

P2

Emmanuel

B.

Hoja 4

5

□ Resolveremos para $a \leq 5$

① Si $a=1 \Rightarrow 1 \mid b+1$ (Todo b cumplen)

y $b \mid 1^3 + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow b = 1, 2$ y todos cumplen

$(1, 2), (1, 1)$

② Si $a=2 \Rightarrow 2 \mid b+1$

y $b \mid 2^3 + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow b = 1, 3, 9$ todos cumplen
 $b+1 = 2, 4, 10$

$(2, 1) (2, 3) (2, 9)$

③ Si $a=3 \Rightarrow 3 \mid b+1$

y $b \mid 3^3 + 1 = 28 \Rightarrow b = 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28$
 $b+1 = 2, 3, 5, 8, 15, 29$

$\Rightarrow (3, 2) \quad y \quad (3, 14)$

④ Si $a=4 \Rightarrow 4 \mid b+1$

y $b \mid 4^3 + 1 = 65 \Rightarrow b = 1, 5, 13, 65$
 $b+1 = 2, 6, 14, 66$

Ninguno

P2 Emmanuel B. Hoja 2/5

① Si $a=5 \Rightarrow 5 \mid b+1$

$$b \mid 5^3 + 1 = 126 \Rightarrow b = 1, 2, 7, 14, 3, 6, 21, 42, 9, 18, 63, 126$$

$$b+1 = 2, 3, 8, \textcircled{15} 4, 7, 22, 43, \textcircled{10} 19, 64, 127$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{(5, 14) \text{ y } (5, 9)}$$

② Ahora si $a > 5$

Como $a \mid b+1 \Rightarrow b = ak - 1$ para
algún entero positivo k $(a, b+1 \text{ pos.})$

③ Como $b \mid a^3 + 1$ entonces

$$a^3 + 1 = b \times = \textcircled{15} (ak - 1) \times = \boxed{akx - x}$$

para algún entero pos. x .

④ Entonces analizando mod a .

$$1 \equiv -x \pmod{a} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = ay - 1}$$

para algún entero pos. y .

□ Entonces

$$a^3y = ak(ay - 1) - (ay - 1)$$

$$= a^2ky - ak - ay + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a^3 = a^2ky - ak - ay$$

(como $a \neq 0$)

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a^2 = aky - k - y}$$

④ Si $k = 1$

$$a^2 = ay - y - 1 = y(a-1) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{a^2+1}{a-1} = y} \quad \text{como } y \text{ es entero pos.}$$

at 1
pues
 $a > 1$

$$a-1 \mid a^2+1 \Rightarrow a-1 \mid a^2+1 - a^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a-1 = 1, 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 2, 3} \quad \text{pero } a > 5 \quad \text{✓}$$

⑤ Si $y = 1$ es analogo

$$a^2 = aK - K - 1 \Rightarrow a = 3 \quad \text{✓}$$

p2 Emmanuel B. 140/4 4/5

① Si $k \geq 2, y \geq 2$

entonces

$$ky \geq k+y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ky - k - y \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (k-1)(y-1) \geq 1$$

entonces

$$k-1, y-1 \geq 1$$

$$k-1, y-1 \geq -1$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$k, y \geq 2$$

y como

$$k, y \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-1)(y-1) \geq 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

② Entonces

$$-k-y \geq -ky$$

$$a^2 = aky - k - y \geq ky(a-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow ky \leq \frac{a^2}{a-1} = a+1 + \frac{a^2-a^2+1}{a-1} = a+1 + \frac{1}{a-1} \quad \left\langle a+2 \right.$$

↑ porque $a > 5$

y como

$ky, \text{ entonces}$

$$ky \leq a+1$$

$$y \text{ como } 2a+1 \geq ky \geq k+y$$

$y \leq a+1$

ver mod

$$a^2 = aky - k - y \Rightarrow k+y \equiv 0 \pmod{a}$$

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① Entradas

$$0 < k+y < a \Rightarrow \boxed{ky = a}$$

$$k^2 = aky - a$$

$$a = ky - 1$$

$$ky = a + 1$$

$$ky = a$$

$$\Rightarrow ky = k+y+1$$

$$\Rightarrow (k-1)(y-1) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow k=3, y=2 \rightarrow a = k+y = 5$$

$$\text{o } k=2, y=3$$

(pág 2 entradas pos 22)

contradicción

pero $a < s$

② Entradas

$$a \leq s$$

y

ya vimos

que

solo se predic

$(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,3), (2,4), (3,2), (3,4), (5,2), (5,4)$

p2 Emmanuel

Succ 11 x

$$a \mid b+1$$

$$b \mid a^3 + 1$$

$$b = ak - 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a^3 + 1 = (a+1)(a^2 - a + 1) \\ \text{so } a^3 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{b} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a^3 + 1 \equiv a^3 x - x \pmod{b}$$

$$a^3 - a^3 x \equiv -x \pmod{b}$$

$$a^2(a^2 - ax) \equiv -x \pmod{b}$$

~~so~~

$$x \equiv -1 \pmod{b}$$

$$a=1$$

$$1 \mid b+1$$

$$b \mid 2$$

$$b=1, 2$$

$$(1,1), (1,2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a=u \\ u \mid b+1 \end{array}$$

$$q=2$$

$$2 \mid b+1$$

$$b \mid q$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \mid 1 \checkmark \\ 3 \vee \\ q \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (2,1) \\ (2,3) \\ (2,q) \end{array}$$

$$b \mid 65 = 5 \cdot 13$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \times \\ 5 \times \\ 13 \times \\ 65 \times \end{array}$$

$$a=3$$

$$3 \mid b+1$$

$$b \mid 28$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \mid 1 \times \\ 2 \checkmark \\ 4 \times \\ 7 \times \\ 14 \checkmark \\ 28 \times \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (3,2) \\ (3,14) \end{array}$$

$$a=5 \quad 5 \mid b+1$$

$$b \mid 125$$

$$2 \cdot 7 \textcircled{a})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \ 7 \ 14 \textcircled{4} \\ 3 \ 6 \ 21 \ 42 \\ 9 \ 18 \ 63 \ 126 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 14 \\ 6 \\ (5, a) \\ (5, 14) \end{array}$$

$$a-1$$

$$2a-1$$

$$3a-1$$

⋮

$$a^2-a-1$$

↑

$$\begin{array}{r} a^3+1 \\ \hline a-1 \end{array}$$

Alguno

divide

$$a^3+1 \quad ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a^3 \quad a \quad 1 \\ \hline a^3 \quad a^2 \quad a \\ -1 \quad -a^2 \quad -a \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{a-1} \rightarrow \text{divisores de } 2 = 1, 2$$

$$a=1=1, 2$$

$$a=2, 3$$

$$\boxed{(2, 1) \\ (3, 2)}$$

$$b=2a-1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a^3+1 \\ \hline 2a-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2a \\ -1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{r} a^3 \\ a^2 \\ -a^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$a^3 - 2a^3 + a^2$$

$$-a^3 + a^2 + 1 \quad -2a^2 + a$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -a^3 - a^2 \quad + a + 1 \quad -2a + 1 \\ \hline -a^3 - a^2 \quad -a \quad + 2 \end{array}$$

P2 From and 3, Sun 3/7

$$b = a^{k-1}$$

$$a^3 + 1 \equiv a^{kx} - x$$

$$x \equiv -1 \pmod{a}$$

so $x = ay - 1$

$$a^3 + k \cdot ak(ay - 1) - ay + x$$

$$a^3 = a(kay - k - y)$$

$$a^2 = kay - k - y$$

$$(k-1)(y-1) + \underbrace{(ay-1)}_{ky(a-1)} ?$$

$$k+y \equiv 0 \pmod{a}$$

$$y \equiv -k \pmod{a}$$

$$a(a - ky) = -k - y$$

$$a(ky - a) = k + y$$

$$kya = a^2 + k + y$$

$$a \leq ky \leq \frac{(k+y)^2}{4}$$

$$k+y > ky - a$$

$$k+y - ky > -a$$

$$k+y \geq 2\sqrt{a}$$

$$\frac{k+y}{a} = ky - a$$

P2

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Sectio 11/7

$$ky^2 = a^2 + ky \geq a^2 + 2\sqrt{ky}$$

$$\sqrt{ky} \leq a^2$$

$$ky(a^2 - 2) \geq a^2$$

$$ky^2 \leq (ky + a)^3$$

$$aky^2 = k^2y^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$a=0 \quad -ky$$

$$(a+1)^2 - a^2 = 2a+1$$

$$a=1 \quad ky - k - y = 1$$

$$ky = 2a + 1$$

$$a=2 \quad 2ky - k - y = 4$$

$$\text{mod } K \quad a^2 \equiv -y \pmod K$$

$$a^2 \equiv -k \pmod y$$

$$a^2 \equiv \text{mod } Ky$$

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Svenn 5/7

$$ky = a^2$$

$$a^2 = kyz - az$$

$$a = ky - z$$

$$ky \leq \frac{z^2}{4}$$

$$a \leq \frac{z^2 - az}{4}$$

$$4a \leq z^2 - az$$

$$a^2 = (a-1)ky + \{(k-1)(y-1)\} - 1$$

$$k+y > ky ?$$

$$\text{Si } a=1$$

$$1 = ky - k - y$$

$$a=2$$

$$1 = 2ky - k - y$$

$$\text{Si } k=1$$

$$a^2 = ay - y - 1$$

$$a^2 = y(a-1) - 1$$

$$\frac{a^2+1}{a-1} = y$$

$$(-k+1)(y-1) + 1 > 0$$

$$(-k+1)(y-1) > -1$$

$$s/\cancel{k+1} \leq 0$$

$$-k+1 \geq 0 \quad y-1 \geq 0$$

$$-k \geq -1 \quad y \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{k \leq 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{k=1}$$

$$-k+1 \leq 0 \quad y-1 \leq 0 \\ y \leq 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y=1}$$

$$\frac{a^2+1-a^2+a}{a-1} = \frac{a+1}{a-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{a-1} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-1=1 \\ a-2=2 \\ a=2, 3 \end{cases}$$

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Si $y = 1$ (Analog)

$$a^2 - a^{k-1} \Rightarrow a = 2, 3$$

$$k, y \geq 2 \quad ky \geq k+y$$

$$-ky \leq -k-y$$

$$a^2 - aky - k - y \leq (a-1)ky$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a-1} \leq ky$$

$$\frac{a^2 - (a^2 - 1)}{a-1} + a+1 \leq ky$$

$$a_{t+1} \leq a_{t+1} + \frac{1}{a_{t+1}} \leq ky$$

$$a^2 = aky - k - y \geq a^2 + 2a - ky$$

$$ky \geq k+y \geq 2a$$

$$a^2 - aky - k - y \geq ky(a-1)$$

si $a > 2$ y ky entro

$$a_{t+1} \geq ky \geq k+y$$

$$k+y = 0 \quad \text{y}$$
$$k+y = a$$

P 2

Emmanuel D. Socio 7 / 17

$$a^2 = aky - a$$

$$a = ky - 1$$

$$ky = a + 1$$

$$ky = a$$

$$ky = k + y + 1$$

$$(k-1)(y-1) = 2$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} k=2, y=1 \\ k=1, y=2 \end{cases} \rightarrow a=3$$

$$\begin{cases} k=3, y=2 \\ k=2, y=3 \end{cases} \rightarrow a=5$$

$$a=5 \quad y=4$$

$$k=2$$

$$x=14 \quad y=3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ a \sqrt{176} \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

Zentenios

$$a \leq 5 \quad \text{z } y^a$$

resolvemos con :)