

Number Theory

1 Numbers and Sets

- natural numbers
- divides — $\exists k$ st $b = ka$
- factor
- divisor
- divisible
- prime — only factor are 1 and n
- composite
- prime counting function $\pi(x)$ — # primes $\leq x$

Lemma 1.1. $n > 1$, then n has prime factor

Theorem 1.2. \exists infinitely many primes

- highest common factor / greatest common divisor
- coprime / relatively prime
- Euclid's algorithm

Proposition 1.3. Euclid's algorithm works

Theorem 1.4 (Bezout). $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\exists m, n$ st $am + bn = c \iff (a, b) \mid c$

Proposition 1.5. p prime, $p \mid ab$, then $p \mid a$ or $p \mid b$

Proof. assume $p \nmid a$, then Bezout

□

Theorem 1.6 (Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic). $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then n can be factorised as product of primes uniquely (up to reordering)

Proof. Existence: induction

Uniqueness: $p_1 \mid q_1 \cdots q_k$

□

– congruent to b modulo n — $n \mid a - b$

Lemma 1.7. $n > 1$, $(a, n) = 1$, then $\exists m$ st $am \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ (multiplicative inverse mod n)

Proof. Bezout

□

– unit — invertible elements

– multiplicative group $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$ or $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$ — group of unit

– Euler totient function $\phi(n) = |(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times|$

Fact. $\phi(p) = p - 1$

Theorem 1.8 (Fermat-Euler). $n > 1$, $(a, n) = 1$, then $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

Proof. Langrange's

□

Corollary 1.9 (Fermat's Little Theorem). $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

Theorem 1.10 (Chinese remainder theorem). $m_1, m_2 > 1$, $(m_1, m_2) = 1$, $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\exists n$ st $\begin{cases} n \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ n \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \end{cases}$, unique up to modulo $m_1 m_2$

Fact. extend to more congruences as long as pairwise coprime

Fact. $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/p_k^{\alpha_k}\mathbb{Z}$

Corollary 1.11. In addition, $(a_1, m_1) = 1$, $(a_2, m_2) = 1$, then $(n, m_1 m_2) = 1$

Fact. $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z})^\times \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_k^{\alpha_k}\mathbb{Z})^\times$

– multiplicative — $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$ whenever m, n coprime

– totally multiplicative — $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$ for all m, n

Corollary 1.12. ϕ Euler function multiplicative

Proof. $(\mathbb{Z}/m_1m_2\mathbb{Z})^\times = (\mathbb{Z}/m_1\mathbb{Z})^\times \times (\mathbb{Z}/m_2\mathbb{Z})^\times$ □

Lemma 1.13. p prime, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\phi(p^k) = p^{k-1}(p-1)$

Proof. direct counting $p^k - p^{k-1}$ □

$$- \sum_{d|n} \phi(d)$$

Lemma 1.14. $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\sum_{d|n} \phi(d) = n$

Proof. prove multiplicity, then work on p^k □

Corollary 1.15. f multiplicative $\Rightarrow \sum_{d|n} f(d)$ multiplicative

$$- d(n) = \tau(n) = \sum_{d|n} 1 = \# \text{ divisors}$$

$$- \sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} d = \text{sum of divisors}$$

Theorem 1.16 (Lagrange Theorem). p prime, $f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$, $a_n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ at most n solutions

Proof. induction, $(x - x_0)g(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ no zero divisor □

Theorem 1.17. p prime, $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$ cyclic

Proof. $d \mid p-1$, $S_d = \{a : \text{order } d\}$, $x^d - 1 \equiv 0$ at most d solution, then either 0 or $\phi(d)$ solution, but $\sum \phi(d) = p-1$ □

- primitive root

Lemma 1.18. p prime, then \exists primitive root g st $g^{p-1} = 1 + bp$ where $(b, p) = 1$

Proof. primitive root a , then a or $a + p$ □

Lemma 1.19. $p > 2$ prime, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then \exists primitive root $g \bmod p$ st $g^{p^{j-1}(p-1)} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p^{j+1}}$

Proof. induction, same g expansion □

Theorem 1.20. $p > 2$ prime, $j \in \mathbb{N}$, then $(\mathbb{Z}/p^j\mathbb{Z})^\times$ cyclic

Proof. induction □

Proof. False for $p = 2$, $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^\times$ □

2 Quadratic residue

- quadratic residue — $(a, n) = 1$, \exists solution for $x^2 \equiv a \pmod{n}$
- quadratic non-residue

Lemma 2.1. p odd prime, then \exists exactly $\frac{p-1}{2}$ quadratic residues modulo p

Proof. **Method 1:** pair $a, -a$, then at most $\frac{p-1}{2}$, then no duplicate
Method 2: primitive root □

- Legendre symbol $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \text{ quadratic residue modulo } p \\ -1 & \text{if } a \text{ quadratic non-residue modulo } p \\ 0 & \text{if } (a, p) > 1 \end{cases}$

Theorem 2.2 (Euler's criterion). p odd prime, then $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \pmod{p}$

Proof. $p \nmid a$ trivial, $a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$, primitive root g , $a = g^{2i}$ give $\frac{p-1}{2}$ sol, so rest are non-residue □

Corollary 2.3. p prime, $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \left(\frac{b}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{ab}{p}\right)$ (total multiplicative)

Proof. $p = 2$ trivial, $p > 2$ follows from Euler's criterion □

Corollary 2.4. p odd prime, then $\left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$

Proof. Euler criterion $\Rightarrow \equiv$, but both $\in \{0, \pm 1\}$ □

– $\langle b \rangle$ — p odd prime, lies in $[-\frac{p}{2}, \frac{p}{2}]$

Proposition 2.5 (Gauss' lemma). p odd prime, $(a, p) = 1$, then $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = (-1)^\nu$ where $\nu = \#\left\{k : k \in [1, \frac{p-1}{2}], \langle ka \rangle < 0\right\}$

Proof. $\langle a \rangle, \dots, \left\langle \frac{p-1}{2}a \right\rangle$ are $\pm 1, \dots, \pm \left(\frac{p-1}{2}\right)$ in some order □

Corollary 2.6. p odd prime, then $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$

Theorem 2.7 (Law of Quadratic Reciprocity). p, q odd primes, then $\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \frac{q-1}{2}} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)$

Proof. write $\langle bq \rangle = bq - cp$, then count (b, c) in $[0, \frac{p}{2}] \times [0, \frac{q}{2}]$ □

– Jacobi symbol $\left(\frac{a}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p_1}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{a}{p_k}\right)$ — $n = p_1 \cdots p_k$

Fact. $\left(\frac{a}{n}\right) = 1 \not\Rightarrow a$ quadratic residue

Lemma 2.8.

(i) n odd, $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\left(\frac{ab}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \left(\frac{b}{n}\right)$

(ii) m, n odd, $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\left(\frac{a}{mn}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{m}\right) \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)$

Lemma 2.9. n odd, then $\left(\frac{-1}{n}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$ and $\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{n^2-1}{8}}$

Proof. count $p_i \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ and $p_i \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{8}$ □

Theorem 2.10 (LQR for Jacobi symbol). m, n odd, then $\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{m-1}{2} \frac{n-1}{2}} \left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$

Proof. consider $\prod_i \prod_j (-1)^{\frac{p_i-1}{2} \frac{q_j-1}{2}}$, count $p_i, q_j \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$ □

3 Binary Quadratic Forms

- binary quadratic form $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$

Notation. (a, b, c) or $\begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix}$

Fact. $f = (x, y) \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

- unimodular substitution — $\begin{cases} X = px + qy \\ Y = rx + sy \end{cases}, ps - qr = 1$

Fact. Equivalently, $\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ where $A \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

- equivalent — $(a, b, c) \sim (a', b', c')$ or $f \sim f'$ if related to unimodular substitution

Fact. $T \sim A^\top T A$ where $A \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

- discriminant $\text{disc}(f) = b^2 - 4ac$

Lemma 3.1. $f \sim f'$, then $\text{disc}(f) = \text{disc}(f')$

Proof. $T = \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{b}{2} \\ \frac{b}{2} & c \end{pmatrix}$, then $\text{disc}(f) = -4 \det(T)$ and $\text{disc}(f') = -4 \det(A^\top T A)$ □

Lemma 3.2. $\exists BQF f$, $\text{disc}(f) = d \iff d \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4}$

Proof. $(\Rightarrow) d = b^2 - 4ac$
 $(\Leftarrow) (1, 0, -\frac{d}{4})$ and $(1, 0, \frac{1-d}{4})$ □

- positive definite $f(x, y) \geq 0$ for all x, y
- negative definite $f(x, y) \leq 0$ for all x, y
- indefinite $f(x, y) > 0$ and $f(x', y') < 0$ for some x, y, x', y'

Lemma 3.3. f BQF, $\text{disc}(f) = d$, $a \neq 0$,

- (i) $d < 0$, $a > 0$, then f positive definite
- (ii) $d < 0$, $a < 0$, then f negative definite
- (iii) $d > 0$, then f indefinite

Proof. $4af(x, y) = (2ax + by)^2 - dy^2$

$d < 0$, trivial, equality iff $x = y = 0$

$d > 0$, $4af(x, y) = 4a^2(x - \theta_+y)(x - \theta_-y)$, $\theta_{\pm} = -\left(\frac{b \pm \sqrt{d}}{2a}\right)$ □

– $S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $S : (a, b, c) \mapsto (c, -b, a)$

– $T_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \pm 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $T_{\pm} : (a, b, c) \mapsto (a, b \pm 2a, a \pm b + c)$

– reduced — positive definite BQF, $-a < b \leq a < c$ or $0 \leq b \leq a = c$

Lemma 3.4. *every positive definite BQF \sim reduced form*

Proof. apply S, T_{\pm} □

Lemma 3.5. *f reduced positive definite BQF, coprime x, y or $x = y = 0$, then $0, a, c, a - |b| + c$ smallest integers represented by f*

Proof. $x, y \in \{0, \pm 1\}$, if $|x| \geq |y| > 0$, then $f \geq a - |b| + c$, similarly for $|y| \geq |x|$ □

Theorem 3.6. *(Uniqueness) every positive definite BQF \sim unique reduced form*

Proof. smallest represented int $\Rightarrow a = a'$, then 2nd smallest $\Rightarrow c = c'$, by disc, $b = \pm b'$,
 $(a, b, c), (a, -b, c)$ both reduced $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\pm 1, 0) \\ f(0, \pm 1) \end{cases}$ match $\begin{cases} f'(\pm 1, 0) \\ f'(0, \pm 1) \end{cases}$, then $\begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
so $b = 0$ □

Proposition 3.7. $d < 0$ fixed, then finite reduced form with $\text{disc}(f) = d$

Proof. $b^2 < ac$ bound a , hence $|b|$, then c uniquely determined through disc □

– class number of d , $h(d)$ — # reduced form with $\text{disc}(f) = d$

Lemma 3.8. $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, then x', y' coprime $\iff x, y$ coprime

Proof. $(x, y) \mid (x', y')$

□

- f represents n — f BQF, $\exists x, y, f(x, y) = n$
- f properly represents n — f BQF, $\exists x, y, f(x, y) = n, (x, y) = 1$

Fact. *equivalent form properly represent the same numbers*

Lemma 3.9. $n \in \mathbb{N}$, n properly represented by $f \iff f \sim f'$ which first coefficient n

Proof. \Leftarrow trivial
 \Rightarrow Bezout

□

Theorem 3.10. $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

- (i) n properly represented by f , $\text{disc}(f) = d$, then \exists solution to $\omega^2 \equiv d \pmod{4n}$
- (ii) if \exists solution to $\omega^2 \equiv d \pmod{4n}$, then $\exists f$ st n properly represented by f , $\text{disc}(f) = d$

Proof. f' first coefficient n , $\text{disc}(f') = b^2 - 4nc = d$

□

Fact. $h(d) = 1$, then n properly represented by $f \iff \exists$ solution to $\omega^2 \equiv d \pmod{4n}$

Proposition 3.11 (Hensel's Lemma). f polynomial, p odd prime, $f(x_1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, $f'(x_1) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then $\exists x_r$ st $f(x_r) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^r}$ for each $r \geq 1$

Proof. $x_r = x_{r-1} + \lambda p^{r-1}$

□

Theorem 3.12. $n = x^2 + y^2$ where $(x, y) = 1 \iff 4 \nmid n$ and all odd prime factors $p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

Proof. n properly represented $\iff \exists$ sol to $\omega^2 \equiv -4 \pmod{4n}$, then CRT, Hensel

□

Corollary 3.13. $n = x^2 + y^2 \iff$ each $p_i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ occurs to even power

Theorem 3.14 (Langrange). every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ sum of four squares

4 Distribution of Primes

Theorem 4.1 (Dirichlet's theorem). $n > 1$, $(n, a) = 1$, then \exists infinite many primes $p \equiv a \pmod{n}$

Proposition 4.2. $x \geq 10$, then $\sum_{p \leq x} \frac{1}{p} \geq \log \log x - \frac{1}{2}$

Proof. $\prod (1 - \frac{1}{p})^{-1} \geq \log x$, $\log \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{2p(p-1)}$ □

Fact. $\sum \frac{1}{p} = \log \log x + c + O(\frac{1}{\log x})$

Corollary 4.3. *infinitely many primes*

– $\pi(x)$ — # primes $\leq x$

Proposition 4.4. $\pi \geq c \log x$ for some $c > 0$

Proof. $y = m^2 \prod p_i^{\alpha_i}$ □

– Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$ — $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$

Lemma 4.5. $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$,

(i) $\sum \frac{1}{n^s}$ converges absolutely

(ii) converges uniformly on $\operatorname{Re}(s) \geq 1 + \delta$, hence analytic on $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$

Proposition 4.6 (Euler product for ζ). $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$, then $\zeta(s) = \prod_p (1 - p^{-s})^{-1}$

Proof. $\prod_{p \leq N} (1 + p^{-s} + \dots + p^{-Ms})$ where $p^M < N$, then uniform bound in M , $M \rightarrow \infty$, then $N \rightarrow \infty$ □

Lemma 4.7. $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$, then $\zeta(s) \neq 0$

Proof. $|\zeta(s) \times \prod_{p \leq x} (1 - p^{-s})| \geq 1 - \sum_{n=x+1}^{\infty} n^{-\sigma} \geq \frac{1}{2}$ □

– Gamma function $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt$ — for $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$

Fact. $z\Gamma(z) = \Gamma(z+1)$

Fact. $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$

– completed ζ function $\Xi(s) = \pi^{-\frac{s}{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) \zeta(s)$

Fact. $\Xi(s) = \Xi(1-s)$

– trivial zeros — at $s = -2, -4, -6, \dots$

– Mobius function $\mu(n) = \begin{cases} (-1)^k & \text{if } n = p_1 \cdots p_k \text{ where } p_i \text{ distinct primes} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ not square-free} \end{cases}$

– Mertans function $\sum_{n \leq x} \mu(n)$

– $f \sim g \iff \lim \frac{f}{g} \rightarrow 1$

Theorem 4.8 (Prime Number Theorem). $\pi(x) \sim \frac{x}{\log x}$

Theorem 4.9 (Prime Number Theorem). $\pi(x) = \int_2^x \frac{dt}{\log t} + O(xe^{-c\sqrt{\log x}})$

– Von Mangoldt function $\Lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \log p & \text{if } n = p^k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

– $\psi(x) = \sum_{1 \leq n \leq x} \Lambda(n)$

Fact. $\psi(x) \sim x$

– Dirichlet series for (a_n) — $\sum \frac{a_n}{n^s}$

Lemma 4.10. if $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 1$, then $\frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = -\sum \frac{\Lambda(n)}{n^s}$

Proof. $\zeta(s) = \prod (1 - p^{-s})^{-1}$, then differentiate $\log(\zeta(s))$ □

Fact. $\psi(x) = x - \sum_{\rho} \frac{x^{\rho}}{\rho} - \frac{\zeta'(0)}{\zeta(0)}$ where ρ all zeros of ζ

– $N(x, \sqrt{x})$ — $\# n$ not divisible by any prime $\leq \sqrt{x}$, $1 \leq n \leq x$

– $A_i = \{n : i \mid n\}$

Proposition 4.11 (Legendre's formula). $x \geq 10$,

(i) $\pi(x) = \pi(\sqrt{x}) - 1 + N(x, \sqrt{x})$

(ii) $N(x, \sqrt{x}) = \lfloor x \rfloor - \sum |A_i| + \sum |A_{i_1} \cap A_{i_2}| - \dots + (-1)^{\pi(\sqrt{x})} |\cap A_p|$

Proof. trivial, -1 as not counting 1 □

Lemma 4.12. $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\frac{2^{2n}}{2n} \leq \binom{2n}{n} < 2^{2n}$

Proof. $2n \binom{2n}{n} \geq (1+1)^{2n} > \binom{2n}{n}$ □

– primorial function $\prod_{p \leq x} p$

Lemma 4.13. $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $x \geq 1$, then $\prod_{p \leq x} p \leq 4^x$

Proof. $\prod_{k+2 \leq p \leq 2k+1} p \mid \binom{2k+1}{k+1}$, $2 \binom{2k+1}{k+1} = \binom{2k+1}{k+1} + \binom{2k+1}{k}$ □

Theorem 4.14 (Bertrand's postulate). $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\exists p$, $n < p \leq 2n$

Proof. $\alpha(p, N) = v_p(N!)$, $\alpha(p) = \alpha(p, 2n) - 2\alpha(p, n)$

bound on power: $\alpha(p) \leq \frac{\log(2n)}{\log p}$, $p^{\alpha(p)} \leq 2n$

bound on larger prime: $p^2 > n$, $\alpha(p) \leq 1$

$\frac{2n}{3} < p \leq n$, $\alpha(p) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} T_1 = \prod_{p \leq \sqrt{2n}} p^{\alpha(p)} \leq (2n)^{\pi(2n)} \\ T_2 = \prod_{\sqrt{2n} < p \leq n} p^{\alpha(p)} \leq \prod_{\sqrt{2n} < p \leq \frac{2n}{3}} p \leq 4^{\frac{2n}{3}} \\ T_3 = \prod_{n < p \leq 2n} p \end{cases}$$

$$1 + \pi(\sqrt{2n}) < \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2n}$$

□

5 Continued Fractions

Proposition 5.1 (Dirichlet). $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, then $\exists \frac{a}{q}$, $1 \leq q \leq N$ st $|\theta - \frac{a}{q}| \leq \frac{1}{qN}$

Proof. $0, \dots, N\theta$, pigeonhole on $[\frac{j}{N}, \frac{j+1}{N}]$

□

- continued fraction $a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots}}}$ ——— $a_0 \in \mathbb{Z}, a_i \in \mathbb{N}$
- partial quotients $[a_0, a_1, \dots]$
- finite $[a_0, \dots, a_n]$
- infinite

Convention. For $[a_0, \dots, a_n]$,

(i) $a_n > 1$

(ii) a_n something other than natural number

Lemma 5.2. 1 – 1 correspondence between finite continued fractions and rational numbers

Proof. (\Leftarrow) trivial

(\Rightarrow) strictly decreasing denominators

□

- convergents for $[a_0, a_1, \dots]$ ——— $[a_0], [a_0, a_1], \dots$
- $(p_n), (q_n)$ ——— $\begin{cases} p_0 = a_0 \\ p_1 = a_0 a_1 + 1 \\ p_n = a_n p_{n-1} + p_{n-2} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} q_0 = 1 \\ q_1 = a_1 \\ q_n = a_n q_{n-1} + q_{n-2} \end{cases}, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, a_1, \dots \geq 1$

Lemma 5.3. $\frac{p_n}{q_n} = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$

Proof. induction

□

Lemma 5.4. $n \geq 1, p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = (-1)^{n+1}$

Proof. induction

□

Lemma 5.5. if $a_0, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $(p_n, q_n) = 1$

Proof. use above

□

Proposition 5.6. $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, then $\frac{p_n}{q_n} \rightarrow \theta$

Proof. $\theta = [a_0, \dots, a_n, \alpha_{n+1}] = \frac{\alpha_{n+1}p_n + p_{n-1}}{\alpha_{n+1}q_n + q_{n-1}}$, expand $|\theta - \frac{p_n}{q_n}|$, q_n strictly increasing \square

Lemma 5.7. $\frac{1}{q_{n+2}} \leq |q_n\theta - p_n| \leq \frac{1}{q_{n+1}}$

Proof. $|q_n\theta - p_n| = \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}q_n + q_{n-1}}$ and $\alpha_{n+1} = \lfloor a_{n+1} \rfloor$ \square

Fact. $|q_n\theta - p_n| \leq |q_{n-1}\theta - p_{n-1}|$

Setting 1. $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ with convergents $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$

Theorem 5.8 ("best rational approximation"). $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $0 < q < q_n$, then $|q\theta - p| \geq |q_{n-1}\theta - p_{n-1}|$

Proof. $\det \begin{pmatrix} p_{n-1} & p_n \\ q_{n-1} & q_n \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^n$, $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{n-1} & p_n \\ q_{n-1} & q_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ for some $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, size of $q \Rightarrow u, v$ opposite sign, $\theta - \frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$, $\theta - \frac{p_n}{q_n}$ opposite sign \square

Corollary 5.9. $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $|\theta - \frac{p}{q}| < \frac{1}{2q^2}$, then $\frac{p}{q}$ convergent for θ

Proof. $q_n \leq q < q_{n+1}$, bound st $|\frac{p}{q} - \frac{p_n}{q_n}| < \frac{1}{q_n q}$ \square

- Diophantine equation $x^2 - Ny^2 = 1$ — $N \in \mathbb{N}$ not square
- Pell's equation

Corollary 5.10. $N \in \mathbb{N}$, not square, $x, y > 0$, $x^2 - Ny^2 = 1$, then $\frac{x}{y}$ convergent for \sqrt{N}

Proof. $(x - y\sqrt{N}) < \frac{1}{2y}$ \square

- eventually periodic $[a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}; \overline{a_n, \dots, a_{n+m-1}}]$
- purely periodic $[\overline{a_0, \dots, a_{m-1}}]$
- θ quadratic irrational — $a\theta^2 + b\theta + c = 0$ for some $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a \neq 0$

Theorem 5.11 (Lagrange). $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, θ quadratic irrational \iff continued fraction eventually periodic

Proof. (\Leftarrow) $\phi = [\overline{a_n, \dots, a_{n+m-1}}]$, then $\phi = [a_n, \dots, a_{n+m-1}, \phi]$ quadratic irrational, then $\theta = \frac{\phi p_{n-1} + p_{n-2}}{\phi q_{n-1} + q_{n-2}}$ quadratic irrational
 (\Rightarrow) $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$, $f(\theta, 1) = 0$, finitely many $f(p_n, q_n)$, so finitely many α_n \square

Theorem 5.12. $\sqrt{N} = [a_0; \overline{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_2, a_1, 2a_0}]$ (symmetric, then $2a_0$)

Proposition 5.13. $N \in \mathbb{N}$, not square, then \exists convergent $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ for \sqrt{N} with $p_n^2 - Nq_n^2 = 1$

Proof. $\sqrt{N} = [a_0; \overline{a_1, \dots, a_n, 2a_0}] = \frac{\alpha_{n+1}p_n + p_{n-1}}{\alpha_{n+1}q_n + q_{n-1}}$, $\alpha_{n+1} = [2a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n] = a_0 + \sqrt{N}$, then plug in and sol for p_n, q_n , then $p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = (-1)^{n+1} = p_n^2 - Nq_n^2$, then
 n odd, (p_n, q_n) sol
 n even, (p_{2n+1}, q_{2n+1}) sol \square

Lemma 5.14. $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ solutions to $x^2 - Ny^2 = 1$, then $(x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 N, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$ also solution

Proof. $(x_1 \pm y_1 \sqrt{N})(x_2 \pm y_2 \sqrt{N})$ \square

$$- (x_1, y_1) * (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 N, x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1)$$

Fact.

(i) solution to $x^2 - Ny^2 = 1$ group under $*$

(ii) group cyclic

– fundamental unit — generator of the group above

6 Primality Testing and Factorisation