Seja 
$$P(x) = Ax^{K} + \cdots$$
  
Seja  $x_n$  um número  $t \cdot q$ .  $P(x_n) = 2^n$ .  
 $x_n - x_{n-1} | P(x_n) - P(x_{n-1}) = 2^{n-1}$   
 $\Rightarrow x_n - x_{n-1} = (-1)^{R(n-1)} \cdot 2^{\alpha (l_{n-1})}$ 

· Poro n gronde, 
$$p(x) \approx Ax^{K}.$$

$$2 = \frac{P(x_n)}{P(x_{n-1})} \approx \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}}$$

$$=P \times_n \approx (-1)^{\Theta(n-1)} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \times_{n-1}$$

Sabermos que 
$$x_{n-1} = (-1)^{\beta(n-1)} \cdot 2^{\alpha(n-1)}$$
  $x_n \sim (-1)^{\beta(n-1)} \cdot 2^{\alpha(n-1)}$   $x_n \sim (-1)^{\beta(n-1)} \cdot 2^{\alpha(n-1)}$ 

$$\chi_{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{\alpha(n-1)} & \alpha(n-1) \end{bmatrix} \approx (-1)^{\beta(n-1)} \quad \alpha(n-1).$$

$$\times n \left[ (-1)^{\theta(n)} \cdot c - 1 \right] \approx (-1)^{\theta(n)} \cdot 2^{\kappa(n)}$$

Fozendo a diferença:  

$$C = \left[ \frac{2(n)}{2(n-1)} - \frac{2(n-1)}{2(n-1)} \right] \approx (-1)^{n} \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$C - \left| \chi_n - \chi_{n-1} \right| \approx \left| (-1)^{\beta(n)} \cdot 2^{\alpha(n)} \right|$$

$$c - 2^{\alpha(n-1)} \approx 2^{\alpha(n)}$$
. Absurdo!

se  $\theta(n) \neq \theta(n-1)$ , poro todo n grande, evito existe t grande tq:

EntRo, pare 
$$l \equiv t \pmod{2}$$
 part  $l$  grandle

 $K_{l+1} - x_{\ell} \equiv (-1)^{k(l)} \times (\ell)$ 
 $\chi_{\ell+3} - \chi_{\ell+2} = (-1)^{k(l+2)} \times (\ell+2)$ 

Como  $LE(I) \cdot (-c^2) \approx LE(II)$ 
 $= (-c^2) \cdot (-1)^{k(\ell)} \times (\ell) \approx (-1)^{k(\ell+2)} \approx (-c^2)^{k(\ell+2)} \approx (-c^2)^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2)}$ 
 $= (-c^2) \cdot (-1)^{k(\ell)} \cdot 2^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2)}$ 
 $= (-c^2) \cdot (-1)^{k(\ell)} \cdot 2^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2)}$ 
 $= (-c^2) \cdot (-1)^{k(\ell)} \cdot 2^{k(\ell+2)} \approx 2^{k(\ell+2$ 

Como os sirás começam a ficar +,+,-,-, a partir de um mormento

 $x_{n+z} = -2x_n$ , pora n grande

$$P(x_{n+2}) = P(-2x_n) = A(-2x_n)^2 + B(-2x_n) + C$$
  
 $P(x_n) = Ax_n^2 + Bx_n + C$ 

$$logo P(x) = Ax^2$$

Logo: 
$$\frac{P(x_1)}{P(x_2)} = 2$$
, mos  $\frac{P(x_1)}{P(x_2)} = \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)^2$ 

$$t.q. \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2}\right)^2 = 2.$$
 Absurdo!

$$= PP(x_1) = P(x_2) = q \pmod{m} \Rightarrow m/2. \Rightarrow m = \pm 2$$