

其中

# 1. 简述 Wiles, 张益唐的贡献

Wiles : 解决 Fermat 大定理

张益唐: ~~将孪生素数猜想中相邻素数之差下确界精进到七千万之下~~  
推动

## 2. 令 $p_n$ 表示第 $n$ 个素数, 试证 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p_{3i+1}} = \infty$

反设其有界, 则  $\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_{3i+1}} < \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_{3i+2}} < \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_{3i+3}}$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{1}{p_{3i+1}} < 3 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{p_{3i+1}} < 3M$$

令  $N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p_{3i+1}} < 3+M$ , 与  $\frac{1}{p_i}$  发散矛盾.

## 3. 试确定 $20!$ 的标准素因子分解式

~~20! 中只有 20 以内的素因子.~~

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.

$$V_2(20!) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{20}{2^n} \right] = 10 + 5 + 2 + 1 = 18$$

$$V_3(20!) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{20}{3^n} \right] = 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$V_5(20!) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{20}{5^n} \right] = 4$$

$$20! = 2^{18} \cdot 3^8 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19$$

$$V_7(20!) = 2$$

$$V_{17}(20!) = 1$$

$$V_{11}(20!) = 1$$

$$V_{19}(20!) = 1$$

$$V_{13}(20!) = 1$$

## 4. 利用中国剩余定理求解

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \end{cases}$$



$$x \equiv \cancel{4 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 2 \times 0} \pmod{105}$$

$$x \equiv 15 \times 1 \times 2 + 21 \times 1 \times 3 + 35 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$\equiv 163$$

$$\equiv 58 \pmod{105}$$



求  $\left(\frac{1009}{713}\right)$

$$5. \left(\frac{713}{1009}\right) = \left(\frac{1009}{713}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(713-1)(1009-1)}{4}} = 1$$

$$4 \mid 296$$

$$2 \mid 148$$

$$2 \mid 74$$

$$37$$

$$\left(\frac{1009}{713}\right) = \left(\frac{296}{713}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{713}\right) \left(\frac{37}{713}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{713}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(713^2-1)}{8}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{713}\right) = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{37}{713}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(37-1)(713-1)}{4}} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{713}{37}\right) = \left(\frac{10}{37}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{37}\right) \left(\frac{5}{37}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{37}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{37^2-1}{8}} = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{37}\right) \left(\frac{37}{5}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(5-1)(37-1)}{4}} = 1 \quad \left(\frac{37}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{37}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{713}{37}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{37}{713}\right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1009}{713}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{713}{1009}\right) = 1$$

6. 当你学习了 Page 76 3个结论 进一步会思考什么.

对于3次是否有类似结论? (将所有能表示所有自然数的三次型写出,  
~~①是否有限~~ ①是否有能表示前几项,就能表示所有  
 ②对于无交叉项的系数正的三次型,是否只有有限个

7. 试估计个数数3且介于  $10^5$  到  $10^9$  中的素数个数.

即 mod 10 余 3.  $\varphi(10) = 10 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 4$ .

约为  $10^5$  到  $10^9$  中素数个数的  $\frac{1}{4}$

$$0 - 10^9 \text{ 中素数个数: } \pi(10^9) \sim \frac{10^9}{\ln 10^9} = \frac{10^9}{9 \ln 10}$$

$$\pi(10^5) \sim \frac{10^5}{5 \ln 10} \quad \pi(10^9) - \pi(10^5) \sim \frac{10^9}{9 \ln 10} - \frac{10^5}{5 \ln 10}$$

$$\text{原题中素数个数约为 } \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{10^9}{9 \ln 10} - \frac{10^5}{5 \ln 10} \right)$$



8. 将  $3+\sqrt{2}$  表示为连分数

$$3+\sqrt{2} = 4 + (\sqrt{2}-1) = 4 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = 4 + \frac{1}{2+(\sqrt{2}-1)} = 4 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3+\sqrt{2} = [4; \overline{2}].$$

9.  $\sqrt{29} = 5 + (\sqrt{29}-5) = 5 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}+5} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{\sqrt{29}-3}{4}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}+3}}$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{\sqrt{29}-2}{5}}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{5}{\sqrt{29}+2}}}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{\sqrt{29}-3}{5}}}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{4}{\sqrt{29}+3}}}}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2+\frac{\sqrt{29}-5}{4}}}}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{\sqrt{29}+5}}}}}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{10+\sqrt{29}-5}}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 5 \\ a_{5k+1} &= 2 \\ a_{5k+2} &= 1 \\ a_{5k+3} &= 1 \\ a_{5k+4} &= 2 \\ a_{5k+5} &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{29} = [5; \overline{2, 1, 1, 2, 10}]$$

$x^2 - 29y^2 = -1$  最小正解:  $x=p_4, y=q_4. \quad x=70, y=13.$

$x^2 - 29y^2 = 1$  最小正解:  $x=p_9, y=q_9. \quad x=9801, y=1820$

$$\frac{p_0}{q_0} = 5, \quad \frac{p_1}{q_1} = \frac{11}{2}, \quad \frac{p_2}{q_2} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{16}{3} \quad p_3 = a_3 p_2 + p_1 = 27, \quad q_3 = a_3 q_2 + q_1 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_4}{q_4} &= 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{3}}} = 5 + \frac{1}{2+\frac{3}{5}} \\ &= \frac{70}{13}, \quad \alpha = \end{aligned}$$



$$p_5 = a_5 p_4 + p_3, \quad q_5 = a_5 q_4 + q_3$$

$$\textcircled{a_5} \quad p_5 = 727, \quad q_5 = 135$$

$$p_6 = a_6 p_5 + p_4 = 1524, \quad q_6 = a_6 q_5 + q_4 = 283$$

$$p_7 = a_7 p_6 + p_5 = 2251, \quad q_7 = a_7 q_6 + q_5 = 418$$

$$p_8 = a_8 p_7 + p_6 = 3775, \quad q_8 = a_8 q_7 + q_6 = 701$$

$$p_9 = a_9 p_8 + p_7 = 9801, \quad q_9 = a_9 q_8 + q_7 = 1820$$

