

Number Theory

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1 Order

Definition: $\delta_m(a) = \min\{x | a^x \equiv 1 \pmod{m}\}$

推广: $a^d \equiv b^d \pmod{p}$, 取倒数 $bb' \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 则 $d = \delta_p(ab')$. 性质类似
若 $a^n \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$, 则 $\delta_m(a) \mid n$. 否则设 $n = \delta_m(a)q + r$, $a^r \equiv a^n \equiv 1$ 且 $r < \delta_m(a)$. 矛盾

特别地, 若 $a^p \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$, 则 $\delta_m(a) = 1$ 或 p

Mersenne's Prime 的因子特征: $q \mid 2^p - 1 \Rightarrow p = \delta_q(2) \mid (q-1) \Rightarrow q \equiv 1 \pmod{2p}$

$(a, p) = 1$, 则在 $p^0, p^1, \dots, p^{a-1} \pmod{a}$ 中抽屉得 $\exists d \leq a-1 : a \mid p^d - 1 \Rightarrow \delta_p(a) \leq a-1$

证明 $n \nmid 2^n - 1$:

设 n 最小素因子 p , 则 $\delta_p(2) \mid (p-1, n) = (p-1, \frac{n}{p^\alpha}) = 1$.

或者利用递降: $n \rightarrow \delta_n(2); (a, b) \rightarrow (b, (a, b))$

$n \mid 2^n + 1 \Rightarrow \delta_p(2) \mid (2n, p-1) = (2, p-1) \Rightarrow p = 3$.

事实上有 $3^k \mid 2^{3^k} + 1$, 以及 $n \mid 2^n + 1 \Rightarrow m \mid 2^m + 1, m = 2^n + 1$

反证 $n \nmid m^{n-1} + 1$:

设 $n-1 = 2^k t \Rightarrow m^{2^k t} \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow \delta_p(m) \nmid 2^k t, \delta_p(m) \mid 2^{k+1} t \Rightarrow 2^{k+1} \mid \delta_p(m)$

又 $\delta_p(m) \mid p-1, \therefore p \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}}$. 考虑到 p 为 n 任意素因子 $\Rightarrow n \equiv 1 \pmod{2^{k+1}}$, 与 $n-1 = 2^k t$ 矛盾

关于 $r_k = \delta_{p^k}(a)$ 的求解 (p 为奇数). 设 $p^{k_0} \parallel a^{r_1} - 1$

i) 当 $1 \leq k \leq k_0$ 时, $a^{r_k} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^k \rightarrow p} \Rightarrow r_1 \mid r_k$

$a^r \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{k_0} \rightarrow p^k} \Rightarrow r_k \mid r_1. \therefore r_k = r_1$

ii) 当 $k \geq k_0$ 时, 对 k 归纳证明 $r_k = r_1 p^{k-k_0}$

引理: $p^{k_0+i} \parallel a^{r_1 p^i} - 1 \Leftrightarrow a^{r_1 p^i} = 1 + p^{k_0+i} u, (u, p) = 1$.

证明: 归纳. $a^{r_1 p^{i+1}} = (a^{r_1 p^i})^p = (1 + p^{k_0+i} u)^p = 1 + p^{k_0+i+1} (1 + C_p^2 u^2 p^{k_0+i-1})$

引理中取 $i = k - k_0$, 则 $a^{r_1 p^{k-k_0}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^k} \Rightarrow r_k \mid r_1 p^{k-k_0}$

$a^{r_k} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^k \rightarrow p^{k-1}} \Rightarrow r_{k-1} \mid r_k. \therefore r_1 p^{k-k_0-1} \mid r_k \mid r_1 p^{k-k_0}$

再取 $i = k - k_0 - 1$, 由 $p^{k-1} \parallel a^{r_1 p^{k-k_0-1}} - 1$ 知 $a^{r_1 p^{k-k_0-1}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^k}$.

$$\therefore r_k = \begin{cases} r_1, & 1 \leq k \leq k_0 \\ r_1 p^{k-k_0}, & k \geq k_0 \end{cases}$$

$r_k = \delta_{2^k}(a)$ 的求解:

$$i) a = 4k + 1, 2^{k_0} \parallel a - 1, r_k = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 \leq k \leq k_0 \\ 2^{k-k_0}, & k \geq k_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ii)} a = 4k + 3, 2^{k_0} \parallel a + 1, r_k = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 1 \\ 2, & 2 \leq k \leq k_0 + 1 \\ 2^{k-k_0}, & k \geq k_0 + 1 \end{cases}$$

引理的推广: $a^{mrp^i} = 1 + p^{k_0+i}u, (u, p) = 1$.

设 $n = mrp^i$ 可得一命题: $r = \delta_p(a), r \mid n, p^\alpha \parallel n \Rightarrow p^\alpha \parallel \frac{a^n - 1}{a^r - 1}$

反证: 对给定 n, a , 不存在无穷个 $k, s.t. n^k \mid a^k - 1$

i) n 含奇因子 $p, a^k \equiv 1 \pmod{p^k} \Rightarrow r_k = r_1 p^{k-k_0} \mid k \Rightarrow k > r_1 p^{k-k_0} \geq 3^{k-k_0}$

不可能无穷个

ii) 若 k 为奇, 则 $2^k \mid a^k - 1 \Rightarrow 2^k \mid a - 1$, 只有有限个 k .

若 k 为偶, $a^{2^l} \equiv 1 \pmod{2^l}$. 当 $l > k_0$ 时, $2^{l-k_0} \mid l$ 不可能无穷个.

$$r_k = \delta_m(a^k) = \frac{r_1}{(r_1, k)}.$$

证: 设 $r' = \frac{r_1}{(r_1, k)}$. 显然 $(r', \frac{k}{(r_1, k)}) = 1$

由定义, $a^{kr_k} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}, a^{kr'} \equiv 1 \pmod{m} \Rightarrow r_1 \mid kr_k, r_k \mid r'$

$$\therefore r' = \frac{r_1}{(r_1, k)} \mid \frac{k}{(r_1, k)} r_k \Rightarrow r' \mid r_k \therefore r' = r_k$$

推论: 有 $\varphi(r_1)$ 个 $k, s.t. (r_1, k) = 1$. 又 $a^0, a^1, \dots, a^{r_1-1}$ 对模 m 不同余

所以其中至少有 $\varphi(r_1)$ 个 $k, s.t. \delta_m(a^k) = r_1$.

即在模 m 的一个缩系中至少有 $\varphi(r_1)$ 个 $k, s.t. r_k = r_1$

若 $(m_1, m_2) = 1$, 则 $\delta_{m_1 m_2}(a) = [\delta_{m_1}(a), \delta_{m_2}(a)] = [r_1, r_2]$

证: i) 显然对 $\forall n \mid m, \delta_n(a) \mid \delta_m(a) \therefore [r_1, r_2] \mid \delta_{m_1 m_2}(a)$

ii) $a^{[r_1, r_2]} \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1, m_2 \rightarrow m_1 m_2} \Rightarrow \delta_{m_1 m_2} \mid [r_1, r_2]$

推论: $(m_1, m_2) = 1$, 则对 $\forall a_1, a_2, \exists a, s.t. \delta_{m_1 m_2}(a) = [\delta_{m_1}(a_1), \delta_{m_2}(a_2)]$

证: 取 $a \equiv a_i \pmod{m_i}, i = 1, 2$. 则 $\delta_{m_i}(a) = \delta_{m_i}(a_i)$. 由原命题即证.

$\min\{n \mid 2^n \equiv -1 \pmod{p}\} < \delta_p(2)$, 否则, $2^{n-\delta_p(2)} \equiv 2^n \equiv -1$, 与最小性矛盾.

$p = 3k + 2$ 时, x 取 \pmod{p} 完系, 则 x^3 亦遍历. 否则 $x^3 \equiv y^3 \Rightarrow \delta_p(xy^{-1}) \mid (3, p-1) = 1$. 矛盾

无穷数列 $\frac{1}{9}(10^{k\delta_{9a}(10)} - 1) (k \geq 1)$ 中, 每项均由 1 组成且均为 a 的倍数

奇素 $p, p^n | a^p - 1 \Rightarrow p^{n-1} | a - 1$

$\exists n, s.t. p \parallel 2^n - 1 \Rightarrow p \parallel 2^{p-1} - 1$

证: 假设 $p^2 \mid 2^{p-1} - 1 \Rightarrow \delta_{p^2}(2) \mid p - 1$.

又 $2^{p^n} - 1 = (2^n - 1)(2^{n(p-1)} + 2^{n(p-2)} + \dots + 2^n + 1) \equiv (2^n - 1)p \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$

$\therefore \delta_{p^2}(2) \mid (pn, p - 1) = (n, p - 1) \mid n \Rightarrow 2^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}$. 矛盾

奇素数 $p, pn + 1$ 中含无穷多素数:

证: 取 $x^p - 1$ 的因子 $q, s.t. q \nmid x - 1$ (why can?). 则 $\delta_q(x) = p$.

设 $(q - 1, p) = d$, 则 $\exists u, v, s.t. u(q - 1) + vp = d \Rightarrow x^d \equiv (x^{q-1})^n (x^p)^v \equiv 1 \pmod{q} \Rightarrow d = p$

$\therefore p \mid q - 1 \Leftrightarrow q = pn + 1$. 又 $\frac{x^p - 1}{x - 1}$ 含无穷个素因子 q , 可知 $pn + 1$ 中有无穷多素数

2 Wilson

Wilson 定理: 素数 $p \Leftrightarrow (p - 1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

可推出: $(p - k)!(k - 1)! \equiv (-1)^k \pmod{p}$

Lagrange 定理: $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x^i, p \nmid a_i$, 则 n 次同余方程 $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 的解数 $\leq n$

对 n 归纳反证. 假设 $n + 1$ 个解 $c_1 \cdots c_{n+1}$, 则 $f(x) - f(c_1) = (x - c_1)h(x)$

于是 c_2, \dots, c_{n+1} 均为 $n - 1$ 次同余方程 $h(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 的解. 矛盾

推论: 若 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 的解数 $> n$, 则各项系数均被 p 整除.

$$f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2) \cdots (x - p + 1) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} s_i x^i \equiv x^{p-1} - 1 \pmod{p} \text{ (Fermat)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - x^{p-1} + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} s_i x^i + (p - 1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

由 Lagrange 得 $p \mid s_i, 1 \leq i \leq p - 2$

$$f(x) = f(p - x) \Rightarrow f(-x) = f(p + x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} (-1)^i s_i x^i = (p + x)^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} s_i (p + x)^i$$

$$\text{两边模 } p^2 \text{ 得, } x^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} (-1)^i s_i x^i \equiv x^{p-1} + (p - 1)p x^{p-2} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} s_i x^i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} [(-1)^i - 1] s_i x^i \equiv p(p-1)x^{p-2} \pmod{p^2} \\
&\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-3} [(-1)^i - 1] s_i x^i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2} (\because s_{p-2} = -\frac{p(p-1)}{2}) \\
&\Rightarrow p^2 \mid s_1, s_3, \dots, s_{p-4} \\
\text{推论: } &p^2 \mid s_1 = (p-1)!(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p-1}), p \mid s_{p-3} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-1} ij
\end{aligned}$$

Wilson 定理推广:

T1. 奇素数 p , 设 $c = \varphi(p^l)$, r_1, \dots, r_c 是 $\text{mod } p^l$ 的缩系, 则 $\prod_{i=1}^c r_i \equiv -1 \pmod{p^l}$

证: 对每个 r_i 有唯一 r_j 使 $r_i r_j \equiv 1 \pmod{p^l}$.

此时 $r_i = r_j \Leftrightarrow r_i \equiv 1, -1 \pmod{p^l}$ 配对即得证.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{T2: } &\because \varphi(p^l) = \varphi(2p^l), \text{ 取 } r'_i = \begin{cases} r_i, & 2 \nmid r_i \\ r_i + p^l, & 2 \mid r_i \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } r'_i \text{ 为 } \text{mod } 2p^l \text{ 的缩系} \\
&\text{且 } \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i \equiv -1 \pmod{p^l}, 2 \mid \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i + 1 \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i \equiv -1 \pmod{2p^l}
\end{aligned}$$

T3: 设 $c = \varphi(2^l)$, $l \geq 3$, $r_1 \dots r_c$ 是 $\text{mod } 2^l$ 的缩系. 则 $\prod_{i=1}^c r_i \equiv 1 \pmod{2^l}$

证: 同 T1, 使 $r_i = r_j$ 的充要条件是 $\frac{r_i - 1}{2} \frac{r_i + 1}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{2^{l-2}} \Leftrightarrow r_i \equiv 1, 2^{l-1} \pm 1, 2^l - 1$

3 Special Numbers

$2^k - 1$ 为素数 $\Rightarrow k$ 为素数

Mersenne's Prime \Leftrightarrow Perfect Number: $(\sigma(n) = 2n \Leftrightarrow n = \frac{1}{2} M_{(p)} (M_{(p)} + 1))$

i) 若 $n = 2^{p-1} M_{(p)}$, 则 $\sigma(n) = (1 + 2 + \dots + 2^{p-1})(1 + M_{(p)}) = 2n$

ii) 若 n 为偶完全数, 易知 $n \neq 2^k$,

于是设 $n = 2^{m-1} u \Rightarrow 2^m u = \sigma(n) = \sigma(2^{m-1}) \sigma(u) = (2^m - 1) \sigma(u)$

从而 $\sigma(u) = u + \frac{u}{2^m - 1} \Rightarrow u = 2^m - 1$, 且 $2^m - 1$ 为素数

$n^k + 1$ 为素数 $\Rightarrow k$ 为 2 的幂

Fermat's Number

$n \geq 5$ 时 $2^n \equiv 2^{n-4} \pmod{1} \Rightarrow F_n (n \geq 2) \equiv 7 \pmod{1}$

$F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1, F_0 F_1 \dots F_{n-1} + 2 = F_n \Rightarrow (F_n, F_m) = 1 \Rightarrow$ 素数无穷多

在任意形如 $a^x - 1$ 中设 $x = 2^k q$, 则可分解 $a^x - 1 = (a^q)^{2^k} - 1 = \dots$
 设 F_n 的任一素因子 $p, 2^{2^n} \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \therefore \delta_p(2) \mid 2^{n+1} \Rightarrow \delta_p(2) = 2^k$
 又 $2^{2^k} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, 2^{2^n} \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow k > n \Rightarrow k = n + 1$
 有结论: $\delta_p(2) = 2^{n+1}, 2^{n+1} \mid p - 1$
 一般地, $a^{2^k} \equiv -1 \pmod{m} \Rightarrow \delta_m(a) = 2^{k+1}$

伪素数递归构造

$$n \mid 2^n - 2 \Rightarrow 2^{2^n - 1} - 2 = 2^{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} - 2 = 2(2^{n \cdot 2^{n-2}} - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{2^n - 1}$$

孪生素数 $p, q = p + 2, p + q \mid p^p + q^q$

$$\text{证: } RHS = p^p + (p+2)^p + (p+2)^{p+2} - (p+2)^p = A(p+q) + q^p(p+1)(p+3)$$

$$\text{Sylvester's Sequence } a_1 = 2, a_n = a_{n-1}^2 - a_{n-1} + 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} + \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} = 1$$

$$a_{n+1} = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i + 1 \Rightarrow (a_n, a_m) = 1, a_n \geq 2^{n-1}$$

$$\text{最佳单位分数逼近: 对 } \forall \{x_n\}, \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}$$

$$\text{证: 设有 } \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{x_i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{a_i}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_i} > \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_i}$$

作 Abel 变换:

$$n + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x_i}{x_i} = x_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{x_i} \right) (x_j - x_{j+1})$$

$$> x_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{a_i} \right) (x_j - x_{j+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x_i}{a_i}$$

$$\geq (n+1) \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i}{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i}} \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i < \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_i} < \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_i}$$

Sophie Germain 素数 $p(2p+1)$ 也为素数).

若 $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, 则 $2p+1 \mid 2^p - 1 = M_{(p)}$

$$\text{证: 设 } k = 2p+1 = 8t-1, 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{k} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{2}{k}\right) = 1 = (-1)^{\frac{k^2-1}{8}}$$

4 Arithmetic Function

$d(n)$ 约数个数, $\sigma(n)$ 约数和, $\varphi(n)$ 缩系大小, 均有积性

$$n = \prod p_i^{\alpha_i} \text{ 则 } d(n) = \prod (\alpha_i + 1), \sigma(n) = \prod \frac{p_i^{\alpha_i+1} - 1}{p_i - 1}, \varphi(n) = n \prod (1 - \frac{1}{p_i})$$

$$d(n) \text{ 为奇} \Leftrightarrow n = k^2; \sigma(n) \text{ 为奇} \Leftrightarrow n = k^2, 2k^2$$

$$\varphi(n) = \varphi(2n) \Leftrightarrow n \text{ 为奇.}$$

$$\varphi(n) \mid n \Leftrightarrow n = 1, 2^\alpha 3^\beta (\alpha \geq 1, \beta \geq 0)$$

$$n \text{ 的最小正缩系元素和为 } \frac{1}{2}n\varphi(n). \text{ 配对}$$

估界:

$$n \text{ 在 } [1, \sqrt{n}] \text{ 中约数至多 } \sqrt{n} \text{ 个, } \therefore d(n) \leq 2\sqrt{n}$$

$$\sigma(n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{d \mid n} d + \frac{n}{d} \geq \frac{1}{2} d(n) 2\sqrt{n} = \sqrt{n} d(n)$$

$$\sigma(n) \stackrel{cauchy}{\leq} d(n) \sum_{d \mid n} d^2 = d(n) \sum_{d \mid n} (\frac{n}{d})^2 \leq n^2 d(n) \sum \frac{1}{k^2} < 2n^2 d(n)$$

$$\varphi(p^a) = p^a - p^{a-1} > p^{\frac{a}{2}}, \varphi(2^a) > \frac{2^{\frac{a}{2}}}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi(n) > \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}. n \text{ 为奇时有 } \varphi(n) > \sqrt{n}$$

$$\varphi(n) \leq n-1, d(n) + \varphi(n) \leq n+1 \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为合数时, } \varphi(n) \leq n - \sqrt{n}.$$

$$\sum_{d \mid n} \varphi(d) = \sum_{e_1=0}^{\alpha_1} \varphi(p_1^{e_1}) \sum_{e_2=0}^{\alpha_2} \varphi(p_2^{e_2}) \cdots = \prod_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=0}^{\alpha_i} \varphi(p_i^j) = \prod_{i=1}^r p_i^{\alpha_i} = n$$

$$\frac{\varphi(mn)}{mn} = \prod_{p \mid mn} (1 - \frac{1}{p}) = \frac{\prod_{p \mid m} (1 - \frac{1}{p}) \prod_{p \mid n} (1 - \frac{1}{p})}{\prod_{p \mid (m,n)} (1 - \frac{1}{p})} = \frac{\frac{\varphi(m)}{m} \frac{\varphi(n)}{n}}{\frac{\varphi((m,n))}{(m,n)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(mn)\varphi((m,n)) = (m,n)\varphi(m)\varphi(n)$$

$$d(n) = \prod (\alpha + 1) \geq 2^r, \varphi(n) \geq n \prod (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{n}{2^r} \Rightarrow d(n)\varphi(n) \geq n$$

对 $\pi(n)$ = 小于 n 的素数个数估界:

设 $n = k^2 l$, k 有 \sqrt{n} 种取法, l 为不同素数积, 有 $2^{\pi(n)}$ 种取法.

$$n \leq \sqrt{n} 2^{\pi(n)} \Rightarrow \pi(n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \log_2 n$$

Fermat-Euler Theorem: $(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

证: 取 m 一组缩系 $x_1 \cdots x_{\varphi(m)}$, 则 ax_i 也构成一组缩系. $\prod ax_i \equiv \prod x_i$

推广: $a^m \equiv a^{m-\varphi(m)} \pmod{m}$

证: 设 $m = m_1 m_2 : m_1$ 的素因子均被 a 整除, 而 $(m_2, a) = 1$, 则 $(m_1, m_2) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{首先有 } a^{\varphi(m_2)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2} \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(m) \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2}} \Rightarrow a^m \equiv a^{m-\varphi(m)} \pmod{m_2}. \\
& \text{于是只需 } a^m \equiv a^{m-\varphi(m)} \pmod{m_1} \Leftrightarrow m_1 \mid a^{m-\varphi(m)} \\
& \Leftrightarrow V_p(m_1) \leq (m - \varphi(m))V_p(a) \\
& \text{又 } V_p(m_1) = V_p(m) \leq 2^{V_p(m)-1} \leq p^{V_p(m)-1} \leq p^{V_p(m)-1} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) \\
& = p^{V_p(m)} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) - \varphi(p^{V_p(m)}) \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) = p^{V_p(m)} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) - \varphi(m) \\
& \leq m - \varphi(m) \leq (m - \varphi(m))V_p(a) \quad \square.
\end{aligned}$$

一些等式:

$$\begin{aligned}
(m, n) = 1 & \Rightarrow m^{\varphi(n)} + n^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{mn} \\
a\varphi(a^k b^{k+1}) & = b\varphi(b^k a^{k+1}) \\
n = 4k + 3 & \Rightarrow \forall d \mid n, d + \frac{n}{d} \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow 4 \mid \sigma(n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(m, n) = 1, \{a_i\}_1^{\varphi(m)}, \{b_i\}_1^{\varphi(n)} & \text{ 为缩系, 则} \\
S = \{mb_i + na_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq \varphi(m), 1 \leq i \leq \varphi(n)\} & \text{ 为 } \pmod{mn} \text{ 缩系.} \\
1. S_k, mn & = 1; \\
2. S_i \equiv S_j \pmod{n} & \Rightarrow b_i \equiv b_j \pmod{n} \Rightarrow i = j; \\
3. |S| = \varphi(m)\varphi(n) & = \varphi(mn);
\end{aligned}$$

5 Gauss Function

$$\begin{aligned}
[x] + [y] & \leq [x + y]; \\
x + y \in \mathbb{Z} & \Rightarrow \{x\} + \{y\} = 0, 1 \\
[x] + [y] + [x + y] & \leq [2x] + [2y] \\
\left[\frac{m}{n}\right] & \geq \frac{m - n + 1}{n}, \text{带余除} \\
\left[\frac{x}{m}\right] & = \left[\frac{[x]}{m}\right] \\
[a] + \left[a + \frac{1}{n}\right] + \cdots + \left[a + \frac{n-1}{n}\right] & = [na], n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{R} \\
\left[x + \frac{1}{2}\right] = [2x] - [x] & \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n+2^k}{2^{k+1}}\right] = n, \text{或用二进制证明.} \\
[\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}] & = [\sqrt{4n+1}] = [\sqrt{4n+2}] = [\sqrt{4n+3}] = [\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+2}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{k}{p^i}\right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{p^i} \leq k \Rightarrow p^k \nmid k!.$$

特别地, $p \geq 3 \Rightarrow V_p(k!) \leq \frac{k}{2}$, 可用于组合数/阶乘证明中.

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{y}\right] + \left[\frac{y^2}{x}\right] = \left[\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}\right] + xy \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{x} - \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} - xy < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^3 - (1+x^2)y^2 - 2xy + x^3 - x^2 < 0 \\ y^3 - (1+x^2)y^2 + xy + x^3 - x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{设 } y \geq x$$

① $\Leftrightarrow y(y(y - (1+x^2)) - 2x) + x^3 - x^2 < 0$.

若 $y \geq x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow LHS \geq y(x-1)^2 + x^3 - x^2 > 0$. 矛盾

②: 若 $y \leq x^2 \Rightarrow (LHS)' = 3y^2 - (2+2x^2)y + x$ 令其等于 0

$\Rightarrow \max\{LHS\} = \max\{f(x), f(x^2)\} \leq 0$. 矛盾

$\therefore y = x^2 + 1$

n 阶方格表, 对列号为行号的倍数的格子数算两次:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{n}{i}\right] \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 行所有 } (i \text{ 的倍数}) \text{ 列, } \sum_{i=1}^n d(i) \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 列所有 } (i \text{ 的约数}) \text{ 行. 两者相等.}$$

$$\text{另证由 } \left[\frac{n}{i}\right] - \left[\frac{n-1}{i}\right] = \begin{cases} 0, i \nmid n \\ 1, i \mid n \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(n) = f(n-1) + d(n) = \dots$$

$$\text{类似结论: } \sum_{i=1}^n i \left[\frac{n}{i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(i)$$

$[ax] = x, x \in N$ 有 n 个解

$\Rightarrow x = [ax] = [a]x + [\{a\}x]$ 有 n 个解 $\Leftrightarrow [a] = 1$ 且 $\{a\}x < 1$ 有 n 个解

$$\therefore \{a\} \in \left[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n-1}\right) \Rightarrow a \in \left[1 + \frac{1}{n}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

6 Diophantine Equation

Pythagoras: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2, (a, b, c) = 1, 2 \mid b$ 的所有 N^+ 上的解为:

$$a = u^2 - v^2, b = 2uv, c = u^2 + v^2, (u, v) = 1, u \geq v, 2 \nmid u + v$$

$a^2 - mab + b^2 = k, k \leq m$ 且非平方数, 方程无解. 证: 假设有最小解 $(a_0, b_0), a_0 \geq b_0$, 且 $a_0 + b_0$, 令 $a' = mb_0 - a_0$, 则 $a' \leq 0$ 或 $a' \geq a_0$

若 $a' = 0$ 则 k 平方数; 若 $a' < 0 \Rightarrow a_0 \geq mb_0 + 1 \Rightarrow a^2 - ma_0b_0 + b_0^2 > m \geq k$

若 $a' \geq a_0 \Rightarrow b_0^2 - k = a_0a' \geq a_0^2 \geq b_0^2 \geq b_0^2 - k$. 每种情况均矛盾.

Pell: 标准 Pell 方程 $x^2 - dy^2 = 1, d \in \mathbb{N}^+, d$ 非平方数必有无穷多解, (x_0, y_0) 称为基本解, 所有解为 $x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_0 + \sqrt{d}y_0)^n$

$x^2 - dy^2 = C$ 若有解则必有无穷多解. 设最小解 (x_1, y_1) , 则 $x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1)(x_0 + \sqrt{d}y_0)^{n-1}$ 为部分解

对上式中改变符号: $\begin{cases} x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_0 + \sqrt{d}y_0)^n \\ x_n - \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_0 - \sqrt{d}y_0)^n \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 两式加减即可求出通项

特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = x_0 \pm \sqrt{d}y_0 \Rightarrow$ 特征方程 $\lambda^2 - 2x_0\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

递推关系 $\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 2x_0x_n - x_{n-1} \\ y_{n+1} = 2x_0y_n - y_{n-1} \end{cases}$

$x^2 - dy^2 = -1$, 设 \sqrt{d} 的连分数周期为 l , 则 l 为偶 \Leftrightarrow Pell 方程无解

特别地, 素数 $p = 4k + 1$ 时, $x^2 - py^2 = -1$ 有解

$x^2 - dy^2 = -1$ 若有解则必有无穷多解. 设最小解 (x_1, y_1) , 则所有解为 $x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1)^{2n-1}$

Lemma:

$x^2 - dy^2 = 4$ 的整数解 $x = u, y = v$ 是正整数解 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{u + \sqrt{d}v}{2} > 1$

证: $\frac{u + \sqrt{d}v}{2} > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{u - \sqrt{d}v}{2} \in (0, 1)$, 两式相加得 $u > 1$ 即 $u \geq 2$

又 $1 > \frac{u - \sqrt{d}v}{2} \geq 1 - \frac{\sqrt{d}v}{2} \Rightarrow v > 0$. □

$x^2 - dy^2 = 4$ 若有最小解 (x_1, y_1) , 则所有解 $\frac{x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^n$

证: 设数列 $x, y, \frac{x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^n$, 假设有解 (a, b) 不在其中

不妨设 $(\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^{n+1} > \frac{a + \sqrt{d}b}{2} > (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^n$, 则

$$\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2} = \frac{x_n^2 - dy_n^2}{4} \cdot \frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^{n+1} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{d}y_n}{2} > \frac{a + \sqrt{d}b}{2} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{d}y_n}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{s + \sqrt{d}t}{2} > (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{d}y_1}{2})^n \frac{x_n - \sqrt{d}y_n}{2} = 1$$

解方程 $x^2 - 5y^2 = -4$, 有恒等式 $(\frac{3x - 5y}{2})^2 - 5(\frac{3y - x}{2})^2 = x^2 - 5y^2$

$\therefore (x, y) \rightarrow (\frac{3x - 5y}{2}, \frac{3y - x}{2})$,

可证当 $y > 1$ 时总有 $0 < \frac{3x - 5y}{2} < x, 0 < \frac{3y - x}{2} < y$, 完成递降

递推可求得其所有解为 $\frac{x_n + \sqrt{5}y_n}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{5}y_1}{2})^{2n+1}$

事实上也有恒等式 $(ax - Dby)^2 - D(ay - bx)^2 = (a^2 - Db^2)(x^2 - Dy^2) = x^2 - Dy^2$, 但用它递降不总能做到边界

(Catalan) $a^x - b^y = 1$ 只有 $3^2 - 2^3 = 1$ 一组解.

Techniques:

$x^4 + y^4 = z^2, x^4 + y^2 = z^4, x^{4m} + y^{4m} = z^{4m}$ 无非零解

解构造: $x^n + y^n = z^{n+1}: x = 1 + k^n, y = kx, z = x$

$x^n + y^n = z^{n-1}: x = (1 + k^n)^{n-2}, y = kx, z = (1 + k^n)x$

$x!y! = z!: z = x!, y = z - 1$

$x^n + 1 = y^{n+1}, (x, n+1) = 1$ 无解:

证: $x^n = (y-1)(y^n + \dots + 1)$. 假设 $d = (y-1, y^n + \dots + 1) > 1$

则 $\exists p \mid d, s.t. y \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$

$\Rightarrow \therefore y^n + \dots + 1 \equiv n+1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow p \mid n+1$ 矛盾

$\therefore d = 1 \Rightarrow y-1 = a^n, y^n + \dots + 1 = b^n \in (y^n, (y+1)^n)$ 矛盾

$3x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 = 35 \Rightarrow (3x-2y)^2 + 5y^2 = 105 \Rightarrow y^2 \leq 21$ 为避免负项配方估界

(CMO)解 $a^m + 1 \mid a^n + 203, n < m$ 时估界, $n = m$ 时易.

$n > m$ 时, $\Rightarrow a^m + 1 \mid a^{n-m} - 203$. 若 $a^s \leq 203$ 估界.

$a^s > 203$ 时 $\Rightarrow a^m + 1 \mid a^{s-m} + 203 = 2^{n-2m} + 203$ 类似前结构派生解

7 多项式

$f(x)$ 次数 $\leq n$, 且 $f(k) (k = 0 \dots n)$ 均为整数,

则 $f(x)$ 为整值多项式, 且整值多项式必可表为 $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i C_x^i$

证: 设 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i C_x^i, a_i \in \mathbb{C}$, 取 $x = 0, 1, \dots$

$\mathbb{Z} \ni f(0) = a_0$. 又 $\mathbb{Z} \ni f(1) = a_0 + a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \dots a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$

推论: $f(x)$ 次数 $\leq n$, 且对连续 $n+1$ 个整自变量取整值, 则其为整值多项式(平移即可)

整系数多项式 $P(x): u-v \mid P(u)-P(v) \Rightarrow P(1) \equiv P(k+1) \equiv \dots \equiv P(nk+1) \pmod{k}$

设有 a_1, \dots, a_m 满足对 $\forall n, \exists i, a_i \mid F(n)$, 则 $\exists i, \forall n, a_i \mid F(n)$

反证: 设 $\exists x_1, a_1 \nmid F(x_1), \dots, \exists x_m, a_m \nmid F(x_m) \Leftrightarrow \exists d_i = p_i^{r_i}, d_i \mid a_i$ 且 $d_i \nmid F(x_i)$

d_1, \dots, d_m 中同底数只保留低次幂, 得 $d_1 \dots d_s$. 则 $\exists N, \forall i, N \equiv x_i \pmod{d_i}$

$\therefore \forall i, F(N) \equiv F(x_i) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{d_i} \Rightarrow \forall i, F(N) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{a_i}$

设素数 $p_1, \dots, p_k, \forall i, \exists x_i, p_i \mid P(x_i) \Rightarrow \exists x, \prod_{i=1}^k p_i \mid P(x)$

证: 孙子 $x \equiv x_i \pmod{p_i} \Rightarrow P(x) \equiv P(x_i) \equiv 0$

整系数多项式 $P(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x \pm 1$ 值域的素因子无穷: 假设有限 $p_1 \dots p_k$
 则 $P(\prod p_t)$ 不含素因子 $\Rightarrow P(\prod p_t) = \pm 1$ 但 n 次多项式至多给出 $2n$ 个 ± 1

(Gauss) 本原多项式的乘积仍是本原多项式.

证: 设 $f(x)g(x)$ 各项系数 c_k 有公因子 p , 设 $i = \min\{t : p \nmid a_t\}, j = \min\{t : p \nmid b_t\}$

则由 c_{i+j} 的展开可得矛盾

进一步, 记各项系数的 gcd(多项式的容度) 为 $c(f)$, 有 $c(fg) = c(f)c(g)$

(Eisenstein) $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_n x^n, \exists p \in P, p \nmid a_n, p^2 \nmid a_0, p \mid a_0 \dots a_{n-1} \Rightarrow f$ 不可约

证: 设 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^s b_i x^i \sum_{i=0}^t c_i x^i$, 不妨设 $p \mid b_0$, 显然有 $p \nmid c_0, p \nmid b_n$

设 $i = \min\{t : p \nmid b_t\}$, 考虑 a_i 的展开可得矛盾

证 p 阶分圆多项式不可约: 取 $x = y + 1$

8 表 n 为 $ax+by$

$(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists x, y \in \mathbb{N}^+, ax - by = 1$

$\forall n > ab - a - b$ 可表为 $ax + by, x, y \in \mathbb{N}$.

证: 设 $n = a(x_0 + bt) + b(y_0 - at)$, 可取 t 使得 $0 \leq y = y_0 - at \leq a - 1$

则 $ax = n - (y_0 - at)b > ab - a - b - (a - 1)b = -a \Rightarrow x > -1 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}$

$n = ab - a - b$ 不可表. 反设结论不成立, 则 $ab = (x + 1)a + (y + 1)b \Rightarrow b \mid x + 1 \Rightarrow x + 1 \geq b$ 矛盾

写 n 为 $ax + by, 0 \leq x \leq b - 1$, 若 $n = ax + by$ 中 $y \geq 0$

则 $n' = (b - 1 - x)a + (-1 - y)b$ 中仍有 $0 \leq b - 1 - x \leq b - 1$, 但 $-1 - y < 0$.

于是 n 可表 $\Rightarrow ab - a - b - n$ 不可表. $\therefore [0, ab - a - b]$ 中有 $\frac{(a-1)(b-1)}{2}$ 个不可表.

在矩形 $\begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \leq b \\ 0 \leq y \leq a \end{matrix}$ 中有 $(a+1)(b+1)$ 个整点.

其中使 $0 \leq ax+by < ab$ 的整点有 $\frac{(a+1)(b+1)}{2} - 1$ 个

$n = ax+by, x, y \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 有至少两种表法 $\Leftrightarrow n$ 可表为 $ab+a+b+ax+by, x, y \in \mathbb{N}$

i) $ab+a+b+ax+by = a(1+b+x) + b(1+y) = b(1+a+y) + a(1+x)$

ii) $ax_1+by_1 = ax_2+by_2 \Rightarrow a \mid y_2-y_1 \Rightarrow y_2 \geq a+1$

$\therefore ax_2+by_2 = ab+a+b+(y_2-a-1)b+(x_2-1)a$

9 Quadratic Residue

Def: $\exists x, x^2 \equiv d \pmod{p}, d < p, p$ 为奇素数.

T1: $(\text{mod } p)$ 的一个缩系中有 $\frac{p-1}{2}$ 个 $(\text{mod } p)$ 的二次剩余与二次非剩余, 且方程 $x^2 \equiv d \pmod{p}$ 若有解必有两解.

证: 取绝对最小缩系 $S = \{-\frac{p-1}{2}, \dots, -1, 1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}\}$.

$(\frac{d}{p}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow d \equiv 1^2, \dots, (\frac{p-1}{2})^2 \pmod{p}$. 于是有 $\frac{p-1}{2}$ 个二次剩余

T2(Euler): $(\frac{d}{p}) \equiv d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$. (由 Fermat 定理显然 $d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$)

证:i) 若 $(\frac{d}{p}) = 1$, 则 $\exists x_0^2 \equiv d \Rightarrow d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv x_0^{p-1} \equiv 1$

ii) 对 $p \nmid d$, 满足 $ax \equiv d \pmod{p}$ 的缩系中的 a, x 一一对应.

假设 $(\frac{d}{p}) = -1$, 则总有 $a \neq x$, 则 $d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (a_i x_i) \equiv (p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$

T3(Gauss 引理): 设对 $1 \leq j < \frac{p}{2}, t_j \equiv jd \pmod{p}$ 且 $0 < t_j < p$. 设在 $t_1, \dots, t_{\frac{p-1}{2}}$ 中有 n 个 $> \frac{p}{2}$, 则 $(\frac{d}{p}) = (-1)^n$

证: 设 $> \frac{p}{2}$ 的为 $r_1, \dots, r_n, < \frac{p}{2}$ 的为 $s_1, \dots, s_k. k+n = \frac{p-1}{2}$.

由于 $\forall 1 \leq j < i < \frac{p}{2}, t_j \pm t_i \equiv (j \pm i)d \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow t_j \not\equiv \pm t_i \Rightarrow s_j \not\equiv -r_i \pmod{p}$

又 $1 \leq p-r_i < \frac{p}{2}$, 于是 $s_1, \dots, s_k, p-r_1, \dots, p-r_n$ 为 $1, 2, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2}$ 的排列.

$\Rightarrow (\frac{p-1}{2})! d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} t_i \equiv \prod_{i=1}^k s_i \prod_{i=1}^n r_i \equiv (-1)^n \prod_{i=1}^k s_i \prod_{i=1}^n (p-r_i) \equiv (-1)^n (\frac{p-1}{2})!$

$\Rightarrow (\frac{d}{p}) = d^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv (-1)^n$

特别地, $d=2$ 时, 对 $1 \leq j < \frac{p}{4}, 1 \leq t_j = 2j < \frac{p}{2}$; 对 $\frac{p}{4} < j < \frac{p}{2}, \frac{p}{2} < t_j = 2j < p$,

$$\therefore n = \frac{p-1}{2} - [\frac{p}{4}] \Rightarrow (\frac{2}{p}) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$$

T4: x 取遍缩系, 则 x^2 取遍缩系中的一半值. 证: 由 T1 即得.

$4k+1$ 型素数有无穷多: 假设有穷, 考虑 $4(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k)^2 + 1$, 若为素数则矛盾, 若为合数则必有 $4k+1$ 型因子.

$$x^4 + 1 \text{ 的因子必为 } 8k+1 \text{ 型: 显然为 } 4k+1 \text{ 型, 又 } 1 = (\frac{(x^2+1)^2}{p}) = (\frac{(x^2+1)^2 - (x^4+1)}{p}) = (\frac{2x^2}{p}) = (\frac{2}{p}) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$$

推论: $8k+1$ 型素数无穷多, 否则考虑 $(2p_1 \cdots p_k)^4 + 1$

10 Sum of Square

T1: 奇素数 $p, x^2 + y^2 = p$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow p = 4k+1$.

i) 设有解 x_0, y_0 , 显然 x_0, y_0, p 两两互素. 设 $y_0 y_0^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.

$$\text{原方程} \Rightarrow (x_0 y_0^{-1})^2 + 1 \equiv p(y_0^{-1})^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow (\frac{-1}{p}) = 1 \Rightarrow p = 4k+1$$

ii) 若 $(\frac{-1}{p}) = 1$, 则 $\exists x \in [-\frac{p-1}{2}, \frac{p-1}{2}]$, 使 $x^2 + 1 = mp$. 也即 $\exists 1 \leq m < p$, s.t. $x^2 + y^2 = mp$.

设满足以上条件的最小的 m 为 m_0 , 则必须 $(x, y) = 1$, 否则 $\frac{m}{(x, y)}$ 更小. 假设

$$m_0 > 1, \text{取绝对(值)最小剩余} \begin{cases} u \equiv x \\ v \equiv y \end{cases} \pmod{m_0}, |u|, |v| \leq \frac{m_0}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < u^2 + v^2 \leq \frac{m_0^2}{2}, u^2 + v^2 \equiv x^2 + y^2 \pmod{m_0}$$

$$\text{设 } u^2 + v^2 = m_1 p, \text{ 则 } (u^2 + v^2)(x^2 + y^2) = m_1 m_0^2 p = (ux + vy)^2 + (uy - vx)^2.$$

$$\text{由 } ux + vy \equiv x^2 + y^2 \equiv 0, uy - vx \equiv 0, \text{ 可知 } (\frac{ux + vy}{m_0})^2 + (\frac{uy - vx}{m_0})^2 = m_1 p,$$

$$\text{其中 } m_1 = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{p} \leq \frac{m_0^2}{2p} < m_0, \text{ 与最小性矛盾. 于是 } m_0 = 1. \quad \square$$

T2: $x^2 + y^2 = n = d^2 m$ 有解 (m 无平方因子) $\Leftrightarrow m$ 不含 $4k+3$ 因子.

\Leftarrow : d^2 显然可表, m 的所有因子可表, 于是 n 可表.

\Rightarrow : 设 $p = 4k+3 \mid n$. 假设 $p \nmid x \Rightarrow p \nmid y$, 则 $(xy^{-1})^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ 与 $p = 4k+3$ 矛盾.

$$\therefore p \mid \Rightarrow p \mid y \Rightarrow p^2 \mid n \Rightarrow p \mid m. \quad \square$$

T3: $x^2 + y^2 = n$ 有互素解 $\Leftrightarrow n$ 只含 $4k+1$ 型奇素因子且 $V_2(n) \leq 1$

\Rightarrow : 若 $4 \mid n$, 则 $4 \mid x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x, y$ 为偶数, 矛盾;

若 $p = 4k + 3 \mid n$, 由 T2 知 $p \mid x, p \mid y$, 矛盾.

\Leftarrow): **引理 1:** 方程 $x^2 + y^2 = p^\alpha, p = 4k + 1$ 有互素解:

对 α 归纳, 设已有 $x_k^2 + y_k^2 = p^k, (x_k, y_k) = 1$, 又因为存在 $x_1^2 + y_1^2 = p, (x_1, y_1) = 1$, 可得 $(x_1 x_k + y_1 y_k)^2 + (x_1 y_k - y_1 x_k)^2 = (x_1 x_k - y_1 y_k)^2 + (x_1 y_k + y_1 x_k)^2 = p^{k+1}$

考虑上式中两对数的最大公约数 d_1, d_2 , 若 $d_1, d_2 > 1$, 则由 $d \mid p^{k+1} \Rightarrow p \mid d_1, d_2 \Rightarrow p \mid 2x_1 x_k \Rightarrow p \mid x_1$ 或 $p \mid x_k$, 矛盾

所以 d_1, d_2 有一个为 1. □

引理 2: $(n_1, n_2) = 1, \begin{cases} x_1^2 + y_1^2 = n_1, (x_1, y_1) = 1 \\ x_2^2 + y_2^2 = n_2, (x_2, y_2) = 1 \end{cases}$ 则 $d = (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2, x_1 y_2 -$

$x_2 y_1) = 1$

假设 $d > 1$, 取素因子 q , 进行假设分析可知 $q \nmid x, y$.

于是由 $\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 \equiv -y_1 y_2 \\ x_1 y_2 \equiv x_2 y_1 \end{cases} \pmod{q}$ 两式相乘后可得 $\begin{cases} x_1^2 + y_1^2 \equiv 0 \\ x_2^2 + y_2^2 \equiv 0 \end{cases} \pmod{q}$, 与 $(n_1, n_2) = 1$ 矛盾. □

由上述两引理立刻可得定理. □

Lagrange 四平方定理:

引理: $x^2 + y^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}, 0 \leq x, y \leq \frac{p-1}{2}$ 有解, 且 $1 \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2 + 1}{p} < p$.

证: $\frac{p+1}{2}$ 个数 $a^2 (a = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2})$ 对 p 不同余; $\frac{p+1}{2}$ 个数 $-b^2 - 1 (b = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{p-1}{2})$ 对 p 不同余.

共 $p+1$ 个数. $\therefore \exists a_0, b_0, a_0^2 \equiv -b_0^2 - 1$. 且显然有 $a_0^2 + b_0^2 + 1 \leq 2(\frac{p-1}{2})^2 + 1 < p^2$.

□

事实上, 将 -1 换成 a , 可证 $x^2 + y^2$ 跑遍 \pmod{p} 的完系.

下证定理: 取 $m_0 = \min\{m, mp = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2\}, m < p$. 引理保证了这样的 m 的存在性. 由最小性可得 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 1$.

假设 m_0 为偶, 则