

- Polinomi a coefficienti interi
- Congruenze

$$a|b \quad a \text{ divide } b \quad b/a \text{ è intero}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$[a^m - b^m = (a-b)(a^{m-1} + a^{m-2}b + \dots + ab^{m-2} + b^{m-1})]$$

Se  $m$  è dispari:

$$a^m + b^m = (a+b)(a^{m-1} - a^{m-2}b + \dots + b^{m-1})$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a-b | a^m - b^m \quad \text{per ogni } m$$

$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$a-b | P(a) - P(b)$$

$$P(a) - P(b) = a_n a^n + a_{n-1} a^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 a + a_0 - a_n b^n - a_{n-1} b^{n-1} - \dots - a_0 =$$

$$= a_n (a^n - b^n) + a_{n-1} (a^{n-1} - b^{n-1}) + \dots + a_1 (a - b)$$

$$3 | 6 \quad 3 | 9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3 | 6+9$$

$$\text{--- } 0 \text{ --- } 0 \text{ ---}$$

Se  $P(a) = 0$  allora  $(x-a) | P(x)$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 - 3x + 2 \\ (x-1)(x-2) \end{array} \quad x-1 \mid x^2 - 3x + 2$$

$$P(x) = (x-a)Q(x)$$

$$P(x) = (x-a)Q(x) + R = \underbrace{(x-a)Q(x)} + \underbrace{P(a)} = P(x)$$

$$a \mid b \quad a \mid c \Rightarrow a \mid b + yc$$

Esempio: Per quali  $m$   $\frac{m^2 + 3m - 5}{m-7}$  è intero?

$$\begin{cases} m-7 \mid m^2 + 3m - 5 \\ m-7 \mid m^2 - 7m \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} m-7 \mid 10m - 5 \\ m-7 \mid 10m - 70 \end{cases}$$

$$m-7 \mid 65$$

Es:  $\frac{21m+4}{14m+3}$  è irriducibile per ogni  $m$

$$\begin{array}{l} a \mid 21m + 4 \\ a \mid 14m + 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a \mid 7m + 1 \leftarrow \\ a \mid 14m + 2 \end{array} \quad a \mid 1$$

Congruenze

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \quad \text{'a congruo a b modulo m'}$$

se  $m \mid b - a$   $3 \equiv 14 \pmod{11}$

$$3 \equiv 25 \pmod{11}$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$c \equiv d \pmod{m}$$

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

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

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

$$4 \equiv 10 \pmod{6}$$

~~$$2 \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$$~~

$$2 \equiv 5 \pmod{3}$$

$$12 \equiv 42 \pmod{10}$$

$$4 \equiv 14 \pmod{10}$$

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### Criteri di Congruenza

mod 2 guardare l'ultima cifra

mod 3 somma delle cifre

$$4571 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

$$4571 \Rightarrow 17 \Rightarrow 8 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

mod 4 guardare le ultime 2 cifre

$$45 \cdot 100 + 71 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

mod 5 ultima cifra

$$4571 = 457 \cdot 10 + 1 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

mod 9 somma delle cifre

$$4 - 5 + 7 - 1 = 5$$

$$1 - 7 + 5 - 4 = -5 \leftarrow$$

mod 11 somma delle cifre

a segni alterni partendo dalle  
unità

$$-5 \equiv -5 + 11 = 6 \pmod{11}$$

$$5^{240} \pmod{3}$$

$$3 \mid 5^{240} - 1$$

$$\equiv 2^{240} \equiv (-1)^{240} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

mod 3

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$2^2 \equiv (-1)^2 \equiv 1$$

$$\text{mod } 4 \quad x^2 \quad 4k+2$$

0	0
1	1
2	0
3	1

$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$

$$\text{mod } 8 \quad x^2$$

0	0
1	1
2	4
3	1
4	0
5	1
6	4
7	1

$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$

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## Esercizi

1.  $x^3 - 1 = p$  e  $x^3 + 1 = p$

$$\underbrace{(x-1)}_{\quad} \underbrace{(x^2+x+1)}_{\quad} = p \quad x=2 \quad \begin{matrix} (7, 8) \\ \boxed{(1, 2)} \end{matrix}$$

$$\underbrace{(x+1)}_{\quad} \underbrace{(x^2-x+1)}_{\quad} = p$$

3

2.  $m^{m+1} + 1$

$\begin{matrix} \overline{1} \\ 1 \end{matrix}$

$$(m+1) (m^m - m^{m-1} + \dots + 1)$$

$$m^{m-1}(m-1) + m^{m-3}(m-1) + \dots$$

3.  $m^{23} + 23^m$  è multiplo di 4

$$m^{23} + 23^m \equiv m^{23} + (-1)^m \pmod{4}$$

$$m \text{ dispari} \quad \begin{matrix} m \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ m \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \end{matrix}$$


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4.  $m$  dispari, allora  $11 \mid 2^{3m+1} + 3^m + 5^{2m}$

$$2^{3m+1} + 3^m + 5^{2m} \equiv 2 \cdot 8^m + 3^m + 3^m \pmod{11}$$

$$2((-3)^m + 3^m) \equiv 2(-3^m + 3^m) \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$


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5.  $a =$  somma delle cifre di posto dispari  
 $b =$  " " " " " pari

$a+b$  è multiplo di 9

$a-b$  è multiplo di 11

$$|a-b| \geq 11$$

19, 8

10989

$$a+b \geq 27$$

10989

~~109098~~

99999

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6.  $a+b$   $1a-6b$   $8a-13b$

$$a-6b \equiv a-6b+7b \equiv a+b \pmod{7}$$

$$8a-13b \equiv a+b \pmod{7}$$

$$\frac{30 \cdot 31}{2} = 15 \cdot 31$$


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7.  $2^x + 1 = 3^y$   $x=0$   $1+1=3^y$   $x=1$   $2+1=3^1$  ✓  $(1,1)$   
 $x \geq 2$   $(3,2)$

$3^y \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$   $y \in \text{pr}$   $y = 2k$   
 $2^x = 3^{2k} - 1 = (3^k + 1)(3^k - 1)$   $x = 3$   
 $k=1 \Rightarrow y=2$

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