CH1、基本數學

集合論、數學歸納法與基礎數論

目錄:

1-1 集合論

元素、集合(包含、屬於) 常見數系(N, Z, Q, R, C)

文氏圖(范氏圖, Venn Diagram)、笛摩根(De-Morgan's)

基數(Cardinality)、冪集合(Power Set)、卡氏積(Cartsian Product)

1-2 數學歸納法

一般數學歸納法(3步驟)

強數學歸納法(2步驟)

1-3 基礎數論

質數、組合數

無理數

歐幾里德演算法、GCD(LCM)

同餘運算

費馬小定理

Willson 定理

Euler's 函數(Φ (n))

中國餘式定理

1.1 集合論

定義:

Set 為一堆物品的搜集

 $A=\{1, 2, 3, 4\}, A=\{a, 1, O, \square\}$

1. x ∈ A ⇔ x 為 A 之元素

$$A=\{1, 3, 5, ...\} \equiv A=\{2k+1 \mid k=0, 1, 2, ...\}$$

A={1, 2, {1, 2}, 3}:4個元素

1∈A、2∈A、{1,2}∈A、3∈A;但{1,3}∉A

- 2. |A|表示 A 之元素個數,稱為 A 之 Cardinality |A|=4
- 3. $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in A \Longrightarrow x \in B$

子集 Subset: {1}⊆A、{1,2}⊆A、{{1,2}}⊆A; 但{{1,3}}∉A

- 4. A⊂B ⇔ A⊆B 但 A≠B
- 5. A=B ⇔ A⊆B 且 B⊆A
- 6. Φ={}, x∈Φ(一定錯): Empty Set

Note:

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 3, 2\} = \{3, 1, 2\} = \{1, 1, 2, 3, 3\}$$

例:A= $\{5, 5, \{5\}, \{5, 5, \}, \{5, \{5, 5, \}\}, \{5, 5, \{5\}, 5, 5\}\}$

={5, {5}, {5, {5}}}

 $\Rightarrow |A| = 3$

Note:

1. $|\Phi|=0$

{Φ}≠Φ

2. Φ⊆Α

例(99 成大): True/False

- Φ⊆{Φ}
- 2. Ф⊆Ф
- Φ⊂{Φ}
- 4. Ф⊂Ф
- Φ∈Φ

True: 1, 2, 3, 5; False: 4

例(98 台大): True/False

- Φ∈Φ
- 2. $\{\Phi, \{\Phi\}\} \in \{\Phi, \{\Phi\}, \{\Phi, \{\Phi\}\}\}\$
- 3. $\{\Phi, \{\Phi\}\} \subset \{\Phi, \{\Phi\}, \{\Phi, \{\Phi\}\}\}\$
- 4. $\{a, \{b, c\}\} = \{\{c, b\}, a\}$

True: 2, 3, 4; False: 1

常見數系:

1. N = {0, 1, 2, ...} (80%自然數從0;20%從1 開始)

2. $\mathbb{Z} = \{..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...\}$

3. $\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$

4. $\mathbb{Q} = \{q/p \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, p \neq q\}$

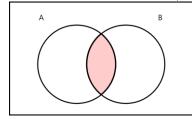
5. \mathbb{R} = Real Number

6. \mathbb{Q} = Irrational Number

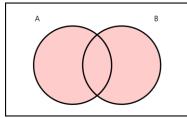
7. \mathbb{C} =Complex Number : 2+3i, i= $\sqrt{(-1)}$

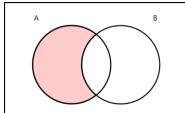
運算(文氏圖 Venn Diagram):

1. Union $\mathfrak{P} : A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \cap x \in B\}$

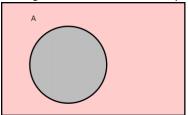


2. Intersection 交集 : A U B= {x | x∈A U x∈B}

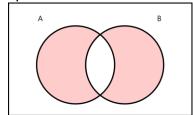




4. Complement 補集:A={x | x∉A} = U-A



5. Symmetric Difference 對稱差: $A \oplus B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$



Property:

1. 交換性

 $A \cap B = B \cap A$

AUB=BUA

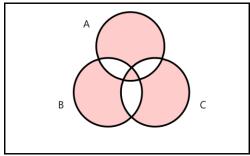
 $A \oplus B = B \oplus A$

2. 結合性

 $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

(AUB)UC = AU(BUC)

 $(A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus (B \oplus C)$



3. 分配性

 $(AUB)\cap C = (AUB)\cap (A\cap C)$

 $(A \cap B)UC = (A \cap B)U(A \cap C)$

 $A \cap (B \oplus C) = (A \cap B) \oplus (A \cap C)$

Note:

- 1. $A \cap B = A B$
- 2. A⊕Φ=A

例(99 台大): True/False

- 1. A-(BUC) = (A-B) U (A-C)
- 2. $A-(B\cap C) = (A-B)\cap (A-C)$
- 3. A-(BUC) = (A-B) C
- 4. $AUB = AUC \Longrightarrow B=C$
- 5. $A \cap B = A \cap C \Longrightarrow B = C$
- 6. $A \oplus B = A \oplus C \Longrightarrow B=C$

True: 3, 6: False: 1, 2, 4, 5

例(98 清大): 證:(A∩B)UC=A∩(BUC) ⇔ C⊆A

 (\Leftarrow) : $(A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C) = A \cap (B \cup C)$

 $(\Longrightarrow): \, \forall x \in C \Longrightarrow x \in (A \cap B) \, UC = A \cap (B \, UC)$

 $\Rightarrow x \in A \cap (B \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in A$

定理:De-Morgan's Law 迪摩根

1. $AUB = A \cap B$

2. $A \cap B = A \cup B$

定義:

A:Set,定義:

 $P(A) = \{x \mid x \subseteq A\}$

A={1, 2, 3} , 則 P(A)={Φ, {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}, {1, 2}, {1, 3}, {2, 3}, {1, 2, 3}}

定理:

 $|A|=n \Longrightarrow |P(A)|=2^n$

證明:

Given x∈A

A之每個元素可以屬於Aor不屬於A。故有2種可能

 $\therefore |A| = n$, $\therefore x$ 之可能性的個數為 2^n ,也記作 2^A

Note:

- 1. $P(\Phi) = {\Phi}$
- 2. $P(P(\Phi)) = {\Phi, {\Phi}}$
- 3. $P(P(P(\Phi))) = {\Phi, {\Phi}, {\{\Phi\}\}, {\Phi, {\Phi}\}}}$

例(95 交大):

 2^{16}

例(5 個)(97 輔大): True/False

- 1. P(AUB) = P(A)UP(B)
- 2. $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \cap P(B)$

 $x \in P(A \cap B)$

- $\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \cap B$
- $\Leftrightarrow x \subseteq A \not\exists x \subseteq B$
- $\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \not \exists x \in P(B)$
- $\Leftrightarrow x \in P(A) \cap P(B)$

定義:

A, B: Sets, 定義:

 $A \times B = \{a, b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$,稱為 A, B 之卡氏積 Cartesian Product

 $A=\{1, 2, 3\} \setminus B=\{a, b\}$

 $A \times B = \{(1, a), (2, a), (3, a), (1, b), (2, b), (3, b)\}$

Note:

|A|=m, $|B|=n \Longrightarrow |A\times B|=m\times n$

例(98 交大):|A|=3, |B|=2,求 $|2^{2^A\times 2^B}|$

 $2^{A}=2^{3}=8$, $2^{B}=2^{2}=4$, $2^{A}\times 2^{B}=32$ ⇒ 原式= 2^{32}

Note:

- 1. $A_1 \times A_2 \times ... \times A_n$
 - = $\{(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \mid a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2, ..., a_n \in A_n\}$
- 2. $R \times R = R^2 = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in R\}$

1.2 數學歸納法

定理(3 個): (數學歸納法 TMathematical Induction)

P(n)為一命題, $n\in\mathbb{Z}^+$

- 1. Basis Step: P(1) is true.
- 2. Inductive Step: 設 P(k) is true, 則 P(k+1) is true too.
- 3. 則 P(n) is true, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

參考:

Well-order: A⊆ Z+, A≠Φ,則A中存在最小元素

證明:

令 \mathbb{F} ={n∈ \mathbb{Z}^+ | P(n) is false}, Claim \mathbb{F} = Φ (矛盾 \mathbb{F} ≠0)

by well-order F中存在最小元素 s∈ F

 \therefore P(1) is true, \therefore s-1 \neq F, \therefore P(s-1) is true

by inductive step, P(s) is true $\rightarrow \leftarrow$

例(98 中原):證:3|(7ⁿ-4ⁿ),∀ n≥1

- 1. 3 7-4 成立
- 3. by Mathematic Induction : $3|(7^n-4^n)$, $\forall n \ge 1$

例(97 淡大): 證: n²≤n!, ∀ n≥4

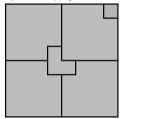
- 1. n=4, 4²≤4!=24 成立
- 2. 設 n=k 時成立,即 $k^2 \le k!$ 當 n=k+1 時, $(k+1)^2=k^2+2k+1 < k!+2k+1 < k!+k! = k(k!)+k! = (k+1)k! = (k+1)!$
- 3. by Mathematic Induction : $n^2 \le n!$, $\forall n \ge 4$

例(5 個): Hm = 1/1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + ... + 1/m(調和級數 Harmonic Number) 證: $H_{2n} \ge 1 + n/2$, $\forall n \ge 0$

- 1. $H_4=1+1/2+1/3+1/4 \ge 1+2/2$
- 2. $\not \boxtimes n=k \not = \not K \not \supseteq \cdot \not = H_{2k} = 1+k/2$ $\not \equiv n=k+1 \not = : H_{2(k+1)} = H_{2k} + 1/(2^k+1) + ... + 1/(2^k+2^k) \ge H_{2k} + 1/(2^k+2^k) + ... + 1/(2^k+2^k)$ $= 1+k/2 + 2^k/(2^k+2^k) = 1+k/2 + 1/2 = 1 + (k+1)/2$
- 3. by Mathematic Induction : $H_{2n} \ge 1 + n/2$, $\forall n \ge 0$

例(5個):

- 1. n=1 時成立
- 2. ♦ n=k 時成立, consider n=k+1



3. by Mathematic Induction ,得證

例(94 中央):證:任n匹馬顏色相同

- 1. n=1 時成立
- 2. 設n=k 時成立,consider n=k+1,k 個k 個顏色相同,所以k+1 個顏色相同,因此得證?

不正確:此為數學歸納法之誤用,因為當n=2時,與n=1並無重疊,兩隻馬顏色只有『個自相同』,故不能使用此法證明之

Note:

Storng Form of Induction:Inductive Step: 段 P(1),...,P(k) 為 則 P(k+1) is true too.

例(99 台大): 證: ∀n≥14元, 皆可用 3元 or 5元組合之?

14 = 8 + 3 + 3

15 = 3+3+3+3+3

16 = 8 + 8

設 k-3<k, ∴k-3 元的郵資可用 3 及 8 元郵票可組合成 k 元

例(97 台大): 證:除了1,2,4,7之外,所有價格都可用3,5元組合?

8 = 3 + 5

9 = 3 + 3 + 3

10 = 5 + 5

11 = 5 + 3 + 3

1.3 基礎數論

定義:

 $n\geq 2$,若 n 除了 1 與 n 之外,不再有其他的正因數 Factor,稱 n 為質數 Prime,否則稱 n 為組合數 Composite

定理:

ℤ+中,質數的個數為∞

證明:

設質數的個數有限,令 $P_1,...,P_k$ 為所有質數,取 $E = P_1 \times P_2 \times ... \times P_k + 1$

⇒E 為組合數 ⇒∃P_i∋P_i|E

 $P_{j}|P_{1}\times P_{2}\times ...P_{k}$

 \Rightarrow P_j | E-P₁×P₂×...P_k = 1 \Rightarrow P_j = 1 \Rightarrow

Note:

 $n = p_1^{e_1} \times p_2^{e_2} \times ... \times p_k^{e_k}$: 實因數分解

1. n的正因數為(e₁+1)(e₂+1)...(e_k+1)

2. Euler Function(Φ)

 $\Phi(n)$ 表 1~n 中,與 n 互質的個數

 $\Phi(12) = 4 \times (1, 5, 7, 11)$

 $\Phi(n) = n(1 - 1/p_1)(1 - 1/p_2)...(1 - 1/p_k)$

 $\Phi(12) = 12(1-1/2)(1-1/3) = 4$

例(3 個)(95 東華):證:2ⁿ-1 為質數 ⇒n 為質數

 $(友證法: p \rightarrow q \equiv q \rightarrow p)$

設 n 為 Composite: $n=r\times s$, 1 < r, s < n

Claim 2n-1 is Composite

 $n = 2^{rs} - 1 = (2^r)^s - 1 = (2^r - 1)[(2^r)^{s-1} + (2^r)^{s-2} + \dots + (2^r) + 1]]$

其中: $1 < 2^r - 1 < 2^n - 1$,...2n-1 is Composite

 $[1.2]_f$: floor = 1, $[-2.7]_f$ = -3

 $[1.2]_c$: celling=2, $[-2.7]_c = -2$

例(99 中央):100!的尾數有幾個0?

5:20

25:4

125 : 0

 \Longrightarrow 20+4+0 = 24

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例(97 中原): 70!之二進位表示法,尾數有幾個0?
2:35
4:17
8:8
16:4
32:2
64:1
\implies 35+17+8+4+2+1 = 67
例(5 個):證:√(2)為無理數
設\sqrt{(2)}為有理數,即\sqrt{(2)} = q/p(p, q 互質)
\implies 2=q^2/p^2 \implies 2p^2=q^2 \implies 2|q
\Rightarrow \oint q=2r
\implies 2p^2 = 4r^2 \implies p^2 = 2r^2, \ 2|p
\Longrightarrow gcd(p, q) = 2 \longrightarrow \leftarrow
 定理:
 m = nq + r, 0 \le r < n
 \Rightarrow gcd(m, n) = gcd(n, r)
 證明:
 1. g|m, g|n, r=m-nq
     \therefore g|r \Rightarrow g 為 n, r 之公因數
     \therefore h \ge g
 2. h|n \perp h|r
      m = nq + r, \quad h \mid m
      ∴h 為 m, n 之一公因數 \Rightarrow h≤g
 by 1, 2 \Longrightarrow h=g
例(99 中山): 求 gcd(7n+3, 5n+2), n∈ℤ+
(7n+3, 5n+2) = (2n+1, 5n+2) = (2n+1, n) = (n, 1) I
Note:
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Note:
$$gcd(n+1, n) = gcd(n, 1) = 1 \Longrightarrow 相鄰 2 數必互質 gcd(a, b)=g$$
 $\Delta \{as+bt \mid s, t \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{gz \mid z \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ $\Delta ax+by=c 有解 \Leftrightarrow g|c$ $\Delta 利用 Euclidean Algorithm 求 x, y$

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例(99 北科):下列整數解是否存在?
1. 154x+260y=5
2. 108x+30y=7
3. 45x+14y=1
4. 621x+736y=46
1. False, 偶數
2. False, 偶數
3. True
4. True
例(98 高大): 求所有整數解 131x+32y=2?
131=4*32+3
32=10*3+2
3=1*2+1
1 = 3-2 = 3-(32-10*3) = 11*3 - 32 = 11*(131-4*32) -32 = 11*131 - 45*32
2 = 22*131 - 90*32
\Rightarrow (x, y) = (22, 90), (54, -221), (86, -352)
例(96, 97, 99 台大): True/False
1. a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow 2a \equiv 2b \pmod{n}
2. a \equiv b \pmod{2n} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n}
3. a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow 2a \equiv 2b \pmod{2n}
4. a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{2n}
True : 1, 2, 3 : False : 4(a=1, b=3, c=2)
例(98 清大): \bar{x} 7x \equiv 13 \pmod{19} 之所有解?
19 = 7*2 + 5
7 = 5*1 + 2
5 = 2*2 + 1
1 = 5*1 - 2*2 = (7-2)*1 - 2*2 = 7*1 - 2*3 = 7*1 - (7-5)*3 = 7*(-2) + 5*3
 = 7*(-2) + (19-7*2)*3 = 7*(-8) + 19*3 = 19*39 - 7*104
13 = 19*39 - 7*104
\Rightarrow x=-104 + 19k = 10 + 19k,  \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}
Note:
1. a \equiv b \pmod{n}, c \equiv d \pmod{n}
    \Rightarrow a+c \equiv b+d (mod n)
    \Rightarrow 2a \equiv 2b (mod n)
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 \Rightarrow ka \equiv kb (mod n)

2. $ka \equiv kb \pmod{n} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n}$ 是錯誤的!

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定義:
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gcd(a, n)=1,若 $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$,則稱 b 為 a 之 Inverse, 記作 $a^{-1} \pmod{n}$

例(99 長庚): 求 13⁻¹ (mod 57)

57 = 13*4 + 5 13 = 5*2 + 3 5 = 3*1 + 2 3 = 2*1 + 1 1 = 3-2 = (5-2) - 2 = 5-1 + 2*(-2) = 5*1 + (5-3)*(-2) = 5*(-1) + 3*2 = 5*(-1) + (13-5*2)*2 = 13*2 + 5*(-5) = 13*2 + (57-13*4)*(-5) = 13*22 + 57*(-5) $\Rightarrow 13*22 - 57*5 = 1$ $\Rightarrow 13^{-1} \pmod{57} = 22, \ ex : 22+57k, \ \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

定理:(費馬小定理 Fermat Little Theorem)

 $p : Prime \cdot p \nmid a$ $\Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{a}$

例(98 長庚): 3302 mod 5 = ?

 $3^4 \mod 5 = 1($ 費馬小定理) $\implies 3^{302} = (3^4)^7 5 * 3^2 \implies 3^2 \mod 5 = 4$

例(99 清大): 求 30¹⁶ mod 257?

9008 mod 257

[法一]暴力法(4次)

[法二]

 $30^{16} = 2^{16} * 3^{16} * 5^{16} = 256^2 * 15^{16} \equiv (-1)^2 * 15^{16} = 15^{16}$

 $15^2 = 225 \equiv -32 = -2^5$

 $15^{16} \equiv (15^2)^8 \equiv (-2^5)^8 = (2^8)^5 \equiv (-1)^5 \equiv -1 = 256$

定理:(費馬小定理的推廣)

gcd(a, n)=1

 $\Rightarrow a^{\Phi(n)} = 1 \pmod{n}$

例(99 交大): 求 299 mod 33?

 $2^{99} \equiv (2^5)^{19} * 2^4 \equiv (-1)^{19} * 2^4 \equiv -16 \equiv 17$

定理: (中國餘式定理 Chinese Remainder Theorem, CRT)

 $n_1, ..., n_k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,彼此互質

 $x \equiv r_1 \pmod{n_1}$

. . .

 $x \equiv r_k \pmod{n_k}$

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例(99 政大):
x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}
x \equiv 4 \pmod{9}
x \equiv 3 \pmod{13}
n = n_1 n_2 n_3 = 819
                          M_1 = N_1^{-1} (mod \ n_1) \equiv 3
N_1 = n/n_1 = 117;
N_2 = n/n_2 = 91;
                           M_2 = N_2^{-1} (mod n_2) \equiv 1
N_3 = n/n_3 = 63;
                           M_3 = N_3^{-1} (mod n_3) \equiv 6
x \equiv M_1 * N_1 * r_1 + M_2 * N_2 * r_2 + M_3 * N_3 * r_3 = 3*117*5 + 1*91*9 + 6*63*13 = 3253 \pmod{819}
\Rightarrow x = 796 + 819k,  \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}
例(97 台科):
x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}
x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}
x \equiv 8 \pmod{15}
x \equiv 8 \pmod{15} \Rightarrow x \equiv 3 \pmod{5}
n = n_1 n_2 n_3 = 30
N_1 = n/n_1 = 15;
                           M_1 = N_1^{-1} (mod \ n_1) \equiv 1
                           M_2 = N_2^{-1} (mod n_2) \equiv 1
N_2 = n/n_2 = 10;
N_3 = n/n_3 = 6;
                           M_3 = N_3^{-1} (mod n_3) \equiv 1
x \equiv M_1 * N_1 * r_1 + M_2 * N_2 * r_2 + M_3 * N_3 * r_3 = 1 * 15 * 1 + 1 * 10 * 2 + 1 * 6 * 3 = 53 \pmod{30}
\Rightarrow x = 23 + 30k,  \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}
例:
x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}
x \equiv 13 \pmod{16}
x \equiv 73 \pmod{81}
將x = 73 (mod 81)拆成可跟 3, 16 互質之數,但因為 81 不可能與 3 互質,故只需考慮以下兩式
x \equiv 13 \pmod{16}
x \equiv 73 \pmod{81}
n = n_1 n_2 = 1296
N_1 = n/n_1 = 81;
                          M_1 = N_1^{-1} (mod \ n_1) \equiv 1
                          M_2 = N_2^{-1} (mod n_2) \equiv -5
N_2 = n/n_2 = 16;
x \equiv M_1 * N_1 * r_1 + M_2 * N_2 * r_2 = 1 * 81 * 13 + (-5) * 16 * 73 = -4787 \pmod{1296} = 397 \pmod{1296}
\Rightarrow x = 397 + 1296k,  \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}
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