

课时三：考点 1 同余的概念与性质

题 1: (1) \checkmark (2) \times

题 2: $9|\overline{3A4} \Rightarrow 9|14+2A \quad \therefore 4+2A=18 \quad A=7$

题 3: B

题 4: $2002^{2002} \equiv 1^{2002} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ 余数为 1

题 5: $2002^{2003} \equiv 2^{2003} \pmod{10}$

$$\because 2^5 \equiv 2 \pmod{10}$$

$$\therefore 2^{2003} = (2^5)^{400} \cdot 2^3 \equiv 2^{400} \cdot 2^3$$

$$\equiv (2^5)^{80} \cdot 2^3 \equiv 2^{80} \cdot 2^3$$

$$\equiv (2^5)^{16} \cdot 2^3 \equiv 2^{16} \cdot 2^3 \equiv 2^{19}$$

$$\equiv (2^5)^3 \cdot 2^4 \equiv 2^3 \cdot 2^4 \equiv 2^7 \equiv 2^5 \cdot 2^2$$

$$\equiv 2^3 \equiv 8 \pmod{10}$$

$$2^1 \equiv 2, \quad 2^2 \equiv 4, \quad 2^3 \equiv 8, \quad 2^4 \equiv 6, \quad 2^5 \equiv 2$$

$$2003 \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \quad \therefore 2002^{2001} \equiv 8 \pmod{10}$$

末位数字为 8

题 6: 证明: $2^{25} + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{641}$

$$2^4 \equiv 16, \quad 2^8 \equiv 256$$

$$2^{16} \equiv 154, \quad 2^{32} \equiv 640 \equiv -1 \pmod{641}$$

$$\text{to } 641|2^{32} + 1$$

考点 2 完全剩余系



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题 1: 0,1,2,3,4,5

题 2: \checkmark

题 3: \times

考点 3 欧拉函数

$$(1) \varphi(1000) = \varphi(2^3 \times 5^3) = 1000 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 400$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \varphi(1) + \varphi(p) + \cdots + \varphi(p^n) \\&= 1 + p - 1 + p^2 - p + \cdots + p^n - p^{n-1} \\&= p^n\end{aligned}$$

考点 4 简化剩余系

题 1: \times

$$\text{题 2: } \varphi(18) = \varphi(2 \times 3^2) = 18 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = 18 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = 6 \quad \text{选 C}$$

题 3: B

题 4: 5.25

考点 5 欧拉定理和费马定理

题 1: 1, 质数

题 2: B

$$\text{题 3: } 17408 = 2^{10} \times 17 \quad \text{不循环的位数为 10}$$

$$\text{题 4: } 3 \cdot 2 = 3 + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{29}{9} \quad \therefore 0.3\dot{2} = \frac{29}{90}$$

题 5: $8^{4965} \pmod{13}$

$$\because 8^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$$

$$\therefore 8^{4965} = (8^{12})^{413} \cdot 8^9 \equiv 2^{27} \equiv (2^{12})^2 \cdot 2^3 \equiv 8 \pmod{13}$$

题 6: 欧拉定理: $m > 1$, $(a, m) = 1$, 则 $a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

证明: 设 $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_{\varphi(m)}$ 为 m 的简化剩余数:

$\because (a, m) = 1$, $\therefore ar_1, ar_2, \dots, ar_{\varphi(m)}$ 为 m 的简化余数;

$$\therefore (ar_1)(ar_2) \cdots (ar_{\varphi(m)}) \equiv r_1 r_2 \cdots r_{\varphi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

$$\text{即 } a^{\varphi(m)} r_1 r_2 \cdots r_{\varphi(m)} \equiv r_1 r_2 \cdots r_{\varphi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

$$\text{又 } (r_i, m) = 1 \quad \therefore (r_1 r_2 \cdots r_{\varphi(m)}, m) = 1 \quad \therefore a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

课时四: 一次同余式

考点 1

题 1: $(a, m) / 6$

题 2: $(28, 35) = 7 / 21$ \therefore 有 7 个解 选 B

题 3: 检验 选 C

题 4: (1) $73x \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$ 等价于 $8x \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$

$(8, 13) = 1$ 同余式有 1 个解

$$\text{即 } 8x - 13y = 1 \quad x = 5 \quad y = 3 \text{ 为解}$$

$$\text{同余式的解为 } x \equiv 5 \pmod{13}$$

$$(2) 20x \equiv 44 \pmod{72} \quad (20, 72) = 4 | 44$$

\therefore 同余式有 4 个解

$$\text{考察: } 20x - 72y = 44 \text{ 即 } 5x - 18y = 11$$



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$x=13, y=3$ 为一个解

\therefore 同余式的解为 $x=12+18t \pmod{72} \quad t=0,1,2,3$

即 $x=13, 31, 49, 67 \pmod{72}$

题 5: $m_1=4, m_2=5, m_3=7, m=m_1m_2m_3=140$

$M_1=35, M_2=28, M_3=20$

$M_1M'_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1}$ 即 $35M'_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ 取 $M'_1=-1$

$M_2M'_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2}$ 即 $28M'_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ 取 $M'_2=2$

$M_3M'_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_3}$ 即 $20M'_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$ 取 $M'_3=-1$

$\therefore x \equiv 35 \times (-1) \times 3 + 28 \times 2 \times 2 + 20 \times (-1) \times 6$

$\equiv -105 + 112 - 120 \equiv -113 \equiv 27 \pmod{140}$

题 6:
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv -2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv -2 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \\ x \equiv 6 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{等价于} \quad \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \end{cases}$$

$m_1=3, m_2=4, m_3=5$

$M_1=20, M_2=15, M_3=12$

$M_1M'_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1} \quad 20M'_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad M'_1=-1$

$M_2M'_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2} \quad 15M'_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \text{ 取 } M'_2=-1$

$M_3M'_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{m_3} \quad 12M'_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \quad \text{取 } M'_3=3$

$\therefore x \equiv 20 \times (-1) \times 1 + 15 \times (-1) \times 2 + 12 \times 3 \times 1$

$\equiv -20 - 30 + 36 \pmod{60}$

$$\equiv -14 \equiv 46$$

考点 3, 威尔逊定理

题 7: 证明: $p|(p-1)!q^p + a$, 即 $(p-1)!q^p + a \equiv 0(\text{mod } p)$

$$\begin{aligned} (p-1)!a^p + a &\equiv 0(\text{mod } p) & (p-1)!a^p + a &\equiv -1 \cdot a^p + a \\ & & &\equiv -1 \cdot a + a \\ & & &\equiv 0(\text{mod } p) \end{aligned}$$

题 8: $2p+1$ 为素数

$$\therefore (2p)! \equiv -1(\text{mod } 2p+1)$$

$$\text{又 } -1 \equiv (2p)! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cdots \times p(p+1)(p+2)(2p)$$

$$\equiv 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \cdots \times p \times (-p) \times (-p+1) \cdots (-1)$$

$$\equiv 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times p(-1)^p \cdot p(p-1) \cdots 1$$

$$\equiv (-1)^p (p!)^2 (\text{mod } 2p+1)$$

$$\therefore (-1)^p (p!)^2 + 1 \equiv 0(\text{mod } 2p+1) \quad \therefore (p!)^2 + (-1)^p \equiv 0(\text{mod } 2p+1)$$

课时 5, 考点 1 平方剩余和平方非剩余

题 1: 模 7 的平方判余

$$x^2 \equiv a(\text{mod } 7) \quad x = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3 \text{ 代入得 } a \equiv 1, 4, 2(\text{mod } 7)$$

选 C

题 2: 模 11 的平方非剩余

$$x^2 \equiv a(\text{mod } 11) \quad x = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 5 \text{ 代入得}$$

$$a = 1, 4, 9, 5, 3(\text{mod } 11) \text{ 为平方剩余}$$



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2, 6, 7, 8, 10 为平方非剩余
选 D

考点 2 欧拉判别条件

题 3: 选 B

题 4: $\frac{17-1}{2}=8$ 个

在 1-16 中, $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{17}$, $x = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 7, \pm 8$ 代入得

$$\equiv 1, 4, 9, 16, 8, 2, 15, 13$$

故 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 为平方剩余
 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8$

题 5: \times , \sim

勒让德符号

题 6: $\left(\frac{18}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{-4}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{11}\right)$ A 正确

$\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ \times

$\left(\frac{7}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{-4}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{11}\right) \left(\frac{4}{11}\right) = -\left(\frac{4}{11}\right)$ \times

题 7: p, q 为不同的奇偶数, 则

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)$$

题 8: (1) $\left(\frac{3}{83}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{3-1}{2} \cdot \frac{83-1}{2}} \left(\frac{83}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 1$

∴ 同余式有解，且有两个解

$$(2) \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{q-1}{2} \frac{p-1}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)$$

$$\because p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \quad \therefore \frac{p-1}{2} \text{ 为偶数}$$

$$\therefore (-1)^{\frac{q-1}{2} \frac{p-1}{2}} \text{ 为偶数} \quad \therefore \frac{q}{(p)} = \frac{p}{(q)}$$

$$\text{题 9: } \left(\frac{1742}{769}\right) = \left(\frac{2 \times 871}{769}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{769}\right) \left(\frac{871}{769}\right)$$

$$\because 769 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{2}{769}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{871}{769}\right) = \left(\frac{102}{769}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{769}\right) \left(\frac{5}{769}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{769}\right)$$

$$= -1^{\frac{51-1}{2} \frac{769-1}{2}} \left(\frac{769}{51}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{51}\right) = 1$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1742}{769}\right) = 1$$

所以同余方程有解



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