

# 初等数论习题

Lemma: 对  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 有:  $\gcd(x) = |x|$ .

Proof: 当  $x=0$  时,  $\gcd(x) = \gcd(0) = 0 = |0| = |x|$

当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $\gcd(x) = \max\{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d|x\} = |x|$

( $\because d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}, x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 且 } x \neq 0, d|x \therefore |d| \leq |x| \therefore d \leq |x|$ .)

$\therefore |x| |x$   $\therefore \gcd(x) = \max\{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d|x\} = |x|$  □

Lemma:  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}, x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 则有:

$$\gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Proof: 当  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  全为 0 时,

$$\gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = \gcd(\gcd(0, \dots, 0)) = \gcd(0) = 0 = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

当  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  不全为 0 时, 有:  $\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$$\therefore \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = |\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)| = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \square$$

Lemma (最大公因数前  $k$  个元的分组)  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}, x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{Z}, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , 则有:

$$\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k), x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

当  $k=n$  时, 右边 =  $\gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n)) = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$  左边. 结论得证.

当  $k=2$  时, 结论已证.

当  $k=1$  时,  $\gcd(x_1) = |x_1|$ . 分两种情况讨论:

(i)  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  全为 0. 此时左边 =  $\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(0, \dots, 0) = 0 = \gcd(|x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n)$   
 $= \gcd(\gcd(x_1), x_2, \dots, x_n) =$  右边. 结论得证.

(ii)  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  不全为 0. 此时左边 =  $\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \max\{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d|x_1 \text{ 且 } d|x_2 \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d|x_n\}$

$$= \max \{ d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d \mid |x_1| \text{ 且 } d \mid x_2 \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_n \}$$

$$= \gcd(|x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(\gcd(x_1), x_2, \dots, x_n) = \text{右边}, \text{ 结论得证.}$$

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \Leftrightarrow |x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0)$$

$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{若 } x_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x_1| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \\ \text{若 } x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \Rightarrow |x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|x_1|, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{若 } x_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \\ \text{若 } x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow |x_1| = 0 \Rightarrow x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0 \Rightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \text{ 不全为 } 0. \end{cases}$$

$\therefore k=1$  时结论得证.

当  $k \in \{3, \dots, n-1\}$  时, 分情况讨论如下:

①  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  全为 0. 此时有:

$$\text{左边} = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(0, \dots, 0) = 0 \quad \text{原式}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k), x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(\underbrace{\gcd(0, \dots, 0)}_{k \text{ 个 } 0}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{(n-k) \text{ 个 } 0}) \\ &= \gcd(0, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{(n-k) \text{ 个 } 0}) = 0 = \text{左边}. \quad \text{结论得证.} \end{aligned}$$

②  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  不全为 0. 此时再分两种情况讨论.

(i)  $x_1, \dots, x_k$  全为 0.  $\therefore x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n$  中必有非零的整数.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{左边} &= \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{k \text{ 个 } 0}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) \\ &= \max \{ d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : \underbrace{d \mid 0 \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid 0}_{k \text{ 个 "d|0"}} \text{ 且 } d \mid x_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_n \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \max \{ d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d \mid 0 \text{ 且 } d \mid x_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_n \} = \gcd(0, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \gcd(\underbrace{\gcd(0, \dots, 0)}_{k \text{ 个 } 0}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k), x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = \text{右边}. \quad \text{结论得证.}$$



(ii)  $x_1, \dots, x_k$  不全为 0. 此时有  $\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

对  $\forall d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \neq 0$ , 有:

若  $d \mid x_1$  且  $\dots$  且  $d \mid x_k$ , 则  $d \mid \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k)$

若  $d \mid \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ , 则  $\because \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k) \mid x_1$  且  $\dots$  且  $\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k) \mid x_k$

$\therefore d \mid x_1$  且  $\dots$  且  $d \mid x_k$

$\therefore$  对  $\forall d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \neq 0$ , 有:  $(d \mid x_1 \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_k) \Leftrightarrow d \mid \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k)$

$\therefore$  左边  $= \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$

$= \max \{ d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d \mid x_1 \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_k \text{ 且 } d \mid x_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_n \}$

$= \max \{ d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} : d \mid \gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k) \text{ 且 } d \mid x_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \dots \text{ 且 } d \mid x_n \}$

$= \gcd(\gcd(x_1, \dots, x_k), x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = \text{右边}$ . 结论得证.  $\square$

Lemma: 对  $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  <sup>$a, b$  不全为 0</sup> 有:  $\gcd(a, b, c) \leq \gcd(a, b)$

Proof: 分如下情况讨论.

①  $a, b, c$  全为 0. 此时  $\gcd(a, b, c) = \gcd(0, 0, 0) = 0 = \gcd(0, 0) = \gcd(a, b)$   
结论得证.

②  $a, b, c$  不全为 0. 此时再分两种情况讨论:

(i)  $a, b$  全为 0.  $\therefore c \neq 0$ .  $\therefore \gcd(a, b, c) = \gcd(0, 0, c) = |c| \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$\therefore \gcd(a, b) = \gcd(0, 0) = 0$

$\therefore \gcd(a, b, c) > 0 = \gcd(a, b)$

(ii)  $a, b$  不全为 0.  $\therefore \gcd(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ .  $\because a, b, c$  不全为 0  $\therefore \gcd(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$\because \gcd(a, b, c) \mid a$  且  $\gcd(a, b, c) \mid b$   $\therefore \gcd(a, b, c) \mid \gcd(a, b)$

$\therefore |\gcd(a, b, c)| \leq |\gcd(a, b)|$   $\therefore \gcd(a, b, c) \leq \gcd(a, b)$   $\square$

问题: 对  $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 探究  $\text{lcm}(a, b, c)$  与  $\text{lcm}(a, b)$  的大小关系.

Proof: 如果  $a, b$  中有一个或两个为 0, 则  $\text{lcm}(a, b) = 0$ ,  $\text{lcm}(a, b, c) = 0$ .  
此时  $\text{lcm}(a, b, c) = \text{lcm}(a, b)$ .

如果  $a, b$  全不为 0, 则再分两种情况讨论:

(i)  $c = 0$ . 此时  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c = 0$ . 此时  $\text{lcm}(a, b, c) = 0$ ,  $\text{lcm}(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$   
此时  $\text{lcm}(a, b, c) < \text{lcm}(a, b)$

(ii)  $c \neq 0$ . 此时  $a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0$ .  $\therefore \text{lcm}(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}, \text{lcm}(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$\therefore \text{lcm}(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}, a \mid \text{lcm}(a, b, c), b \mid \text{lcm}(a, b, c)$

$\therefore \text{lcm}(a, b) \leq \text{lcm}(a, b, c) \quad \therefore \text{lcm}(a, b, c) \geq \text{lcm}(a, b)$

