IL TEOREMA DI FERMAT- FULERO

DFT. 13.1 DFFINIAMO LO FUNZIONE Ø: NICOY ___, N, dette FUNZIONE

"phi" di FULTRO, ponendo

$$\phi(n) := \left| \left\{ a \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \right| 1 \leq a \leq n, (e,n) = 1 \right| = \|\text{numero de interior} \|$$

$$= \|\text{comptess the 1 e n} \|$$

$$= \|\text{condition} \|$$

YneN-log.

OSSERVATIONE 13.2

(1) $\phi(1) = |\langle \alpha \in \mathcal{X} | 1 \in \alpha \leq 1, (\alpha, 1) = 1 \rangle| = |\langle 1 | 1 | = 1, \underline{\phi(2)} = |\langle 1 | \rangle| = 1,$ $\underline{\phi(4)} = |\langle 1, 2, 3, | \rangle| = |\langle 1, 3 \rangle| = 2, \underline{\phi(8)} = |\langle 1, 3, 5, 7 \rangle| = 4$

(2) ξ V ε πο CH ξ φ ξ πο CH PLICOTINA? φ (nm) = φ (n) φ (m) Η η, m ∈ N \ Lo \ NO, in | = ti sc n = 2 e m = 4 =) φ (2.4) = φ (8) = 4; φ (2) φ (4) = 1.2 (3) La funzione d: N/64-N è noutiflicativa sulle copple coppier opere

$$\phi(n,m) = \phi(n)\phi(m) \quad \forall n,m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \quad \forall i \in (n,m) = 1. \quad (\forall i)$$

(ià prin esser disstrate userado il teore o cirese del rest (pirestratore)

Scintal, ALGEBRETTA,

(4) Sia p un numero prino e sia $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{a\}$. Chsidevo $n = p^m$.

Calchiao $\phi(n) = \phi(p^m)$. Value:

$$\phi(p^{m}) = \left| \left\{ \alpha \in 7L \middle| 1 \le \alpha \le p^{m}, (\alpha, p^{m}) = 1 \right\} \right| = \\
= \left| \left\{ \alpha \in 7L \middle| 1 \le \alpha \le p^{m}, (\alpha, p) = 1 \right\} \right| = \\
= \left| \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \setminus \left\{ \alpha \in 7L \middle| 1 \le \alpha \le p^{m}, (\alpha, p) \neq 1 \right\} \right| = \\
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= \left| \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \setminus \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \mid \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \right| = \\
= \left| \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \setminus \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m} \right\} \mid \left\{ 1, 2, ..., p^{m}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} \langle 1, 2, -1, \rho^{m} \rangle \langle 1, \rho, 2, \rho, 3, \rho, \dots, \rho^{mn}, \rho \rangle \right| = \\ = \left| \langle 1, 2, -1, \rho^{m} \rangle | - \left| \langle 1, \rho, 2, \rho, 3, \rho, \dots, \rho^{mn}, \rho \rangle \right| = \\ = \left| \rho^{m} - \rho^{m-1} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(p^m) = p^m - p^{m-1} \qquad \forall p \text{ prime } e \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\phi(p) = p^{1} - p^{0} = p^{-1}$$

$$\phi(p) = p^{-1}$$

$$\forall p p^{n} = p^{-1}$$

•
$$\phi(8) = \phi(2^3) = 2^3 - 2^2 = 8 - 4 = 4$$

•
$$\phi(81) = \phi(3^4) = 3^4 - 3^3 = 81 - 27 = 54$$

$$= \phi(2^{2}) \phi(3^{2}) =$$

$$= (2^{2} - 2^{2}) (3^{2} - 3^{2}) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot 6 = 12$$
(**)

$$\phi(36) = \phi(6^2) = 6^2 - 6^1$$

$$\phi(36) = \phi(2^2 \cdot 3^2) = 6^2$$

(x) 7'-7°-7-1=6

· \$ (7) = 7-1=6

• $\phi(19) = 19 - 1 = 18$

(5) FORTULA GENERALE (\$(1)=1)

Sia n>2 e sia n=pnp2. pmk per guide numero prie p1-1 pk on Pi + Pi + + j, e m, __, mk(. N) (0)

$$\frac{|h||_{\partial V_{\Delta}}}{|h||_{\partial V_{\Delta}}} = \frac{|h||_{\partial V_{\Delta}}}{|h||_{\partial V$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi\left(\rho_{1}^{m_{1}}\rho_{2}^{m_{2}}\cdots\rho_{K}^{m_{K}}\right) = \left(\rho_{1}^{m_{1}}-\rho_{1}^{m_{1}-1}\right)\left(\rho_{2}^{m_{2}}-\rho_{2}^{m_{2}-1}\right)\cdots\left(\rho_{K}^{m_{K}}-\rho_{K}^{m_{K}-1}\right). \tag{$\%2$}$$

ESERVINO Coldere:

•
$$\phi(24) = \phi(2^3 \cdot 3) = \phi(2^3) \phi(3) = (2^3 - 2^2)(3 - 1) = (8 - 4) \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

•
$$\phi(21) = (21 - 1) \rightarrow \phi(21) = \phi(3.7) = \phi(3)\phi(7) = (3-1)(7-1) = 2.6 = 12.$$
• $\phi(100) = \phi(2^2.5^2) = \phi(2^2)\phi(5^2) = (2^2 - 2^1)(5^2 - 5^1) = 2.20 = 40.$

•
$$\phi(100) = \phi(2^2.5^2) = \phi(2^2)\phi(5^2) = (2^2 - 2^1)(5^2 - 5^1) = 2 \cdot 20 = 40$$

Lemma 13.3 (Prop. 13.8 sulle dispense)

Data Mso, vale:

[(72/n7L)*] =
$$\phi(n)$$
.

Soudinalité de !! insième degli interi nodolo n'invertibile

"numero degli interi nedul n'invertibili"

DIM. Gratie alla Plop. 12.5 (vota scorsa e dispense), $\begin{aligned}
|(24/n72)^{8}| &= |7[\alpha]_{m} \in 74/n72 | 0 \le \alpha \le m-1, (\alpha_{n}n)=1 \}| = \\
&= |4[\alpha]_{m} + 72/n72 | 1 \le \alpha \le m, (\alpha_{n}n)=1 \}| = \\
&= |4[\alpha+72] | 1 \le \alpha \le m, (\alpha_{n}n)=1 \}| = p(n)
\end{aligned}$ The definition of the following displication for the following displication of the following displicatio

(1)
$$\alpha\beta\in(1/n\pi)^{\frac{1}{8}}/(\alpha\beta)^{-1}=\alpha^{-1}\beta^{-1};$$

(2)
$$\alpha^{-1} \in (7L/n\pi L)^{8}, (\alpha^{-1})^{-1} = \alpha$$

(2) Vale:
$$q(q^{-1}) = [1]_n \Rightarrow q^{-1} \in (2/nz)^{\frac{1}{2}} e (q^{-1})^{-\frac{1}{2}} q. \square$$

TEORETTA 13.5 (TEORETTA DI FERTIAT - FULERO, TEORETTA 13.9 sville disperse) Sia n>0. Per ogni de (74n7L)*, vale: b(m)

$$\varphi(n)$$
= $\Gamma(1)$ in $\frac{7L}{n}$. (*3)

Equivalentemente, par ogni a ETL t.c. (a, n)=1,

$$a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$
. (34)

DITT. Sion dE(R/17L). Considerie la reguente funzione

OSSERVIATO THE Ly & BEN-DEFINITA guarie de precedente Lema 13.4 (1). Se viuskimo a provare de La é iniettiva, allore La soré anche bigettiva in quente (74n7/) à un inglere fonts de coincide six el dominio che anil codonn Provious de La è iniettire. Since pripa ETU/NZ) Lx(B1) = Lx (B2). Dobbies prevale de B=B2.

Vale:

La (
$$\beta_1$$
) = $\alpha(\beta_2)$ (β_1) = $\alpha(\beta_1)$ =

> La à iniettie > La à bigettire.

Segue de, se K:= pont & (7L/n7L) = 4 B1, B2, ..., BK, alleva polithon) La (BA), La (B2),..., La (BK) sous ancora totti k sdi gli
che enti pr,..., pk/ e ventod-ente
rundati. Poide la motificatione in 74/n7 (e quindi ancho in (2/n7)) à associative e commutative vol- $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_K = L_{\alpha}(\beta_1) L_{\alpha}(\beta_2) - L_{\alpha}(\beta_K)$ $\alpha \beta_1 \alpha \beta_2 \cdots \alpha \beta_K$ 14 (2/nz) Gravie at Lea 13.4(1), $\gamma = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_k \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}/8$, $\Rightarrow \gamma = \alpha^k \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma^{-1} J = \alpha^k J J^{-1}$

de a E7L cen (apr)=1, allow [agn+(74m7L) e (83) implice:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & m \\ & & \\ &$$

Corolleria 13.6 (PICGL TKARETS DI FERMET)

Se p è un numero prime e at 1/2 t. (. pt a (ouvero (p, a)=1), then $(84) (an n=p=) a^{p-1} = 1 (-alp).$

$$f = 7$$
, $\alpha = 10$, $7 + 10$
 $\alpha^{p-1} = 10^6 = 1647$
 $7 = 10^6 - 1 = 957958$