(1) 证明题:设 *m*是大于**n**的整数,*a*是与 *m*互素的整数。则 当*m*的标准分解式为 $m = 2^n p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_k^{\alpha_k}$ 时,有 $ord_m(a) = [ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_n^{\alpha_k}}(a), \cdots ord_{p_n^{\alpha_k}}(a)]$;

由于a与m互素,因此a和m的最大公因数是1,而 $m=2^np_1^{\alpha_1}\dots p_k^{\alpha_k}$,因此 $2^n,p_k^{\alpha_k}$ 都是m的因数,于是a与m的因数的最大公因数也应该是1,a与 2^n 互素,而m的标准分解式中2,…, p_k 都是素数,所以有: $2^n \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$ 互素,进而根据 < 定理5.1.7 > 有: $ord_{2^np_1^{\alpha_1}}(a) = [ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a)]$ 进而有 $2^np_1^{\alpha_1}$ 与 $p_2^{\alpha_2}$ 也互素,于是 $ord_{2^np_1^{\alpha_1}p_2^{\alpha_2}}(a) = [[ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a)], ord_{p_2^{\alpha_2}}(a)]$ 根据 < 定理1.4.6 >,有 $[a_1,a_2] = D_1, [D1,a_3] = D_2,$ 那么 $[a_1,a_2,a_3] = D_2,$ 于是 $[[ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a)], ord_{p_2^{\alpha_2}}(a)] = [ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a), ord_{p_2^{\alpha_2}}(a)]$ 由以上证明归纳可得: $ord_m(a) = ord_{2^np_1^{\alpha_1}\dots p_k^{\alpha_k}}(a) = [ord_{2^n}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a), ord_{p_1^{\alpha_1}}(a), ord_{p_k^{\alpha_1}}(a)]$ 证明成立

(2) 证明题: 设 $\alpha \ge 1$, g是模 p 的一个原根, g为偶数时 $g + p^{\alpha}$ 是模 $2p^{\alpha}$ 的一个原根.

(5)求解同余方程x⁸ = 41 (mod 23).