

Elementary Number Theory: Homework1

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Exercises 1.1

2. 证明: 如果 a 和 b 为正整数, 则在所有形式为 $a - bk (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ 的正整数中有一个最小元.

证明. 令 $S = \{a - bk \mid a \in \mathbb{N}^+, b \in \mathbb{N}^+, a - bk \in \mathbb{N}^+\}$.

$\because a - b(-1) = a + b \in S$

$\therefore S \neq \emptyset$

故 S 是非空的正整数集合, 由良序公理, S 有最小元. \square

32. 证明强狄利克雷逼近定理

证明. 考虑 $\{j\alpha \mid 0 \leq j\alpha < 1, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n+1\}$ 将区间 $[0, 1)$ 等分为长度为 $1/(n+1)$ 的区间 $\left[\frac{k-1}{n+1}, \frac{k}{n+1}\right), k = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$.

因此我们有 $n+2$ 个数, $n+1$ 个区间, 根据鸽巢原理, 必有一个区间包含至少两个数.

即 $\exists r, s \in \mathbb{Z}, s.t. |\{r\alpha\} - \{s\alpha\}| \leq 1/(n+1)$.

令 $a = s - r, b = [s\alpha] - [r\alpha]$.

$\because 0 \leq r < s \leq n+1$

$\therefore 1 \leq a \leq n$

$\therefore |a\alpha - b| = |(s-r)\alpha - ([s\alpha] - [r\alpha])| = |(s\alpha - [s\alpha]) - (r\alpha - [r\alpha])| = |\{s\alpha\} - \{r\alpha\}| < 1/(n+1)$

故 $\exists a \in [1, n], b, s.t. |a\alpha - b| \leq 1/(n+1)$ \square

43. 证明存在无穷多个乌拉姆数

证明. 假设只存在有限个乌拉姆数, 所有乌拉姆数构成集合 U .

根据定义, $|U| \geq 2$

取其中最大的两个数 u_{n-1}, u_n , 则 $u_n + u_{n-1}$ 是乌拉姆数, 因为 $u_i + u_j < u_n + u_{n-1}, \forall j < n, i < n, i \neq j$

假设不成立, 因此有无穷多个乌拉姆数. \square

44. 证明 e 是无理数

证明. 假设 $e \in \mathbb{Q}$, 即 $e = a/b, a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0$

令 $k \geq b, c = k!(e - 1 - 1/1! - 1/2! - 1/3! - \dots - 1/k!)$

因为括号中分母都可整除 $k!$, 所以 $c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore e = 1 + 1/1! + 1/2! + \cdots$$

$$\therefore 0 < c = k!(1/(k+1)! + 1/(k+2)! + \cdots) = 1/(k+1) + 1/(k+1)(k+2) + \cdots < 1/(k+1) + 1/(k+1)^2 + \cdots = 1/k$$

$$\therefore 0 < c < 1/k, c \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

矛盾! 故 e 是无理数.

□

45. 证明实数集不可数.

证明. 使用 *Cantor's Diagonal Argument* 给出证明:

假设实数集 \mathbb{R} 是可数集, 则 $S = \{a \mid a \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < a < 1\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ 可数.

故存在双射 $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow (0, 1)$, 设 $f(k) = a_k \in (0, 1), k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

因为 $a_k \in (0, 1)$, 所以 a_k 可表示为 $0.a_{k1}a_{k2}a_{k3}\cdots$, 其中 a_{ki} 是 a_k 的第 i 位小数.

对于实数 $c = c_1c_2c_3\cdots$, 若 $a_{kk} = 5$, 则 $c_k = 4$; 若 $a_{kk} \neq 5$, 则 $c_k = 5$. 那么 $c \neq a_k = f(k), \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 所以 f 不是 $\mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow (0, 1)$ 的双射.

所以实数集不可数.

□

Exercises 1.3

15. 使用数学归纳法证明 $H_{2^n} \geq 1 + n/2$

证明. 基础: $n = 0$ 时, $H_{2^0} = H_1 = 1 \geq 1 = 1 + 0/2$

假设: 对于 n 有 $H_{2^n} \geq 1 + n/2$ 成立.

$$\text{递推: } H_{2^{n+1}} = \sum_{j=1}^{2^n} 1/j + \sum_{j=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} 1/j \geq H_{2^n} + \sum_{j=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} 1/2^{n+1} \geq 1 + n/2 + 2^n \cdot 1/2^{n+1} = 1 + n/2 + 1/2 = 1 + (n+1)/2.$$

所以 $H_{2^n} \geq 1 + n/2$.

□

16. 使用数学归纳法证明 $H_{2^n} \leq 1 + n$

证明. 基础: $n = 0$ 时, $H_{2^0} = H_1 = 1 \leq 1 = 1 + 0$

假设: 对于 n 有 $H_{2^n} \leq 1 + n$ 成立.

$$\text{递推: } H_{2^{n+1}} = \sum_{j=1}^{2^n} 1/j + \sum_{j=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} 1/j \leq H_{2^n} + \sum_{j=2^n+1}^{2^{n+1}} 1/2^n \leq 1 + n + 2^n \cdot 1/2^n = 1 + n + 1 = 1 + (n+1).$$

所以 $H_{2^n} \leq 1 + n$.

□

Exercises 1.4

10. 证明: $f_{2n+1} = f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2, f_0 = 0$

证明. 基础: $n = 0$ 时, $f_3 = 2 = f_2^2 + f_1^2 = 1 + 1$; $n = 2$ 时, $f_5 = 5 = f_3^2 + f_2^2 = 2^2 + 1^2$.

假设: $f_{2k-1} = f_k^2 + f_{k-1}^2, \forall k \leq n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{递推: } f_{2k+1} &= f_{2k} + f_{2k-1} = 2f_{2k-1} + f_{2k-2} = 2f_{2k-1} + f_{2k-1} - f_{2k-3} = 3f_{2k-1} - f_{2k-3} \\ &= 3(f_k^2 + f_{k-1}^2) - (f_{k-1}^2 + f_{k-2}^2) = 3f_k^2 + 2f_{k-1}^2 - (f_k - f_{k-1})^2 = 2f_k^2 + f_{k-1}^2 + 2f_k f_{k-1} = 2f_k^2 + \\ &= (f_{k+1} - f_k)^2 + 2f_k(f_{k+1} - f_k) = f_{k+1}^2 + f_k^2 \end{aligned}$$

故 $f_{2n+1} = f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2$

□

11. 证明: $f_{2n} = f_{n+1}^2 - f_{n-1}^2, f_0 = 0$

证明. $n = 1$ 时: $f_2 = 1 = f_2^2 - f_0^2 = 1 - 0 = 1$

由上题结论: $f_{2n+1} = f_{n+1}^2 + f_n^2$

$n \geq 2$ 时, $f_{2n} = f_{2n-1} + f_{2n-2} = 2f_{2n-1} - f_{2n-3} = 2(f_n^2 + f_{n-1}^2) - (f_{n-1}^2 + f_{n-2}^2) = 2f_n^2 + f_{n-1}^2 - f_{n-2}^2 = 2f_n^2 + f_{n-1}^2 - (f_n^2 - f_{n-1})^2 = f_n^2 + 2f_n f_{n-1} = (f_{n+1} - f_{n-1})^2 + 2(f_{n+1} - f_{n-1})f_{n-1} = f_{n+1}^2 - f_{n-1}^2$

故 $f_{2n} = f_{n+1}^2 - f_{n-1}^2$ □

12. 证明: $f_n + f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} + 2f_{n-3} + 4f_{n-4} + 8f_{n-5} + \cdots + 2^{n-3} = 2^{n-1}$

证明. 令 $S_n = f_n + f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} + 2f_{n-3} + 4f_{n-4} + 8f_{n-5} + \cdots + 2^{n-3}f_1$

使用数学归纳法:

基础: $S_3 = f_3 + f_2 + f_1 = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4 = 2^{3-1}, S_4 = f_4 + f_3 + f_2 + 2f_1 = 3 + 2 + 1 + 2 \times 1 = 8 = 2^{4-1}$

假设: $S_k = 2^{k-1}, \forall k \leq n$

递推: $S_{n+1} = f_{n+1} + f_n + f_{n-1} + 2f_{n-2} + 4f_{n-3} + \cdots = (f_n + f_{n-1}) + (f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) + (f_{n-2} + f_{n-3}) + \cdots = (f_n + f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} + 2f_{n-3} + \cdots) + (f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} + f_{n-3} + 2f_{n-4} + \cdots) + 2^{n-2}f_1 = S_n + S_{n-1} + 2^{n-2} = 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-2} = 2^n$

根据归纳假设, $S_n = f_n + f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} + 2f_{n-3} + 4f_{n-4} + 8f_{n-5} + \cdots + 2^{n-3} = 2^{n-1}$. □

34. $F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 证明 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $F^n = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$

证明. $n = 1$ 时:

$$F^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_2 & f_1 \\ f_1 & f_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

假设: 结论对 n 成立.

递推:

$$F^{n+1} = FF^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} + f_n & f_n + f_{n-1} \\ f_{n+1} & f_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+2} & f_{n+1} \\ f_{n+1} & f_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } F^n = \begin{pmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

40. 若 $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^n - \beta^n)$, 其中 $\alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \beta = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 则 $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, 且 $a_1 = a_2 = 1$, 从而得到 $f_n = a_n$, 即第 n 个斐波那契数.

证明. 易证 $\alpha^2 = \alpha + 1, \beta^2 = \beta + 1$.

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = 1 = f_1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 \right) = 1 = f_2$$

$$a_{n-2} + a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^{n-2} - \beta^{n-2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^{n-2}(\alpha + 1) - \beta^{n-2}(\beta + 1)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^{n-2}\alpha^2 - \beta^{n-2}\beta^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(\alpha^n - \beta^n) = a_n$$

即 $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$

所以 $f_n = a_n$ □

Exercises 1.5

53. 证明当 $n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \cup \{0\}$ 时, $[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n]$ 是奇数

证明. 根据二项式定理: $(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 - \sqrt{3})^n = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} 2^j \sqrt{3}^{n-j} + \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} 2^j (-1)^{n-j} \sqrt{3}^{n-j} = 2(2^n + \binom{n}{2} 3 \cdot 2^{n-2} + \binom{n}{4} 3^2 \cdot 2^{n-4} + \dots) = 2l, l \in \mathbb{Z}$

即 $(2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 - \sqrt{3})^n$ 是偶数.

又 $(2 - \sqrt{3}) < 1$, $[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n] = (2 + \sqrt{3})^n + (2 - \sqrt{3})^n - 1$

所以 $[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n]$ 是奇数. □