + 23$

得证.

$$(6) 6 | n^3 - n:$$

$$\text{证明: } n^3 - n = n(n^2 - 1) = n(n+1)(n-1)$$

$$\text{易得 } 2 | n(n+1)(n-1), \text{ 下证 } 3 | n(n+1)(n-1)$$

$$1^\circ n=3a, 3 | n, \Rightarrow 3 | n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$2^\circ n=3a+1, 3 | n-1 \Rightarrow 3 | n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$3^\circ n=3a+2, 3 | n+1 \Rightarrow 3 | n(n-1)(n+1) \quad \therefore \text{综上可得 } 3 | n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$\because 2, 3 \text{ 互质} \quad \therefore 2 \times 3 = 6 | n^3 - n \quad \therefore \text{得证.}$$

$$(7) 30 | n^5 - n:$$

$$\text{证明: 易得 } n^5 - n = n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1), \text{ 已证得 } 2 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1),$$

$$3 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1), \text{ 下证 } 5 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1)$$

$$1^\circ n=5a, \text{ 易得, } 2^\circ n=5a+1, 5 | n-1 \Rightarrow 5 | n-1$$

$$3^\circ n=5a+2, 5 | n^2+1 = 5(5a^2+4a+1) \quad \therefore 5 | n^2+1$$

$$4^\circ n=5a+3, 5 | n^2+1 = 5(5a^2+6a+2) \quad \therefore 5 | n^2+1$$

$$5^\circ n=5a+4, 5 | n+1 = 5(a+1) \quad \therefore 5 | n+1 \quad \therefore \text{已证得 } 5 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2+1)$$

$$\because 2, 3, 5 \text{ 互质} \quad \therefore 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 30 | n^5 - n \quad \therefore \text{得证.}$$

$$(8) 42 | n^7 - n:$$

$$\text{证明: } n^7 - n = n(n^6 - 1) = n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2-n+1)(n^2+n+1)$$

$$\text{已证得 } 2 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2-n+1)(n^2+n+1), 3 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2-n+1)(n^2+n+1)$$

$$\text{下证 } 7 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2-n+1)(n^2+n+1):$$

$$1^\circ n=7a, \text{ 易证. } 2^\circ n=7a+1, \text{ 易证. } 3^\circ n=7a+2, n^2+n+1=7(7a^2+5a+1)$$

$$4^\circ n=7a+3, n^2-n+1=7(7a^2+5a+1), 5^\circ n=7a+4, n^2+n+1=7(7a^2+9a+3)$$

$$6^\circ n=7a+5, n^2-n+1=7(7a^2+9a+2), 7^\circ n=7a+6 \text{ 易证.}$$

$$\therefore \text{可证得 } 7 | n(n-1)(n+1)(n^2-n+1)(n^2+n+1)$$

$$\because 2, 3, 7 \text{ 互质} \quad \therefore 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42 | n^7 - n \quad \therefore \text{得证.}$$

(9) 证明对任意整数 n , $\frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{7}{15}n$ 是整数.

证明: 原式 = $\frac{3n^5 + 5n^3 + 7n}{15}$, 要证其为整数, 即证 $15 \mid 3n^5 + 5n^3 + 7n$.

$$3n^5 + 5n^3 + 7n = 3(n^5 - n) + 5(n^3 - n) + 15n$$

$$\because \text{已证得 } 5 \mid n^5 - n \Rightarrow 15 \mid 3(n^5 - n)$$

$$3 \mid n^3 - n \Rightarrow 15 \mid 5(n^3 - n)$$

$$\therefore 15 \mid 3n^5 + 5n^3 + 7n.$$

\therefore 得证.