

Отпр.  $\varphi(n)$  (функция на Динер) означава-  
 ва брой на копърни  $< n$  ( $\leq n$ ) и  
 взаимно прости с  $n$

Пр.  $\varphi(6)$  1, 2, 3, 4, 5 1, 4, 5, 6  
 $\varphi(6) = 2$

Тс  $p$  - примо

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

$$2/ \varphi(p^d) = p^d - p^{d-1} = p^{d-1}(p-1) = p^d \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

за  $d \geq 2$  (т.е. за  $d=1$ )

Def. 2)  $(a, p^L) \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow (a, p) \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow (a, p) = p \Leftrightarrow p/a$   
 $(d = (a, p^L) \Rightarrow d = p^P, p \leq L; p > 0 \Rightarrow p/p^P/a)$

$a \in \{1, 2, \dots, p^L\} \wedge (a, p^L) \neq 1 \Leftrightarrow a = p^k, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, p^{L-1}\}$

Then,  $a^q$  on  $p^{L-1}$  (in  $\mathbb{Z}_{p^L}$ );  $\forall a \in p^L$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(p^L) = p^L - p^{L-1}$

Cor.  $|\mathbb{Z}_n^*| = \varphi(n)$

D.C.  $\mathbb{Z}_n^* = \{ \bar{k} \mid 0 \leq k \leq n-1, (k, n) = 1 \}$

Proof: Also  $G$  is a group,  $g \in G \wedge |G| = n$ , so  $g^n = e_G$   
 $\Rightarrow \forall \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \quad \bar{a}^{\varphi(n)} = \bar{1}$

Теорема на Динер:  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} : (a, n) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

Сл. (Теорема на Ферма)  $\forall p$ -просто и  $\forall a : p \nmid a \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

Сл. (Ферма 2)  $\forall p$ -просто и  $\forall a : a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

Опг.  $\mu: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{C} ; n = p_1^{d_1} \dots p_k^{d_k} (p_i - \text{пр.}; d_i \geq 1)$

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & , n = 1 \quad (k = 0) \\ 0 & , \exists d_i \geq 2 \quad (p_i^2 \mid n) \end{cases}$$

$$(-1)^k \quad , \quad \forall d_i = 1 \quad (n \in \text{својо пр. разлаг.})$$

Функција на Мобинг

Def.  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  — мультипликативная, если  
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N} : (a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow f(ab) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$

Зуб.  $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$  — мультипл.  $\Rightarrow$

$$f(n) = f(p_1^{\alpha_1}) \cdot f(p_2^{\alpha_2}) \cdot \dots \cdot f(p_k^{\alpha_k})$$

Определение:  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ;  $F(n) := \sum_{d|n} f(d)$ ;  $F: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   
 $\mu \rightarrow M; \varphi \rightarrow \phi$

Тл.2  ~~$M(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ 0, & n>1 \end{cases}$~~

Тл.1  $\mu$  — мультипл.

TL.  $\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$

D.E. Power  $A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\} =$

$$\frac{k}{n} = \frac{\frac{k}{(k,n)}}{\frac{n}{(k,n)}} \text{ -- reciprocal ; } \frac{n}{(k,n)} \mid n$$

$$= \bigcup_{d|n} \left\{ \frac{k}{d} \mid (k,d)=1, 1 \leq k \leq \frac{n}{d} \right\}$$

$\subset$  zero  $\frac{k}{d} = \frac{\frac{k}{d}}{\frac{n}{d}} \in A \Rightarrow =$

$d_1 \mid n, d_2 \mid n, A_{d_1} = A_{d_2} \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

$\Rightarrow |A| = \sum_{d|n} |A_d|, |A_d| = \varphi(d)$

Зад.  $\forall d$   $\text{co}(knowled) \in P E(\text{know?}) \in A$ !

$$\frac{a}{n} \sim \frac{b}{n} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (a, n) = (b, n)$$

$$\left[ \frac{a}{n} \right] = \left[ \frac{a/(a, n)}{n/(a, n)} \cdot \frac{(a, n)}{(a, n)} \right] = \left[ \frac{(a, n)}{n} \right]$$

$$A = \bigcup_{d|n} \underbrace{\left[ \frac{d}{n} \right]}_{A_{\frac{n}{d}}}$$

$$\rightarrow |A| = \sum_{d|n} |A_{\frac{n}{d}}| \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{d|n} |A_d|$$

Зад. Показать, что  $\phi(n) = n$  и обратное и

верна и обратное утверждение  $(\forall a, b \quad \phi(ab) = ab = \phi(a)\phi(b))$

Тб. Если  $f$  - мульти., то  $F(f, n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$  мульти.  
и мульти.

$$\underline{\text{Ex 5.}} \quad (a, b) = 1 \quad \sum_{d|ab} \sigma_d = \sum_{d_1|a} \sum_{d_2|b} \sigma_{d_1 d_2}$$

$$\{ d \mid d|ab \} \xleftrightarrow{\text{bijection}} \{ (d_1, d_2) \mid d_1|a, d_2|b \}$$

$$d \longmapsto \left( (d, \sigma), \frac{d}{(d, \sigma)} \right) \quad \frac{\sigma}{(d, \sigma)} \mid b \leftarrow$$

$$d_1, d_2 \longleftarrow (d_1, d_2)$$

$$\underline{\text{D-C.}} \quad (a, b) = 1$$

$$F(ab) = \sum_{d|ab} f(d) = \sum_{d_1|a} \sum_{d_2|b} f(d_1 d_2) = \sum_{d_1|a} \sum_{d_2|b} f(d_1) f(d_2)$$

$$= \sum_{d_1|a} f(d_1) \left[ \underbrace{\sum_{d_2|b} f(d_2)}_{F(b)} \right] = F(b) \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{d_1|a} f(d_1)}_{F(a)} = F(b) \cdot F(a)$$

Un. 1)  $M$  - multis.

$$2) d \geq 1, p \nmid d. \Rightarrow M(p^d) = \sum_{d|p^d} \mu(d) = \sum_{p=0}^{d=p^p} \mu(p^p) =$$
$$= \underbrace{\mu(1) + \mu(p) + \mu(p^2) + \dots}_{=0} = 0$$

$$3) M(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1 \\ 0, & n=0 \end{cases}$$

Formulierung zu Sprünge bei Möbiustransformation

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; F(n) := \sum_{d|n} f(d), \text{ Transform}$$

$$f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) F(d) \stackrel{\text{dual}}{=} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) F\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d_1, d_2: n} \mu(d_1) F(d_2)$$



$$\underline{\text{3rd}} \quad \sum_{d_1|n} \left( \sum_{d_2|d_1} a(d_1, d_2) \right) = \sum_{d_2|n} \left( \sum_{1 \leq k \leq \frac{n}{d_2}} a(k d_2, d_2) \right)$$

$$(d_2|d_1|n; \boxed{d_1 = k d_2}; k d_2|n \rightarrow k | \frac{n}{d_2})$$

$$\{(d_1, d_2) | d_1|n, d_2|d_1\} = \{(k d_2, d_2) | d_2|n, k | \frac{n}{d_2}\}$$

$$\underline{\text{D-C}} \quad \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) F(d) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \left[ \sum_{d_1|d} f(d_1) \right] =$$

$$= \sum_{d|n} \sum_{\substack{d_1|d \\ d_2|d_1}} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) f(d_1) = \sum_{d_1|n} \sum_{k | \frac{n}{d_1}} \mu\left(\frac{n}{k d_1}\right) f(d_1) = \frac{n}{d_1} = 1$$

$$= \sum_{d_1|n} f(d_1) \left[ \sum_{k | \frac{n}{d_1}} \mu\left(\frac{\frac{n}{d_1}}{k}\right) \right] = \sum_{d_1|n} f(d_1) \left[ \sum_{k | \frac{n}{d_1}} \mu(k) \right] = \sum_{d_1|n} f(d_1) M\left(\frac{n}{d_1}\right) = f(n)$$

Th.  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  ;  $F(n) := \sum_{d|n} f(d)$

$F$  - multi.  $\Rightarrow f$  - multi.

$(\frac{a}{d_1}, \frac{b}{d_2}) = 1$  ;  $(d_1, d_2) = 1$

D-60  $(a, b) = 1$

$$f(ab) = \sum_{d|ab} \mu\left(\frac{ab}{d}\right) F(d) = \sum_{d_1|a} \sum_{d_2|b} \mu\left(\frac{ab}{d_1 d_2}\right) F(d_1 d_2) =$$

multi.  $\sum_{d_1|a} \sum_{d_2|b} \mu\left(\frac{a}{d_1}\right) \mu\left(\frac{b}{d_2}\right) F(d_1) F(d_2) =$

$$= \sum_{d_1|a} \mu\left(\frac{a}{d_1}\right) F(d_1) \left[ \sum_{d_2|b} \mu\left(\frac{b}{d_2}\right) F(d_2) \right] =$$

$$= f(b) \cdot \left[ \sum_{d_1|a} \mu\left(\frac{a}{d_1}\right) F(d_1) \right] = f(b) f(a)$$

Сн.  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$ . Тогда

$f$  - мульти.  $\Leftrightarrow F$  - мульти.

Сн.  $\varphi$  мульти. ( $\phi$  мульти.)

$$\forall n = p_1^{d_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{d_k} > 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(n) &= \varphi(p_1^{d_1}) \cdot \dots \cdot \varphi(p_k^{d_k}) = p_1^{d_1-1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{d_k-1} (p_1 - 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (p_k - 1) = \\ &= n \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_k}\right) \end{aligned}$$

"Пример" гом. из теор. из Ойлер и Ферма

07. 1/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_n$  cu  $\pi$  bina cu cîrca  $a_i$  bîrca, orco

$$\Downarrow \mathbb{Z}_n = \{ \bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \dots, \bar{a}_n \}$$

2/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_n$  cu  $\pi \subset O$ , orco  $\forall i \neq j \ a_i \neq a_j(n)$

3/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_{\varphi(n)}$  - peqygyrora cu cîrca  $a_i$  bîrca,

$$\Downarrow \text{orco } \mathbb{Z}_n^* = \{ \bar{a}_1 \rightarrow \bar{a}_{\varphi(n)} \}$$

4/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_{\varphi(n)}$  cu  $\rho \subset O$ , orco  $\forall i \neq j \ a_i \neq a_j(n)$

$\cup \forall i \ (a_i, n) = 1$

3ud. 1/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_n - \pi \subset O$   $\cup a \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists! i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$   
 $a \equiv a_i(n)$

2/  $a_1 \rightarrow a_{\varphi(n)} - \rho \subset O$   $\cup a \in \mathbb{Z}, (a, n) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists! i = 1, \dots, n:$   
 $a \equiv a_i(n)$

3rd.  $\exists \Pi CO \cup PCO$   
 $\{1 \mapsto n\} \quad \{k \mid k \in \{1 \mapsto n\}, (k, n) = 1\}$   
 $\{0 \mapsto n+1\}$

D-Go via temp. in Diner:

Let  $(a, n) = 1 \cup a_1 \mapsto a_{\ell(n)} \in PCO$

Then  $\exists a \ b_i = a a_i \ \exists a \ i = 1 \mapsto \ell(n)$

$b_1 \mapsto b_{\ell(n)}$  and  $a \in PCO$

- Also  $b_i \geq b_j \ (n) \Rightarrow a a_i \geq a a_j \ (n) \stackrel{(a, n) = 1}{\Rightarrow} a_i \geq a_j \Rightarrow i = j$
- $(a, n) = (a_i, n) = 1 \Rightarrow (a a_i, n) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \forall b_i \quad i=1 \dots \varphi(n) \quad \exists j_i : b_i \equiv a_{j_i} \pmod{n}$$

$j_1 \dots j_{\varphi(n)}$  — перестановка чисел  $1 \dots \varphi(n)$   
(перестановка кол)

Умножим  $\forall b_i \equiv a_{j_i}$

$$b_1 b_2 \dots b_{\varphi(n)} \equiv a_{j_1} a_{j_2} \dots a_{j_{\varphi(n)}} \equiv a_1 \dots a_{\varphi(n)} \pmod{n}$$

$$\overset{\varphi(n)}{a} \parallel a_1 \dots a_{\varphi(n)}$$

$$(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{\varphi(n)}, n) = 1 \quad (\Leftrightarrow \forall (a_i, n) = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$$

Donc. in Japan

TL.  $p$ -divisible  $\wedge 1 \leq k \leq p-1 \Rightarrow p \nmid \binom{p}{k}$

D.L.  $\binom{p}{k} = \frac{p}{k} \binom{p-1}{k-1}$  ;  $k \binom{p}{k} = p \binom{p-1}{k-1}$

$$\Rightarrow p \nmid k \binom{p}{k} \quad (\underline{k, 1 \neq 1}) \quad p \nmid \binom{p}{k}$$

TL.  $p$ -div.  $\Rightarrow \underline{(a+b)^p} = a^p + \sum_{k=1}^{p-1} \binom{p}{k} a^k b^{p-k} + b^p \equiv \underline{a^p + b^p} \pmod{p}$   
 $a$  gen. en  $p$

Cr. (unq.)  $p$ -div.  $\Rightarrow (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k)^p \equiv a_1^p + \dots + a_k^p \pmod{p}$

Cr. <sup>unq.</sup>  $p$ -div.  $(a_1 + \dots + a_k)^{p^s} \equiv a_1^{p^s} + \dots + a_k^{p^s} \pmod{p}$

См. (теор. Ферма)  $\forall a \quad a^p \equiv a \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p$ -натур.

До-во  $K = \mathbb{Q}; a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_k = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(1 + \dots + 1)}_a)^p \equiv \underbrace{1^p + \dots + 1^p}_a = a \Rightarrow a^p \equiv a$$

Диаформальное уравнение.

$ax + by = c$ ;  $\exists$  (соем  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

линейно дифференциальное уравнение. (с 2-х сторон).

Т6.  $ax + by = c$  имеет решение.  $\Leftrightarrow (a, b) \mid c$

$(\Rightarrow)$  Если  $x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$  решение  $\Rightarrow c = a \cdot x_0 + b \cdot y_0$   
 $\Rightarrow (a, b) \mid c$



( $\Leftarrow$ ) Hence  $(a, b) \mid c$

$$\text{By } \Rightarrow \exists u, v : ua + vb = (a, b) \cdot \frac{c}{(a, b)}$$

$$\text{a } \frac{uc}{(a, b)} + b \frac{vc}{(a, b)} = c$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{uc}{(a, b)}, \frac{vc}{(a, b)} \right) \text{ is perm.}$$

16. Hence  $(a, b) \mid c$   $\cup$   $(x_0, y_0)$  is perm. i.e.

$$ax + by = c, \text{ Then } \forall \text{ perm. } (x, y)$$

$$\left\{ \left( x_0 + \frac{b}{(a, b)} t, y_0 - \frac{a}{(a, b)} t \right) \mid t \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

D-60 Hence  $(x_1, y_1)$  is perm.

$$\Rightarrow ax_1 + by_1 = ax_0 + by_0 = c$$

$$a(x_1 - x_0) = b(y_0 - y_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow b \mid a(x_1 - x_0) \Rightarrow \frac{b}{(a,b)} \mid x_1 - x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists t: x_1 - x_0 = \frac{b}{(a,b)} t \Rightarrow x_1 = x_0 + \frac{b}{(a,b)} t$$

$$a \frac{b}{(a,b)} t = b(y_0 - y_1) \Rightarrow y_1 = y_0 - \frac{a}{(a,b)} t$$

donc  $\forall t \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (x_0 + \frac{b}{(a,b)} t, y_0 - \frac{a}{(a,b)} t) \in$   
 l'ensemble des solutions.