

## 课时一：整除的概念与性质

题 1: (1) ✓ (2) × (3) ✓

题 2 :  $24|h^2-1=(h+1)(h-1)$

$n$  不能被 3 整除

则  $n=3k+1, n=3k-1$

$(n+1), n-1$  有一个为 3 的倍数

$3|(n+1)(n-1)$

$n$  为奇数,  $n+1, n-1$  为 2 个相邻的偶数

则  $8|(n+1)(n-1)$

$\therefore 24|(n+1)(n-1)=n^2-1$

$$1515=2 \times 600+315$$

$$600=1 \times 315+285$$

$$315=1 \times 285+30$$

$$285=9 \times 30+15$$

$$30=2 \times 15$$

$$(1515, 600)=15$$

题 3:

$$d|13a+21b$$

$$d|34a+55b$$

$$26a+42b$$

$$(13a+21b, 34a+55b)$$

$$=(13a+21b, 8a+13b)$$

$$=(8a+13b, 5a+8b)$$

$$=(5a+8b, 3a+5b)$$

$$=(3a+5b, 2a+3b)$$

$$=(2a+3b, a+2b)$$



扫码观看  
视频讲解更清晰

$$= (a+2b, -b)$$

$$= (-b, a) = 1$$

题 4:

$$(a, b) = \frac{ab}{[a, b]} = 4$$

题 5:

$$(532, 336) = (336, 136) = (196, 140)$$

$$= (140, 56) = (56, 28) = 28$$

$$[532, 336] = 6384$$

题 6:

$$5767 = 1 \times 4453 + 1314$$

$$4453 = 3 \times 1314 + 511$$

$$1314 = 2 \times 511 + 292$$

$$511 = 1 \times 292 + 219$$

$$292 = 1 \times 219 + 73$$

$$219 = 3 \times 73$$

$$73 = 292 - 1 \times 219$$

$$= 292 - 1 \times (511 - 1 \times 292)$$

$$= 2 \times 292 - 1 \times 511$$

$$= 2 \times (1314 - 2 \times 511) - 1 \times 511$$

$$= 2 \times 1314 - 5 \times 511$$

$$= 2 \times 1314 - 5 \times (4453 - 3 \times 1314)$$

$$= 17 \times 1314 - 5 \times 4453$$

$$= 17 \times (5767 - 1 \times 4453) - 5 \times 4453$$

$$= 17 \times 5767 - 22 \times 4453$$

$$x = 17, y = -22$$

题 7:

$$(4n+4, 14n+7) = (14n+3, 7n+1) = (7n+1, 1) = 1$$

题 8:

$M_n = 2^n + 1$  为质数,  $n$  为质数

题 9:

$$2|480 = 2^5 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$2|240$$

$$2|120$$

$$2|60$$

$$2|30$$

$$3|15$$

$$5$$

$$T(480) = (5+1)(1+1)(1+1) = 6 \times 2 \times 2 = 24$$

例 10: A

例 11: 2 和 29

例 12:  $\checkmark$

例 13: 反设 设质数有无限个

设为  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$

令  $N = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n + 1$ , 则  $N$  为合数

必有质因数  $p_i$ ,  $p_i | N$ ,  $p_i | p_1 \cdots p_n$ ,  $p_i \nmid 1$

例 14:  $\left\lceil \frac{2022}{3} \right\rceil = 674$



扫码观看  
视频讲解更清晰

例 15:  $\left[\frac{99}{17}\right] = 5$

$$\left[\frac{500}{17}\right] = 29$$

$$29 - 5 = 24$$

题 16:

$$\text{设 } X = 3 + \alpha, Y = 4 + \beta, Z = 2 + \gamma$$

$$0 \leq \alpha, \beta, \gamma < 1$$

$$-2 < \alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma < 4 \quad -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$[\alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma] = -2$$

$$-1, 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$-2 < -2\beta \leq 0, \quad 0 \leq 3\gamma < 3, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

$$\text{故 } -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$[X - 2Y + 3Z] = [3 + \alpha - 8 - 2\beta + 6 + 3\gamma]$$

$$= [1 + \alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma] = 1 + [\alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma]$$

$$-2 < \alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma < 4$$

$$\therefore [\alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma] = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\therefore [X - 2Y + 3Z] = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

题 17:

$$\left[\frac{2022}{7}\right] + \left[\frac{2022}{7^2}\right] = 288 + 41 + 5 = 334$$

题 18:

$$\angle x = [x] + \{x\}, \quad 0 \leq \{x\} < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 \leq \{x\} < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \left[x + \frac{1}{2}\right] = [x] + [x] = [x] = 2[x]$$

$$\text{左边 } 2x = 2[x] + [x] = 2[x]$$

②  $\frac{1}{2} \leq [x] < 1$  时, 左  $= 2[x] + 1 =$  右

## 课时二：1、二元一次不定方程

题 1:  $8x + 6y = 14$

即  $4x + 3y = 7$

$x=1, y=1$  为特解

$\therefore$  全部整数解为  $\begin{cases} x=1-3t \\ y=1+4t \end{cases}, t \in Z$

选 C

题 2:  $(a, b) | c$

题 3:  $17x + 2y = 3$

$x=1, y=-7$  为特解

$\therefore$  通解为  $\begin{cases} x=1-2t \\ y=-7+17t \end{cases}, t \in Z$

题 4:  $4x + 5y = 10$

$(4, 5) = 1 | 10$

$\therefore$  方程有整数解

$x=0, y=2$  为一个特解

则方程的通解为  $\begin{cases} x=-5t \\ y=2+4t \end{cases}, t \in Z$

## 课时二：2 多元一次不定方程

题 1:  $(a, b, c) | N$

题 2: 选 D

$(6, 9, 15) = 3 | 2$



扫码观看  
视频讲解更清晰

题 3:  $15x_1 + 10x_2 + 6x_3 = 61$

设  $15x_1 + 10x_2 = 5t$  ①

则  $5t + 6x_3 = 61$  ②

①等价于  $3x_1 + 2x_2 = t$

全部解为  $\begin{cases} x_1 = t - 2u \\ x_2 = -t + 3u \end{cases}, u \in Z$

②解全部解为  $\begin{cases} t = 5 - 6v \\ x_3 = 6 + 5v \end{cases}, v \in Z$

消去  $t$  得  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 - 6v - 2u \\ x_2 = -5 + 6v + 3u \\ x_3 = 6 + 5v \end{cases}, u, v \in Z$

## 课时二：3 勾股数

题 1: (1)  $\times$  反例:  $x = 6, y = 8, z = 1$

(2)  $\checkmark$

题 2: 求  $x^2 + y^2 = 65^2$  的全部正整数

解: 设  $z = 65 = k(a^2 + b^2)$

则  $k|65 \therefore k = 1, 5, 13$

若  $k = 1$ , 则  $a^2 + b^2 = 65 = 1^2 + 8^2 = 4^2 + 7^2$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 2ab = 2 \times 1 \times 8 = 16 \\ y = a^2 - b^2 = 8^2 - 1^2 = 63 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 63 \\ y = 16 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x = 2 \times 4 \times 7 = 56 \\ y = 7^2 - 4^2 = 33 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 33 \\ y = 56 \end{cases}$

若  $k = 5$ , 则  $a^2 + b^2 = 13 = 2^2 + 3^2$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x = k \cdot 2ab = 5 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 60 \\ y = k(a^2 - b^2) = 5 \times (3^2 - 2^2) = 25 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} x = 25 \\ y = 60 \end{cases}$

$k = 13$  则  $a^2 + b^2 = 5 = 1^2 + 2^2$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = k \cdot 2ab = 13 \times 2 \times 1 \times 2 = 52 \\ y = k(a^2 - b^2) = 13 \times (2^2 - 1^2) = 39 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 39 \\ y = 52 \end{cases}$$

综上：全部正整数解为

$$\begin{cases} x = 16 \\ y = 63 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 63 \\ y = 16 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 56 \\ y = 33 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 33 \\ y = 56 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 60 \\ y = 25 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 25 \\ y = 60 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 39 \\ y = 52 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 52 \\ y = 39 \end{cases}$$



扫码观看  
视频讲解更清晰