

C₁

- $a|b, a|c \Leftrightarrow a|bx+cy$
- 判素数 $p \leq \sqrt{n}$ 的所有 p 均 $\nmid n$
- a, b 互素 $\Leftrightarrow \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$, 使得 $xa+yb=1$
- $[a, b] \cdot (a, b) = a \cdot b$
- 算术基本定理 $n > 1, n \in \mathbb{N}$, 必有 $n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_s$, 不计次序唯一, 求 $[\], (\)$
- Euclid: $(a, b) = (a, b - qa)$
- 辗转相除法求 $[\], (\)$

$$\text{递推: } \begin{cases} s_{-1}=1, t_{-1}=0 \\ s_0=0, t_0=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s_i = s_{i-2} - q_i s_{i-1} \\ t_i = t_{i-2} - q_i t_{i-1} \end{cases}, \quad q_i = \left\lfloor \frac{r_{i-2}}{r_{i-1}} \right\rfloor$$

习题 ☆

例. 证明形如 $4k-1$ 的素数有无穷多个.先证 ① 形 $4k-1$ 必有 $4k-1$ 因子, $(4k+1)(4k+1)$ 还是 $4k+1$, 必有 $4k-1$;② 假设有限, $n = 4p_1 \cdots p_n - 1$ 为合, $p_j: 4k-1$ $p_j \in \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$, $p_j | n$, $p_j | p_1 \cdots p_n \Rightarrow p_j | 1$ 矛盾!C₂• 积性 $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $(m, n) = 1$ 时 $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$ 完全积性 $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f(mn) = f(m)f(n)$ • 求 $\varphi(n)$: 积性① 素 $\varphi(p) = p-1$ ② $\varphi(n) = n \prod_{p|n} (1 - \frac{1}{p})$ $n = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_s^{a_s}$

(会求)

No.

Date. / /

C3

· 等价关系 自反、对称、传递

· $a \equiv b \pmod{m_i}$, 当且仅当 $a \equiv b \pmod{[m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n]}$ 会用, 会证. $\Rightarrow m_i | a - b$

$$\Leftarrow m_i | [m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n]$$

· $(m_1, m_2) = 1$, x, y 分别遍历, $m_2x + m_1y$ 遍历 m_1m_2 证明: ① $m_1, m_2 \nmid$ ② 两两不同余 反证. $m_2x + m_1y \equiv (m_2x' + m_1y') \pmod{m_1}$

$$m_2x \equiv m_2x' \pmod{m_1} \Rightarrow x \equiv x'$$

· 3定理

Euler $(a, m) = 1, a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ Fermat p 素, $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$ Wilson p 素, $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ 例题. 分解为同余项 $1 \cdot (p-1), \dots, (p-2)(p-(p-2))$

C4

· 解同余方程. 化简系数, 在 m 一个完全剩余系中考虑.· 一次方程 $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow (a, m) | b$, 解为 $(a, m) \nmid$ Δ

$$\frac{a}{d}x \equiv \frac{b}{d} \pmod{\frac{m}{d}} \quad x_0 + \frac{m}{d}t, \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, d-1$$

☆ 中国剩余定理

$$x \equiv \left(\frac{M}{m_i} e_i a_i + \dots + \frac{M}{m_k} e_k a_k \right) \pmod{M}$$

① 求 M, m_i ② $e_i = m_i^{-1} \pmod{a_i}$ ③ 解出 $x \equiv \sum m_i e_i a_i$ $m = m_1 \dots m_k$, m_i 两两互素 分开求解.

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \equiv a \pmod{m_1} \\ f(x) \equiv a \pmod{m_k} \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

6.5

二次剩余 $\Leftrightarrow a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 非则为 -1 p 为素数!!!-1 是 $\Leftrightarrow p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

负负得正

会求 Legendre

 $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \pmod{p}$ 完全积性 $\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = 1, \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}, \left(\frac{a^2}{p}\right) = 1$ $p > 2: \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$ $[(a, p) = 1 \text{ 时}, \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = (-1)^T, T \dots]$ 二次互反 $p, q > 2, p \neq q,$

$$\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}} \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)$$

例. 求 $\left(\frac{137}{227}\right) = \left(\frac{-90}{227}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{227}\right) \left(\frac{2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5}{227}\right) = (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{227}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3^2}{227}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{227}\right)$ $\left(\frac{2}{227}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{227^2-1}{8}} = -1, \left(\frac{3^2}{227}\right) = 1, \left(\frac{5}{227}\right) = \left(\frac{227}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1$

非素数要分解为素数!!!

分解后均为 1 才有解 Δ

$$p = p_1 \dots p_s \quad \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}, \quad \left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}}$$

互反: p, q 为奇数, $p > 1, q > 1, (p, q) = 1$

$$\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot \frac{q-1}{2}}$$

6.6

原根定义: $m \in \mathbb{N}, (a, m) = 1$, 使 $a^d \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ 成立的最小正整 d 称 $\delta_m(a)$. $\delta_m(a) = \varphi(m)$ 时为原根

$$\delta_m(a^k) = \frac{\delta_m(a)}{(k, \delta_m(a))} \quad \star$$

$$\delta_m(a) = s, \delta_m(b) = t, \delta_m(ab) = st \Leftrightarrow (s, t) = 1 \quad \Delta$$

 p 有模 p 的原根 $\varphi(p-1)$ 个

4 同

$$\begin{cases} \text{同态定义} & \begin{cases} h: S \rightarrow S' \\ h(a * b) = h(a) *' h(b) \\ h(\Delta a) = \Delta' h(a) \\ h(k) = k' \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

群: 封, 结, 么, 逆

交换群: Abel

子群 $a * b^{-1} \in H$

$$h(e_H) = e_{H'}$$

$$h(a^{-1}) = [h(a)]^{-1}$$

ker(h) 是 $\langle G, * \rangle$ 子群, h 单同 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(h) = \{e\}$.

$$\text{证明: } h(a * b^{-1}) = h(a) *' h(b^{-1}) = e_{H'} *' e_{H'}^{-1} = e_{H'} \in \ker(h)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(a) = e_{H'} = h(e), a = e, \ker(h) = \{e\}$$

$$\Leftarrow \ker(h) = \{e\}, h(a) = h(b) \text{ 有}$$

$$h(a * b^{-1}) = h(a) *' h(b^{-1}) = e_{H'}, a * b^{-1} \in \ker(h), a * b^{-1} = e_{H'}$$

$$a = b, \text{ 单}$$

子群 $H \leq G$

$$(1) aH = \{c \mid c \in G \text{ 且 } c^{-1} * a \in H\}$$

$$(2) aH = bH \Leftrightarrow b^{-1} * a \in H$$

$$(3) aH \cap bH = \emptyset \Leftrightarrow b^{-1} * a \notin H$$

$$(4) aH = H = Ha$$

正规子群 $aH = Ha$

$$\text{判断: } aHa^{-1} = H$$

$$aHa^{-1} \subseteq H$$