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Exercice N-52-312

05.03.24

De la cours:  $\forall p \in \mathcal{N}$  prim  $\mathcal{N}$   
 $\mathcal{N} \in \mathcal{N}^+$

$$v_p(n) = \max \{ k \in \mathcal{N}^+ : p^k | n \}.$$

Prop Rm  $p \in \mathcal{N}$  prim. Atm  $\mathcal{N}$ :

$$(i) \forall m, n \in \mathcal{N}^+ \quad v_p(mn) \geq \min \{ v_p(m), v_p(n) \}$$

Doar: scriem  $m = p^{v_p(m)} \cdot \mu$ ,  $n = p^{v_p(n)} \cdot \nu$ ,  
 cu  $p \nmid \mu$  si  $p \nmid \nu$

$$\text{Atunci } mn = p^{v_p(m)} \mu + p^{v_p(n)} \nu, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{De ca } v_p(m) \leq v_p(mn),$$

$$(1) \geq p^{v_p(m)} \left( \mu + p^{v_p(n) - v_p(m)} \nu \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Deci } v_p(mn) \geq v_p(m) = \min \{ v_p(m), v_p(n) \}$$

$$\text{Daca amora } v_p(m) < v_p(n),$$

in (2)  $p \nmid$  garantat,

$$\text{deci } v_p(mn) = \min \{ v_p(m), v_p(n) \}.$$

Cazul  $v_p(n) \leq v_p(m)$  se trateaza analog.

An observat, deci,  $\forall$ :

$$(ii) \forall m, n \in \mathcal{N}^+ \quad v_p(m) \neq v_p(n) \Rightarrow v_p(mn) = \max \{ v_p(m), v_p(n) \}$$

Analog se procedeaza si:



$$(i') \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (m > n \Rightarrow \sqrt{p}(m-n) \geq \min\{\sqrt{p}(m), \sqrt{p}(n)\})$$

$$(ii') \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (m > n \wedge \sqrt{p}(m) \neq \sqrt{p}(n)) \Rightarrow \sqrt{p}(m-n) \geq \min\{\sqrt{p}(m), \sqrt{p}(n)\}$$

The mean

+ RADU-GILAVAN ADDED

$$\prod_{p \in \text{min}} \sqrt{p}(m)$$

$$\{p \in \mathbb{N}^+ : p \leq m\}$$

$$P_0 = \prod_{\substack{p \in \text{min} \\ p \leq 0}} \sqrt{p}(m)$$

$$P_n = P_{n+1} = P_{n+2} = \dots$$

$$(\text{pt ca } \forall p \in \mathbb{P} \quad p > m \Rightarrow \sqrt{p}(m) = 0)$$

$$\text{def } \prod_{p \in \text{min}} \sqrt{p}(m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{p \in \text{min} \\ p \leq m}} \sqrt{p}(m)$$

Does not we consider the standard

$$n = \prod_{p \in \text{min}} 2^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{in a cut product, because } 2 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ of area}$$



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 \* frecare  $p \leq n$ ,  $p$  min

$$m_i(u) = \sqrt[p]{\prod_{\substack{p \text{ min} \\ p \leq n}} p^{v_p(u)}} = \sqrt[p]{n}$$

Deci, în  $\sqrt[p]{n}$  frecare  $\leq e$ , de fapt,  $\sqrt[p]{n}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ca urmare, } n &= \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(u)} \\ &\leq \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(n)} \end{aligned}$$

Ca urmare, teorema fundamentală a aritmeticii admite o reformulare

teoremă  $n = \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(n)}$

Pentru  $m = \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(m)}$  și  $n = \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(n)}$

Considerăm  $d = \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{\min\{v_p(m), v_p(n)\}}$

Am  $\min\{v_p(m), v_p(n)\} \leq v_p(m), v_p(n)$ ,

avem  $d|m$  și  $d|n$ .

Dacă  $d' = \prod_{p \text{ min}} p^{v_p(d')}$  are calitate  $d|m$  și



$d' | n$ , atunci

$$v_p(d') \leq v_p(n) \text{ și } v_p(d') \in v_p(m) \text{ pt orice } p$$

$$\text{deci } v_p(d') \leq \min \{v_p(m), v_p(n)\}, \text{ pt orice } p$$

$$\text{deci } v_p(d') \leq v_p(d) \text{ pt orice } p \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{deci } d' | d.$$

Modula:  $m$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overbrace{1 \dots 1}^m} \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{array} \right)_p^{v_p(m)}, \left( \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overbrace{1 \dots 1}^n} \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{array} \right)_p^{v_p(n)} = \left( \begin{array}{c} \overline{1} \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{array} \right)_p^{\min \{v_p(m), v_p(n)\}}$$

Analog,

$$[m, n] = \left( \begin{array}{c} \overline{1} \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \end{array} \right)_p^{\max \{v_p(m), v_p(n)\}}$$

Obs:  $\sum \min \{u, v\} + \max \{u, v\} = u + v,$

$$(m, n) [m, n] = mn.$$

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- ✓ 1. Determinați numerele prime  $a, b$  pentru care  $ab+1$  și  $ab-1$  sunt prime.
  - ✓ 2. Determinați numerele  $n$  pentru care  $n+1, n+3, n+7, n+9, n+13$  și  $n+15$  sunt prime.
  - ✓ 3. Din 10 numere consecutive, cât de multe pot fi prime?



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✓ 5.  $\frac{2^{4n+2} + 1}{5} \in \mathbb{Z}$  4 e compus pt orice  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

✓ e. then,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   $n \geq 2 \rightarrow m^4 + 4n^4$  e composite.

$\sqrt{7}$  este irracional e primitiv, atunci  $n$  e primitiv.

✓ 8. Dacă  $2^m + 1$  e prim,  $m=0$  sau  $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$   $n=2^k$   
 atunci  $n$  e prim.

✓ 8. Dacă  $2^n + 1$  e prim, atunci  $n$  e par.

10. Care sunt numerele naturale care au mult  
sursa de două numere compuse?

6.  $m^4 + 4n^4 = m^4 + 4n^4 + 4m^2n^2 - 4m^2n^2$

$$2 \frac{(m^2 - 2mn + 2n^2)(m^2 + 2mn + 2n^2)}{(m-n)^2 + n^2}$$

$$5. \quad \frac{2^{2n+2} + 1}{5} = \frac{2^{2n+1} + 1}{5} = \frac{(4+1)(4-4+4-\dots+4^n-4+1)}{5} \quad \leftarrow \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$1 + \sum_{j=2}^n (4^j - 4^{j-1}) = 1 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^n 4^{j-1}$$



2. Dado certo conjunto de  $n$  e (6)  
 $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$  :  $n+5 \equiv a \pmod{5}$  of  $n+5 \geq 5$ , de  $n$   
 $n+5$  é o min,  $\phi$ .

• 1 :  $n+9 \equiv a \pmod{5}$  of  $n+9 \geq 9$ , de  $n+9$  é o min,  $\phi$

• 2 :  $n+13 \equiv a \pmod{5}$  of  $n+13 \geq 13$  —  $n+13$  é o min,  $\phi$

• 3 :  $n+17 \equiv a \pmod{5}$  of  $n+17 \geq 17$ , de  $n+17$  é o min,  $\phi$

• 4 :  $n+21 \equiv a \pmod{5}$  of  $n+21 \geq 21$ .

Dado  $n > 4$ ,  $n$  é o min,  $\phi$

Assume  $n \geq 4$ ,  $\phi$  corre:

$n+5 \geq 5$ , é min

$n+9 \geq 9$ , —  $a$

$n+13 \geq 13$ , —  $a$

$n+17 \geq 17$ , —  $a$

$n+21 \geq 21$ , —  $a$

$n+25 \geq 25$ , —  $a$ .

Dado qualquer valor  $n$  e a satisfaz  
 condição  $n \geq 4$ .

$$\sigma. (2^{2n+1} - 2^{n+1}) (2^{2n+1} + 2^{n+1})$$

$$n \cdot 2^{2n+1} - 2^{n+1} \geq 25$$



7. Given  $n = ab$  or  $a, b > 1$

(7)

$$2^n - 1 = 2^{ab} - 1 = (2^a)^b - 1 =$$

$$= \underbrace{(2^a - 1)}_{\geq 3} \underbrace{(2^{a(b-1)} + 2^{a(b-2)} + \dots + 2^a + 1)}_{\text{more than 1}}$$

8. Given  $n = 2^k \cdot q$ ,  $q$  odd.

Answer:  $2^n + 1 = 2^{2^k \cdot q} + 1 =$

$$= \underbrace{(2^{2^k} + 1)}_{\geq 3} \underbrace{(2^{2^k(q-1)} + 2^{2^k(q-2)} + \dots + 2^{2^k} + 1)}_{\text{more than 1}}$$

But,  $2^{2^k(q-1)} > 2^{2^k}$

and  $\sum (2^{2^k(q-1)} - 2^{2^k}) \geq \sum \text{cheat} > 0 > 0$ .

7.  $\underbrace{11\dots 1}_n = \frac{10^n - 1}{9} = (c)$

Pr.  $n = ab$  or  $a, b > 1$ . Then

$$c_n = \underbrace{(10^a - 1)}_{\text{more than 1}} \underbrace{(10^{a(b-1)} + 10^{a(b-2)} + \dots + 10 + 1)}_{\text{more than 1}}$$

$c_n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$ .