

$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - ? \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\alpha = \beta \alpha + r, \quad 0 \leq r < \beta$$

$$r + r + r + \dots + r > \alpha$$



$$HO\mathcal{F}(\alpha, \beta) = c$$

$$1. \quad c | \alpha, \quad c | \beta$$

$$2. \quad d | \alpha, \quad d | \beta \Rightarrow d | c$$

$$HO\mathcal{F}(\alpha, \beta, c) = d$$

$$1. \quad d | \alpha, \quad d | \beta, \quad d | c$$

$$2. \quad h | \alpha, \quad h | \beta, \quad h | c \Rightarrow h | d$$

$$HO\mathcal{F}(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$HO\mathcal{F}(\alpha, \beta, c) = (\alpha, \beta, c)$$

$$HO\mathcal{K}(\alpha, \beta) = c$$

$$1. \quad a | c, \quad b | c$$

$$2. \quad a | d, \quad b | d \Rightarrow c | d$$

$$HO\mathcal{K}(\alpha, \beta) = [\alpha, \beta]$$

$$\alpha = \beta s_1 + r_1 \quad 0 \leq r_1 < \beta \quad (\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, r_1) = (r_1, r_2) = \dots$$

$$\beta = r_1 s_2 + r_2 \quad 0 \leq r_2 < r_1$$

$$r_1 = r_2 s_3 + r_3 \quad - - -$$

Обобщенный алгоритм Евклида

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$$

1. На 1-е место $\min \alpha_i$

2. $\alpha_i, i > 1$ на остаток от деления на α_1

3. „0“ убрать

$$\text{Пример. } (12, 15, 24, 6) \Rightarrow (6, 12, 15, 24) \Rightarrow (6, 0, 3, 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (3, 6) \Rightarrow (3, 0) \Rightarrow (3)$$

<p>Оп. $(\alpha, \beta) = 1$</p> <p>$\alpha, \beta - \text{взаимно простые (B17)}$</p>	<p>$(\alpha, \beta, c) = 1$</p> <p>$\alpha, \beta, c - \text{взаимно простые}$</p>
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Пример. $(6, 9, 4)$

$$(6, 9) = 3, \quad (6, 4) = 2, \quad \text{но } (6, 9, 4) = 1$$

$\text{нк B17} \quad \text{нк B17} \quad \text{B17}$

Оп. $(\alpha, \beta, c) = 1$

$\alpha, \beta, c - \text{нодарно B17} \Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 1, i \neq j$

Диофантовы уравнения

$$\alpha x + \beta y = c \quad \alpha, \beta, c \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Пример.

$$x + y = 1$$

$$2x + 4y = 3$$

$$\text{Реш} = \{(1, 0), (0, 1) \dots\}$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{even} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{odd} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \text{Реш} = \emptyset$

Теорема

$$\alpha x + \beta y = c$$

$(x_0, y_0) - \text{решение}$

$$(\alpha, \beta) | c \Rightarrow X = x_0 + \frac{\beta}{(\alpha, \beta)} t, \quad Y = y_0 - \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha, \beta)} t, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$(\alpha, \beta) \nmid c \Rightarrow \text{нет реш.}$

$$\alpha x_0 + \beta y_0 = c \quad \alpha(x_0 + \frac{\beta}{(\alpha, \beta)} t) + \beta(y_0 - \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha, \beta)} t) = c$$

$$\alpha x_0 + \cancel{\frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha, \beta)} t} + \beta y_0 - \cancel{\frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha, \beta)} t} = \alpha x_0 + \beta y_0 = c$$

Пример.

$$-23x + 49y = 2 \quad 49 = 23 \cdot 3 + 10 \quad \alpha = 49; \quad \beta = 23$$

$$23; \quad 49$$

$$23 = 10 \cdot 2 + 3$$

$$10 = \alpha - 3\beta$$

$$(23, 49) = 1$$

$$10 = 3 \cdot 3 + 1$$

$$\beta = 2(\alpha - 3\beta) + 3$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$3 = -201 + 49$$

$$1 = 4 \cdot 49 - 24 \cdot 23 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$2 = 19 \cdot 49 - 48 \cdot 23 \quad \checkmark$$

$$X_0 = 48, \quad Y_0 = 19$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ a - 3b = 3(-2a + 4b) + 1 \\ (a, b) = 1 = 7a - 24b \end{array}$$

Общее: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = 48 + 49t \\ Y = 19 + 23t \end{array} \right. \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$

Простое, составное число

Одно

p-простое $\Rightarrow 1/p, p/p$

Число Ератосфена

② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

Теорема

n-простое?

$n/2, n/3, n/5, \dots, n/\sqrt{n}$

2 - единств. чёт

3, 5 5, 7 17, 19

p, p+2 - простые - беск. кол-во

p, 2p+1 - простые 3, 7 ?

Теорема. Простое or составное

$P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_k$
 P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{k+1} \leftarrow это избыточно

$\pi(x)$ - кол-во простых чисел $x \leq x$

$$\pi(10) = 4; \quad \pi(13) = 6; \quad \pi(100) = 25$$

$$\pi(x) \underset{x \rightarrow +\infty}{\sim} \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$n!+2, n!+3, \dots, n!+n \leftarrow n-1$ const. число погрэд

Мультипликативные функции

$\vartheta(x)$

$$\vartheta(mn) = 1 \quad \vartheta(mn) = \vartheta(m)\vartheta(n)$$

$\varphi(n)$ — функция Эйлера

$$\varphi(n) = \text{len}([m_i]) : m_i \leq n, (m_i, n) = 1$$

$\varphi(5) = 4$	$\varphi(6) = 2$
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1) $\varphi(1) = 1$

2) $\varphi(p) = p - 1$

3) $\varphi(p^k) = p^k - p^{k-1}$

4) $\varphi(n) = n \prod (1 - \frac{1}{p}) \quad p \mid n$

$\varphi(1000) = \varphi(2^3 \cdot 5^3) = 1000 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{5}) = 1000 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 4}{10} = 400$
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$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta) &= \varphi(p_1^\alpha) \cdot \varphi(p_2^\beta) = (p_1^\alpha - p_1^{\alpha-1})(p_2^\beta - p_2^{\beta-1}) = \\ &= p_1^\alpha (1 - \frac{1}{p_1}) p_2^\beta (1 - \frac{1}{p_2}) = p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta (1 - \frac{1}{p_1})(1 - \frac{1}{p_2}) \end{aligned}$$