

# Number Theory

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## 目录

### 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:

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

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

设  $n = mr p^i$  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)  $a^{[r_1, r_2]} \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1, m_2} \Rightarrow \delta_{m_1 m_2} \mid [r_1, r_2]$

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

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

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

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

$\therefore p \mid q - 1 \Leftrightarrow q = pn + 1$ . 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  $c_2, \cdots c_{n+1}$  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  $p \mid s_i, 1 \leq i \leq p-2$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-2} [(-1)^i - 1] s_i x^i \equiv p(p-1)x^{p-2} \pmod{p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{p-3} [(-1)^i - 1] s_i x^i \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2} (\because s_{p-2} = -\frac{p(p-1)}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 \mid s_1, s_3, \cdots s_{p-4}$$

$$\text{推论: } p^2 \mid s_1 = (p-1)!(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p-1}), p \mid s_{p-3} = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq p-1} ij$$

Wilson 定理推广:

T1. 奇素数  $p$ , 设  $c = \varphi(p^l), r_1, \cdots, r_c$  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.

$$\text{T2: } \because \varphi(p^l) = \varphi(2p^l), \text{ 取 } r'_i = \begin{cases} r_i, & 2 \nmid r_i \\ r_i + p^l, & 2 \mid r_i \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } r'_i \text{ 为 } \text{mod } 2p^l \text{ 的缩系}$$

$$\text{且 } \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i \equiv -1 \pmod{p^l}, 2 \mid \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i + 1 \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^c r'_i \equiv -1 \pmod{2p^l}$$

T3: 设  $c = \varphi(2^l), l \geq 3, r_1 \cdots r_c$  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  $\sigma(n) = (1 + 2 + \cdots + 2^{p-1})(1 + M_{(p)}) = 2n$

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  $2^n \equiv 2^{n-4} \pmod{1} \Rightarrow F_n (n \geq 2) \equiv 7 \pmod{1} 0$

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

在任意形如  $a^x - 1$  中设  $x = 2^k q$ , 则可分解  $a^x - 1 = (a^q)^{2^k} - 1 = \cdots$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

$$\begin{aligned} n+1 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x_i}{x_i} = x_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{x_i} \right) (x_j - x_{j+1}) \\ &> x_{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{i=1}^j \frac{1}{a_i} \right) (x_j - x_{j+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{x_i}{a_i} \\ &\geq (n+1) \sqrt[n+1]{\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i}{\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i}} \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} x_i < \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} a_i \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x_i} < \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{a_i} \end{aligned}$$

Sophie Germain 素数  $p(2p+1)$  也为素数).

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

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

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

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

$\varphi(n) = \varphi(2n) \Leftrightarrow n$  为奇.

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

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

估界:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

对  $\pi(n)$  = 小于  $n$  的素数个数估计:

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  $(m_1, m_2) = 1$ .

首先有  $a^{\varphi(m_2)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2} \Rightarrow a^{\varphi(m) \equiv 1 \pmod{m_2}} \Rightarrow a^m \equiv a^{m-\varphi(m)} \pmod{m_2}$ .

于是只需  $a^m \equiv a^{m-\varphi(m)} \pmod{m_1} \Leftrightarrow m_1 \mid a^{m-\varphi(m)}$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_p(m_1) \leq (m - \varphi(m)) V_p(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } V_p(m_1) &= V_p(m) \leq 2^{V_p(m)-1} \leq p^{V_p(m)-1} \leq p^{V_p(m)-1} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) \\ &= p^{V_p(m)} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) - \varphi(p^{V_p(m)}) \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) = p^{V_p(m)} \varphi\left(\frac{m}{p^{V_p(m)}}\right) - \varphi(m) \\ &\leq m - \varphi(m) \leq (m - \varphi(m)) V_p(a) \end{aligned}$$

□.

一些等式:

$$(m, n) = 1 \Rightarrow m^{\varphi(n)} + n^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{mn}$$

$$a\varphi(a^k b^{k+1}) = b\varphi(b^k a^{k+1})$$

$$n = 4k + 3 \Rightarrow \forall d \mid n, d + \frac{n}{d} \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow 4 \mid \sigma(n)$$

$(m, n) = 1, \{a_i\}_1^{\varphi(m)}, \{b_i\}_1^{\varphi(n)}$  为缩系, 则

$S = \{mb_i + na_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq \varphi(m), 1 \leq i \leq \varphi(n)\}$  为  $\text{mod } mn$  缩系.

$$1. |S_k, mn| = 1;$$

$$2. S_i \equiv S_j \pmod{n} \Rightarrow b_i \equiv b_j \pmod{n} \Rightarrow i = j;$$

$$3. |S| = \varphi(m)\varphi(n) = \varphi(mn);$$

## 5 Gauss Function

$$[x] + [y] \leq [x + y];$$

$$x + y \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \{x\} + \{y\} = 0, 1$$

$$[x] + [y] + [x + y] \leq [2x] + [2y]$$

$$\left[\frac{m}{n}\right] \geq \frac{m - n + 1}{n}, \text{带余除}$$

$$\left[\frac{x}{m}\right] = \left[\frac{[x]}{m}\right]$$

$$[a] + \left[a + \frac{1}{n}\right] + \cdots + \left[a + \frac{n-1}{n}\right] = [na], n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left[x + \frac{1}{2}\right] = [2x] - [x] \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{n+2^k}{2^{k+1}}\right] = n, \text{或用二进制证明.}$$

$$[\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}] = [\sqrt{4n+1}] = [\sqrt{4n+2}] = [\sqrt{4n+3}] = [\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+2}]$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

$[ax] = x, x \in \mathbb{N}$  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



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

## 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: 
$$\begin{cases} x_n + \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_0 + \sqrt{d}y_0)^n \\ x_n - \sqrt{d}y_n = (x_0 - \sqrt{d}y_0)^n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{两式加减即可求出通项}$$

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

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

$x^2 - dy^2 = -1$ , 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  $x, y, \frac{x_n + \sqrt{dy_n}}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2})^n$ , 假设有解  $(a, b)$  不在其中

不妨设  $(\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2})^{n+1} > \frac{a + \sqrt{db}}{2} > (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2})^n$ , 则

$$\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2} = \frac{x_n^2 - dy_n^2}{4} \frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2} = (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2})^{n+1} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{dy_n}}{2} > \frac{a + \sqrt{db}}{2} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{dy_n}}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{s + \sqrt{dt}}{2} > (\frac{x_1 + \sqrt{dy_1}}{2})^n \frac{x_n - \sqrt{dy_n}}{2} = 1$$

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

$$x^n + 1 = y^{n+1}, (x, n+1) = 1 \text{ 无解:}$$

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

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

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

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

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

(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  $f(k) (k = 0 \cdots n)$  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  $x = 0, 1, \cdots$

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

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  $P(x) : u-v \mid P(u)-P(v) \Rightarrow P(1) \equiv P(k+1) \equiv \cdots \equiv P(nk+1) \pmod{k}$

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

$d_1, \cdots, d_m$  中同底数只保留低次幂, 得  $d_1 \cdots d_s$ . 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  $p_1, \cdots, p_k, \forall i, \exists x_i, p_i \mid P(x_i) \Rightarrow \exists x, \prod_{i=1}^k p_i \mid P(x)$

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  $P(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x \pm 1$  值域的素因子无穷: 假设有限  $p_1 \cdots p_k$

则  $P(i \prod p_t)$  不含素因子  $\Rightarrow P(i \prod p_t) = \pm 1$  但  $n$  次多项式至多给出  $2n$  个  $\pm 1$

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

$x^4 + 1$  的因子必位  $8k+1$  型: 显然为  $4k+1$  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  $y_0 y_0^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

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  $\exists 1 \leq m < p, \text{s.t. } x^2 + y^2 = mp$ .

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

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

$\Rightarrow 0 < u^2 + v^2 \leq \frac{m_0^2}{2}, u^2 + v^2 \equiv x^2 + y^2 \pmod{m_0}$   
 设  $u^2 + v^2 = m_1 p$ , 则  $(u^2 + v^2)(x^2 + y^2) = m_1 m_0^2 p = (ux + vy)^2 + (uy - vx)^2$ .  
 由  $ux + vy \equiv x^2 + y^2 \equiv 0, uy - vx \equiv 0$ , 可知  $(\frac{ux + vy}{m_0})^2 + (\frac{uy - vx}{m_0})^2 = m_1 p$ ,  
 其中  $m_1 = \frac{u^2 + v^2}{p} \leq \frac{m_0^2}{2p} < m_0$ , 与最小性矛盾. 于是  $m_0 = 1$ .  $\square$

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

**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  $\alpha$  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.  $\square$

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

由上述两引理立刻可得定理.  $\square$

**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  $a_0^2 + b_0^2 + 1 \leq 2(\frac{p-1}{2})^2 + 1 < p^2$ .  
 $\square$

事实上,将  $-1$  换成  $a$ ,可证  $x^2 + y^2$  跑遍  $(\text{mod } p)$  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