

Patryk Mauiąg 331542 Lista 3

Zad. 11.

a)  $\gcd(448, 721) = 721x + 448y$ ,  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$

721	448
448	$721 - 448 = 273$
273	$448 - 273 = 175$
175	$273 - 175 = 98$
98	$175 - 98 = 77$
77	$98 - 77 = 21$
21	$77 - 3 \cdot 21 = 14$
14	$21 - 14 = 7$
7	$14 - 2 \cdot 7 = 0$

$$\gcd(448, 721) = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gcd(448, 721) &= 7 \\ &= 21 - 14 = 21 - (77 - 3 \cdot 21) = \\ &= 4 \cdot 21 - 77 = \\ &= 4 \cdot (98 - 77) - 77 = \\ &= 4 \cdot 98 - 5 \cdot 77 = \\ &= 4 \cdot 98 - 5 \cdot (175 - 98) = \\ &= 9 \cdot 98 - 5 \cdot 175 = \\ &= 9 \cdot (273 - 175) - 5 \cdot 175 = \\ &= 9 \cdot 273 - 14 \cdot 175 = \\ &= 9 \cdot 273 - 14(448 - 273) = \\ &= 23 \cdot 273 - 14 \cdot 448 = \\ &= 23 \cdot (721 - 448) - 14 \cdot 448 = \\ &= 23 \cdot 721 - 37 \cdot 448\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 23 \quad y = -37$$

b)  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $333x + 1234y = 1$

$$333^{-1} w \mathbb{Z}_{1234} = ?$$

1234	333
333	$1234 - 333 = 235$
235	$333 - 235 = 98$
98	$235 - 2 \cdot 98 = 39$
39	$98 - 2 \cdot 39 = 20$
20	$39 - 20 = 19$
19	$20 - 19 = 1$
1	$1 - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\gcd(333, 1234) &= 1 = 20 - 19 = \\ &= 20 - (39 - 20) = 2 \cdot 20 - 39 = \\ &= 2 \cdot (98 - 2 \cdot 39) - 39 = \\ &= 2 \cdot 98 - 5 \cdot 39 = 2 \cdot 98 - 5(235 - 2 \cdot 39) = \\ &= 12 \cdot 98 - 5 \cdot 235 = \\ &= 12 \cdot (333 - 235) - 5 \cdot 235 = \\ &= 12 \cdot 333 - 17 \cdot 235 = \\ &= 12 \cdot 333 - 17(1234 - 3 \cdot 333) = \\ &= 63 \cdot 333 - 17 \cdot 1234 \\ &\quad x = 63 \quad y = -17\end{aligned}$$

$$333 \cdot x \bmod 1234 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 63 \cdot 333 \bmod 1234 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 333^{-1} \equiv 63 \pmod{1234}$$

c)  $-63^{-1} \pmod{1313}$

$$(1313 - 63)x + 1313y = \gcd(1313, 1234)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 1313 & 1234 \\ \hline 1234 & 1313 - 1234 = 63 \\ 63 & 1234 - 18 \cdot 63 = 2 \\ 2 & 63 - 34 \cdot 2 = 1 \\ 1 & 1 - 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(1313, 1234) &= 1 = 63 - 34 \cdot 2 = \\ &= 63 - 34 \cdot (1234 - 18 \cdot 63) = \\ &= 613 \cdot 63 - 34 \cdot 1234 = \\ &= 613 \cdot (1313 - 1234) - 34 \cdot 1234 = \\ &= 613 \cdot 1313 - 647 \cdot 1234 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -647 \quad y = 613$$

↙

$$x = 666 \pmod{1313}$$

Zad. 4.

$$f(x, k, n):$$

jeśli  $k = 0$  zwraca 1

$$\text{w.p. } p \quad t \leftarrow f(x, \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor, n)$$

jeśli  $k \bmod 2 = 0$ : zwraca  $t^2 \bmod n$

$$\text{w.p. } p \quad \text{zwraca } (t^2 \cdot x) \bmod n$$

innych wypadków:

$$T(k) = T(\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor) + c = T(\lfloor \frac{k}{4} \rfloor) + 2c = T(\lfloor \frac{k}{8} \rfloor) + 3c =$$

$$\dots = T(\lfloor \frac{k}{2^{\log_2 k}} \rfloor) + c \cdot t = T(\lfloor \frac{k}{2^{\log_2 k}} \rfloor) + c \log_2 k$$

$T(1) = 0$

Zad. 10.

zad.  
 $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$

$x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$

$$ax + by = 1$$

Tera:  $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a, y) = \gcd(x, b) = \gcd(x, y)$

D-d: nie wprost

dell. ~~asym~~

Niech  $\gcd(a, b) > 1$  (<sup>to niek bye</sup>  
<sup>dowolne gcd</sup>)

$$g = \gcd(a, b), \exists a', b' \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a = ga', b = gb'$$

$$1 = ax + by = ga'x + gb'y = g(a'x + b'y)$$

ale  $g > 1 \wedge g \in \mathbb{Z}$

sprawdz?

(Naryn duch kub całkowitych jest równy 1, jeśli obie są równe 1.)

1) gdyby  $x, y < 0$

$$1 = ax + by \leq 1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-1) = -2$$

~~ale~~  
ale

$$1 \leq -2$$

sprawdz?

2) gdyby  $x, y > 0$

$$1 = ax + by \geq 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 2$$

1, 2

sprawdz?

Zad. 12.

Teza:  $\gcd(F_{n-1}, F_n) = 1$ .

D-d)

Przy  $n=1$   $\gcd(F_0, F_1) = \gcd(0, 1) = 1$  ok.

o ile  $n=2$   $\gcd(F_2, F_3) = \gcd(1, 1) = 1$  ok.

Zad. zet  $\forall_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \gcd(F_{n-1}, F_n) = 1$

Pokazmy dla  $n \geq 2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(F_{n-1}, F_n) &= \gcd(F_{n-2} + F_{n-3}, F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}) = \\ &= \gcd(F_{n-2} + F_{n-3}, F_{n-2}) = \gcd(F_{n-3}, F_{n-2}) \stackrel{\text{zat}}{=} 1 \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

( $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a, a-b)$  dowód na wytłaczenie)

Teza:  $\gcd(F_m, F_n) = F_{\gcd(m, n)}$

D-d) indukcja po  $n$

$\gcd(F_m, F_0) = F_m = F_{\gcd(m, 0)}$  ok.

Zad.  $\forall_{m, n} \gcd(F_m, F_n) = F_{\gcd(m, n)}$

Pokazmy dla  $n$  (bez straty ogólności zat.  $m \leq n$ ):

(Lemat:  $F_{n+m} = F_n F_{m+1} + F_{n-1} F_m$  dowód na wytłaczenie nr 2)

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(F_m, F_n) &= \gcd(F_m, F_m F_{(n-m+1)} + F_{m+1} F_{n-m}) = \\ &= \gcd(F_m, F_m F_{n-m} + F_{m+1} F_{n-m}) = \gcd(F_m, F_{n-m}(F_m + F_{m+1})) = \\ &= \gcd(F_m, F_{n-m} F_{m+1}) = \gcd(F_m, F_{n-m}(F_{m-1} + F_m)) = \\ &= \gcd(F_m, F_{n-m} F_{m-1}) \stackrel{*}{=} \gcd(F_m, F_{n-m}) \stackrel{\text{zat}}{=} F_{\gcd(m, n-m)} = \\ &= F_{\gcd(m, n)} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow * \text{ b.l.c.} \Rightarrow \gcd(ab, c) = \gcd(a, c)$

Patryk Marciniak 331542 Lista 3

Zad. 13.

$a \perp b, a > b, 0 \leq m < n$

Tera:  $\gcd(a^m - b^m, a^n - b^n) = a^{\gcd(m, n)} - b^{\gcd(m, n)}$

D-d) indukcja po n

alla  $n=1 \rightarrow \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^1 - b^1) = a - b = a^{\gcd(m, 1)} - b^{\gcd(m, 1)}$  ok.

Zat.  $\forall n < n_0 \quad \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^n - b^n) = a^{\gcd(m, n_0)} - b^{\gcd(m, n_0)}$

Pokazanie dla n:

$$\begin{aligned} \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^n - b^n) &\stackrel{\text{zat.}}{=} \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^{m+k} - b^{m+k}) = \\ &= \gcd(a^m - b^m, (a^{m+k} - a^m b^k) + (a^m b^k - b^{m+k})) = \\ &= \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^m (a^k - b^k) + b^k (a^m - b^m)) = \\ &= \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^m (a^k - b^k)) \stackrel{a^m \perp b^m}{=} \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^k b^k) = \\ &\stackrel{\text{zat.}}{=} a^{\gcd(m, k)} - b^{\gcd(m, k)} = a^{\gcd(m, n-m)} - b^{\gcd(m, n-m)} = \\ &= a^{\gcd(m, n)} - b^{\gcd(m, n)} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

Lemat \*  $a \perp b \Rightarrow \gcd(ac, b) = \gcd(c, b)$

D-d)

$$g_1 = \gcd(ac, b) = acx_1 + by_1$$

$$g_2 = \gcd(c, b) = cx_2 + by_2$$

$$\gcd(a, b) = 1 = ax + by$$



$$ax + by = 1$$

$$axg_2 + byg_2 = g_2$$

$$ax(x_2 + axby_2) + byg_2 = g_2$$

$$ac(xx_2) + b(axg_2 + yg_2) = g_2$$

$$\gcd(ac, b) = g_1 \Rightarrow g_1 | g_2$$

$$ax + by = 1$$

$$axg_1 + byg_1 = g_1$$

$$a^2x(x_1 + axby_1) + byg_1 = g_1$$

$$c(a^2xx_1) + b(axg_1 + yg_1) = g_1$$

$$\gcd(c, b) = g_2 \Rightarrow g_2 | g_1$$

$$g_1 | g_2 \wedge g_2 | g_1 \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2 \blacksquare$$

Zad. 14.

~~Dla dowodu~~

D-d nie wprost

Zad. ie istnieje taki n, dla którego nie istnieje  
potęga n-cyfrowa potęga 2 z najbardziej znaczącą  
cyfrą równą 1.

Wtedy  $\exists k \quad 2^k < 10^{n-1} \wedge 2^{k+1} \geq 2 \cdot 10^{n-1}$

nextepna potega

$$2^k < 10^{n-1} \quad \checkmark \quad 2^k \geq 10^{n-1}$$

symetria!

Gdyż również istnieje taka potęga, dla dow. n.

Dowód jednoznaczności:

$2^k$  - najmniejsza liczba n-cyfrowa z 1 na początku

$$2^k > 10^{n-1}$$

$$2^{k+1} \geq 2 \cdot 10^{n-1}$$

Następna potęga ma już  
2 na początku.

Gdyż nie istnieją kolejne takie, ie:

$$10^{n-1} < 2^{k_1} < 2 \cdot 10^n \quad (\overbrace{k_1 \neq k_2})$$

$$10^{n-1} < 2^{k_2} < 2 \cdot 10^n$$

■

Zad. 1.  $n \geq 1$

$$\text{Teraz: } f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \lceil \log_2 k \rceil = n + \lceil f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + f(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) \rceil$$

(D-d)

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \lceil \log_2 k \rceil = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 (2k) \rceil + \sum_{k=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n \lceil \log_2 (2k-1) \rceil = \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil 1 + \log_2 k \rceil + \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \lceil 1 + \log_2 \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \rceil = \\ &= \underbrace{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}_{n} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil}_{f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}^n \lceil \log_2 \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \rceil}_{\lceil \log_2 \left(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - \frac{1}{2}\right) \rceil} = \\ &= n + f\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor\right) - 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \lceil \log_2 \left(k - \frac{1}{2}\right) \rceil = \\ &= n - 1 + f\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor\right) + \lceil \log_2 \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil \rceil \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil = \sum_{k=1}^{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil} \lceil \log_2 (k - \frac{1}{2}) \rceil \right)$$
$$\left( \lceil \log_2 1 \rceil + \lceil \log_2 2 \rceil + \lceil \log_2 3 \rceil + \lceil \log_2 4 \rceil + \dots + \lceil \log_2 \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil \rceil \right)$$
$$\left( \lceil \log_2 1,5 \rceil + \lceil \log_2 2,5 \rceil + \lceil \log_2 3,5 \rceil + \dots + \lceil \log_2 \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - \frac{1}{2} \rceil \right)$$

Zad.  $f(1)=2$

2)  $f(1)=2 \Rightarrow f$  to jedyna funkcja spełniająca podane  
zależności (jest jednorodna)

~~zad~~

$$f(1)=2$$

$$f(2)=2-1+f(1)+f(1)$$

$$f(3)=3-1+f(1)+f(2)$$

$$f(4)=4-1+f(1)+f(2)+f(2)$$

⋮

Każda kolejna wartość

odwzoruje się rekurencyjnie  
do  $f(1)$ . Gdy mamy na  
tak wielu i spójnych z  $f$   
jest jednorodne  
prosta indukcja.