

數論 Number Theory

第四章

+ Outline

- 整除性和模術性 (Divisibility & Modular Arithmetic)
- 整數表示及算法 (Integer Representations and Algorithms)
- 素數和最大公約數 (Primes and Greatest Common Divisors)

+ 整除性 Divisibility (4.1)

$$\forall a, b \in Z(a|b \leftrightarrow \exists c(ac = b))$$

例如:

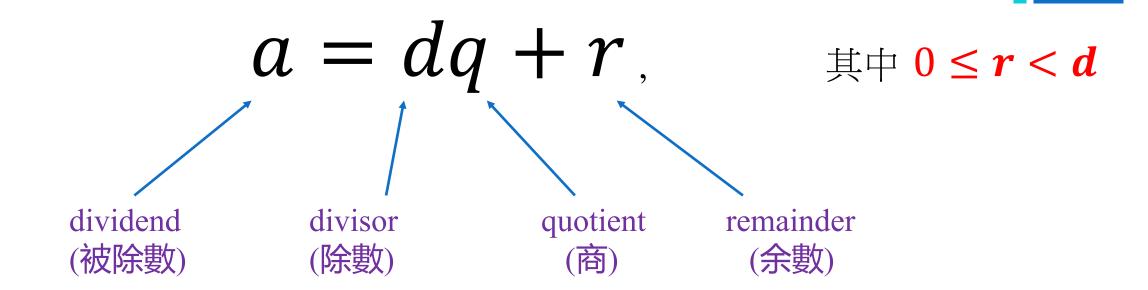
- **3** | 15
 - "3 整除15"
 - "3 divides 15" or "15 is divisible by 3"
- **■** 3 ∤ 22
 - ■"3不整除22"
 - "3 does not divide 15" or "15 is not divisible by 3"

+ 整除性性質 Properties of Divisibility

- ■(4.1定理1:)
 - 已知 $a,b,c \in \mathbb{Z}$, 其中 $a \neq 0$, 那麼:
 - i. $(a|b \wedge a|c) \rightarrow a \mid (b+c);$
 - ii. $a|b \rightarrow \forall c(a|bc);$
 - iii. $(a|b \wedge b|c) \rightarrow a|c$.

+ 除法算法 Division Algorithm

■ 除法定理: 若 $a \in \mathbf{Z}, d \in \mathbf{Z}^+$, 那麼存在 $q, r \in \mathbf{Z}$ 滿足:



函數 div 與 mod 的定義:

$$q = a \operatorname{div} d$$

 $r = a \operatorname{mod} d$

對應:
$$\frac{a}{d} = q + \frac{r}{d}$$

+例1

- 1. 以 div 及 mod 表示並求出商與余數:
 - A. 101除以11 101 div 11 = 9 101 mod 11 = 2
 - B. -11除以3 -11 div 3 = -3 -11 mod 3 = -2

2. 求下列各值:

- A. 130 div 3 43
- B. 130 mod 3 1
- c. -111 div 9 -12
- D. -111 mod 9 6

函數 div 與 mod 的定義: q = a div d r = a mod d

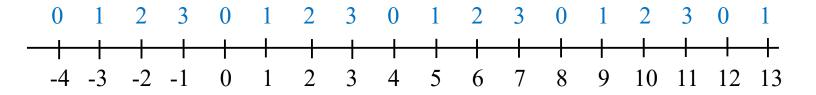
+ 同余式 Congruence

若 a,b ∈ \mathbf{Z},m ∈ \mathbf{Z}^+ , 那麼:

■ 若 m|a-b,則 "a is congruent to b modulo m (a 模 m 同余 b)" 記作: $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$.

■ 稱 $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ 為同余式(congruence), 其中 m 為它的模(modulus).

- 例如:
 - $13 \equiv 5 \pmod{4}$;
 - $12 \not\equiv 14 \pmod{4}$.



+ 同余式的定理及性質(4.1)

- $\blacksquare \forall a, b, c, d, k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$:
 - $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \leftrightarrow (a \mod m = b \mod m)$ (4.1定理3)
 - $a \equiv b \pmod{m} \leftrightarrow \exists k (a = b + km)$ (4.1) (4.1)
 - (4.1定理5)

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$
 and $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$

IFF

$$ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}$$
 and $a + c \equiv b + d \pmod{m}$

+ 模m算術 (Arithmetic Modulo m)

- $U: \{0, 1, 2, ..., m\}$
- \blacksquare +_m 加法運算:

$$a +_m b = (a + b) \mod m$$

■·_m 乘法運算:

$$a \cdot_m b = (a \cdot b) \mod m$$

+ 例2

■ 求:

- A. $4 +_3 5$ $9 \mod 3 = 0$ B. $4 \cdot_3 5$ $20 \mod 3 = 2$

+ 整數表示與算法 (4.2)

- 十進制展開式 Decimal expansion
- 二進制展開式 Binary expansion
- /\進制展開式 Octal expansion
- 十六進制展開式 Hexadecimal expansion

+ 進制的展開式 Expansion

- n 的 b 進制展開式 (Base b Expansion of n): 令 $b \in \mathbf{Z}, b > 1, k \in \mathbf{N}$,則對於正整數 n 有: $n = a_k b^k + a_{k-1} b^{k-1} + \dots + a_1 b + a_0$
 - 例如:
 - ■315的十進制展開式為:

$$315 = 3 \times 10^2 + 1 \times 10^1 + 5 = (315)_{10}$$

■315的/\進制展開式為:

$$315 = 4 \times 8^2 + 7 \times 8^1 + 3 = (473)_8$$

+例3:其他進制轉換到十進制

- A. 求(1010 1001)。的十進制展開式。
- B. 求 (4103)₈ 的十進制展開式。
- C. 求 (2B0C)₁₆的十進制展開式。

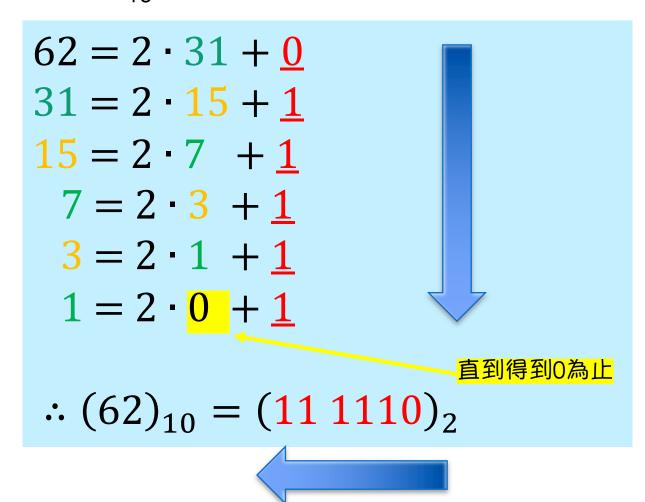
- Convert $(1010\ 1001)_2$ to decimal by multiplying each digit by 2 raised to the power of its position, starting from the right with position 0
- (1010 1001) $_2=1\cdot 2^7+0\cdot 2^6+1\cdot 2^5+0\cdot 2^4+1\cdot 2^3+0\cdot 2^2+0\cdot 2^1+1\cdot 2^0$
- Calculate the powers of $2:1\cdot 128+0\cdot 64+1\cdot 32+0\cdot 16+1\cdot 8+0\cdot 4+0\cdot 2+1\cdot 1$
- step 4 Add the results: 128 + 0 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 169

- Step 1 Convert $(4103)_8$ to decimal by multiplying each digit by 8 raised to the power of its position, starting from the right with position 0
- step 2 $(4103)_8 = 4 \cdot 8^3 + 1 \cdot 8^2 + 0 \cdot 8^1 + 3 \cdot 8^0$
- step 3 Calculate the powers of 8: $4\cdot 512 + 1\cdot 64 + 0\cdot 8 + 3\cdot 1$
- step 4 Add the results: 2048 + 64 + 0 + 3 = 2115

- Step 1 Convert each hexadecimal digit to its decimal equivalent. The hexadecimal number is $(2B0C)_{16}$
- Starting from the right, each digit represents increasing powers of 16. The rightmost digit is 16^0 , the next is 16^1 , and so on
- Step 3 Calculate the decimal value for each digit: $2 imes16^3$, $B imes16^2$, $0 imes16^1$, $C imes16^0$. Note that B in hexadecimal is 11 in decimal, and C is 12
- step 4 Perform the calculations: $2 imes 16^3 = 2 imes 4096$, $11 imes 16^2 = 11 imes 256$, $0 imes 16^1 = 0$, $12 imes 16^0 = 12$
- step 5 Add the results of each calculation to get the final decimal value: 8192 + 2816 + 0 + 12
- step 6 Sum the values: 8192 + 2816 + 12 = 11020

+ 範例: 從十進制轉換到其他進制

求(62)10的二進制展開式。



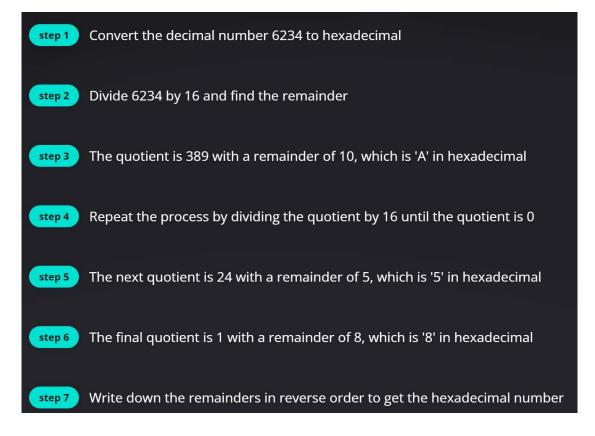
+ 例4

A. 求(6234)₁₀的/\進制展開式。

14132 使用短除法

B. 求(6234)₁₀的十六進制展開式。

185A



+不同進制之間的轉換

TABLE 1 Hexadecimal, Octal, and Binary Representation of the Integers 0 through 15.																
Decimal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hexadecimal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	В	С	D	Е	F
Octal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Binary	0	1	10	11	100	101	110	111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111

■ /\進制和十六進制之間的轉換可先轉換成二進制更容易。

+例5:不同進制之間的轉換

- A. 求(11 1110 1011)₂的/\進制展開式。[1753]
- B. 求(6234)。的二進制展開式。[1100 1001 1100)
- C. 求(6234)。的十六進制展開式。[^{C9C)}

+ 生成不同進制展開式的算法

■ 偽代碼(Pseudocode):

```
procedure base b expansion(n, b: positive integers with b > 1)
q := n
k := 0
while (q \neq 0)
a_k := q \mod b
q := q \operatorname{div} b
k := k + 1
return(a_{k-1}, ..., a_1, a_0) \{(a_{k-1} ... a_1 a_0)_b \text{ is base } b \text{ expansion of } n \}
```

+ 不同進制加法運算的算法

■ 偽代碼(Pseudocode):

```
procedure add(a, b): positive integers)

{the binary expansions of a and b are (a_{n-1}, a_{n-2}, ..., a_0)_2 and (b_{n-1}, b_{n-2}, ..., b_0)_2, respectively}

c := 0

for j := 0 to n-1

d := \lfloor (a_j + b_j + c)/2 \rfloor

s_j := a_j + b_j + c - 2d

c := d

s_n := c

return(s_0, s_1, ..., s_n){the binary expansion of the sum is (s_n, s_{n-1}, ..., s_0)_2}
```

■ 算法複雜度: *f*(*n*) is *O*(*n*).

+ 不同進制乘法運算的算法

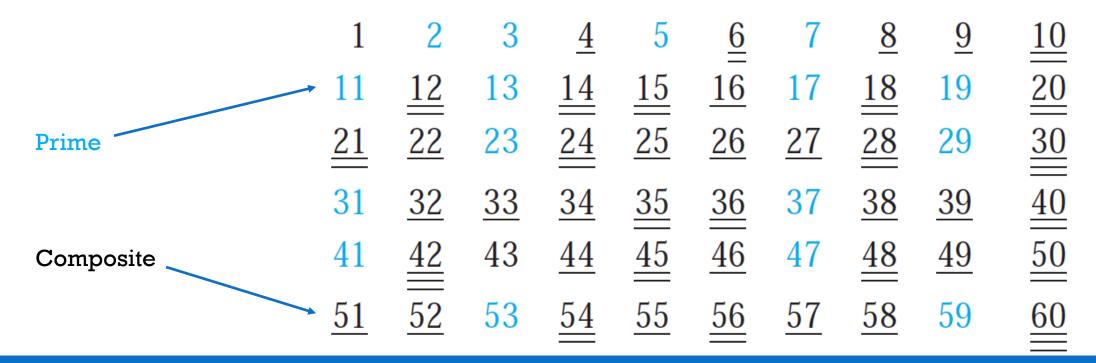
■ 偽代碼(Pseudocode):

```
procedure multiply(a, b: positive integers)
{the binary expansions of a and b are (a_{n-1}, a_{n-2}, ..., a_0)_2 and (b_{n-1}, b_{n-2}, ..., b_0)_2, respectively}
for j := 0 to n - 1
     if b_i = 1 then c_i = a shifted j places
      else c_i := 0
\{c_0, c_1, ..., c_{n-1} \text{ are the partial products}\}\
p := 0
for j := 0 to n - 1
  p := p + c_i
return p {p is the value of ab}
```

■ 算法複雜度: f(n) is O(n²).

+ 素數和最大公約數(4.3)

- 大於 1 且只能被 1 及 p 整除的正整數 p 稱為素數 (Prime)。
- 大於 1 且不是素數的正整數為合數(Composite)。



+ 算術基本定理 The Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

■ 每個大於 1 的整數都能唯一的寫成兩個或以上非遞減 序列素數的乘積。

其表示稱作該數的素因子分解式(prime factorization)

- 例如:
 - $100 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 2^2 \cdot 5^2$
 - **■** 641 = 641
 - $999 = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 37 = 3^3 \cdot 37$

+ 最大公約數 Greatest Common Divisor

- 能整除兩個整數的最大整數稱為這兩個整數的最大公 約數(greatest common divisor).
 - ■即: 令 a 和 b 為兩個整數, 不全為 0. 能使 d | a 及 d | b 的最大整數 d 為 a 和 b 的最大公約數, 記作 gcd(a, b).
 - ■例如:gcd(24, 36) = 12; gcd(17, 22) = 1

- 若 gcd(a, b) = 1,稱 a, b 是互素的 (relatively prime).
 - ■例如:gcd(17, 22) = 1 ; gcd(10, 21) = 1

+最小公倍數 Least Common Multiple

- 能被兩個正整數整除的最小正整數稱為這兩個整數的最小公倍數(Least Common Multiple).
 - ■即:令a和b為兩個正整數.能使a|m及b|m的最小正整數m為a和b的最小公倍數,記作 lcm(a, b).
 - ■例如:Icm(12,24) = 24; Icm(9,24) = 72

+利用素因子分解式求兩數的 gcd 與 lcm

■ 已知兩數a,b的素因子分解式分別為:

$$a = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_n^{a_n}, \qquad b = p_1^{b_1} p_2^{b_2} \dots p_n^{b_n}$$

- 則有:
 - $\mathbf{gcd}(a,b) = p_1^{\min(a_1,b_1)} p_2^{\min(a_2,b_2)} \dots p_n^{\min(a_n,b_n)}$

+ 例6

■ 求:

- A. gcd(120,400)
- B. lcm(120,400)
- c. gcd(51,68)
- D. lcm(51,68)



+歐幾里得算法 Euclidean Algorithm

■ 偽代碼:

```
procedure gcd(a, b): positive integers)
x := a
y := b
while y \neq 0
r := x \mod y
x := y
y := r
return x \{ gcd(a,b) \text{ is } x \}
```

例如: gcd(287, 91) = gcd(91, 14) = gcd(14, 7) = 7 **推論 1**: 若 a = bq + r, 其中 a, b, q, 及 r 皆為整數. 則 gcd(a,b) = gcd(b,r).

$$287 = 91 \cdot 3 + 14$$
$$91 = 14 \cdot 6 + 7$$
$$14 = 7 \cdot 2 + 0$$

+ 例7

- ■利用歐幾里得算法(Euclidean Algorithm)求:
 - A. gcd(12345, 67890) = 15
 - B. gcd(54321, 9876) = 3

+ 教材對應閱讀章節及練習

- 4.1-4.2(~Example7), 4.3
- ■對應習題:(可視個人情況定量)
 - **4.**1: 1,9-10, 13-29
 - **4**.2: 1-12
 - **4.**3: 1-4, 14-17, 24-27, 32-35