

一、集合  $A, B, C$ , 证明:

1, 对  $\forall x \in A - (B \cup C)$ , 有  $x \in A$ , 且  $x \notin B$ ,  $x \notin C$ ,

$$\Rightarrow x \in A - B, x \in A - C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

$$\Rightarrow A - (B \cup C) \subset (A - B) \cap (A - C).$$

对  $\forall x \in (A - B) \cap (A - C)$ , 有  $x \in A - B, x \in A - C$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A, \text{ 且 } x \notin B, x \notin C,$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A - (B \cup C).$$

2, 对  $\forall x \in A - (B \cap C)$  有,  $x \in A, x \notin B \cap C$ .

$$\Rightarrow x \in A - B \text{ 或 } x \in A - C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A - B) \cup (A - C)$$

同理, 对  $\forall x \in (A - B) \cup (A - C)$ ,

有  $x \in A - B$  或  $x \in A - C$ .

$$\Rightarrow x \in A, x \notin B \cap C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A - (B \cap C)$$

$$\Rightarrow A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C).$$

二,  $A \Delta K = B \Delta K$ .

$$\Rightarrow (A - K) \cup (K - A) = (B - K) \cup (K - B).$$

$$\Rightarrow A - K = B - K$$

$$\Rightarrow K - A = K - B. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} K \cap A = K \cap B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A = B.$$

对  $\forall x \in A$ , 若  $x \in A - K, \Rightarrow x \in B - K$ .

三, 对任意代表A, 将A认识的集合记为  $A_1$ , 剩余的人记为  $A_2$ . 则  $|A_1| \geq 401$

在集合  $A_1$  中任取B, 将B认识的人与  $A_1$  的交记为  $B_1$ ,

则  $|B_1| \geq 401 - 99 = 302$ .

A  $|A_1| \geq 401 \leq 98$

则  $|C_1| \geq 401 - 198 = 203$ .

A  $|B_1| \geq 302 \leq 196$

则  $|D_1| \geq 401 - 300 = 101$

则  $|E_1| \geq 401 - 400 = 1$ .

四.  $3141 = 1 \cdot 1592 + 1549$ .

$$1592 = 1549 + 43$$

$$1549 = 36 \times 43 + 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow (3141, 1592) = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \cancel{1549} = \cancel{36 \times 43 + 1}$$

$$1 = 1549 - 36 \times 43$$

$$= 3141 - 1592 - 36(1592 - 1549).$$

$$= 3141 - 37 \times 1592 + 36 \times (3141 - 1592).$$

$$= 3141 \times 37 - 73 \times 1592.$$



Date

$$\text{五, } \begin{cases} 2x \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \\ 3x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \\ 4x \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \equiv 3 \pmod{385} \Rightarrow x = 3 + 385t.$$

$$\text{六, 设 } m = p^a \cdot p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_n^{\alpha_n} \quad (p_i \neq p)$$

$$n = p^b \cdot q_1^{\beta_1} \cdot q_2^{\beta_2} \cdots q_m^{\beta_m} \quad (q_i \neq p).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(m) \cdot \varphi(n) &= m \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &\quad n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_m}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \\ &= \varphi(mn) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{七, (1)} \varphi(n) = n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_n}\right).$$

$$\leq \frac{n}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad 2|n, 3|n \Rightarrow \varphi(n) \leq \frac{n}{3}.$$

$$\text{八, } a^3 \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow a^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

$$a \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}.$$

$$\text{设 } r \text{ 为 } a \text{ 模 } p \text{ 的阶. } \Rightarrow r|6. \Rightarrow r=1, 2, 3, 6.$$

$$\Rightarrow r=1, r=2, r=3 \text{ 不成立} \Rightarrow r=6.$$

$$+ \quad C_m^n = \frac{m(m-1) \cdots (m-n+1)}{n \cdot (n-1) \cdots 1} \quad n^{-1} \equiv n^{p-2} \pmod{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_m^n = m \cdot (m-1) \cdots (m-n+1) \cdot n^{p-2} \cdots 1^{p-2} \pmod{p}.$$

九.  $\Rightarrow p \mid a^2 + a + 1$ .  $p \mid (a-1) \dots \textcircled{*}$

由  $a^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .  $\dots \textcircled{*}$

$\Rightarrow (a+1)^6 \equiv 24a^2 + 24a + 22$ .

$\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

8. 类似 ~~有~~ 有  $r=1, 2, 3, 6$

验证  $r=1, 2, 3$  不成立.

① 若  $r=1$ , 则  $a+1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

$\Rightarrow a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  与  $\textcircled{*}$  矛盾.

② 若  $r=2$ , 则  $(a+1)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

由  $p \mid a^2 + a + 1 \Rightarrow a \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  与  $\textcircled{*}$  矛盾.

③ 若  $r=3$ , 则  $(a+1)^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

$(a+1)^3 \equiv (a+1)(a^2+a+1)$

$\equiv (a+1)a$

$\equiv a^2 + a$

$\equiv -1 \pmod{p}$  矛盾

$\therefore \Rightarrow r=6$ .