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⇒ For which cases, do we have:

$$u_1 - (-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1 + 1) \cdot x_2 = (2x_2 + 1) \cdot m, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

?

$$u_1 - (-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1 + 1) \cdot 2 = 5 \cdot m$$

$$\frac{u_1 - (-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1 + 1) \cdot 2}{5} = m \quad ?$$

$$m = \frac{u_1 - (-\Delta_2 + \Delta_1 + 1)x_2}{2x_2 + 1} = \frac{u_1 + (-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2}{2x_2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2 + u_1}{2x_2 + 1}$$

fulfilled, if:

$$(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2 + u_1 = (2x_2 + 1)(2\gamma + 1), \quad \gamma \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (2x_2\gamma + x_2 + \gamma) + 1$$

$$(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2 + u_1 = 2^2x_2\gamma + 2x_2 + 2\gamma + 1$$

$$(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2 - 2^2x_2\gamma - 2x_2 = 2\gamma + 1 - u_1$$

$$x_2(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1 - 2^2\gamma - 2) = 2\gamma + 1 - u_1$$

$$(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)x_2 = 2\gamma + 1 - u_1 + 2^2x_2\gamma + 2x_2$$

$$\boxed{(-\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{(2\gamma + 1 - u_1)}{x_2} + 2^2\gamma + 2}$$