

FEJEZETEK A SZÁMELMÉLETBŐL ELŐADÁS

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SZTE Bolyai Intézet

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$A'(a, n)$	$a \dots = \text{álpál}$	$\forall a$	test
$a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$	(Fermat)	CARMICHAEL- szabály	FERMAT $p \leq \frac{1}{2} \vee p = 1$
$a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \pmod{n}$	EÜLLÉR-JACOBI	X	SOLOVAY- STRASSÉN (1977) $p \leq \frac{1}{2}$
$(a^t, a^{2t}, \dots, a^{j \cdot t}) \equiv$ $(\dots, 1, 1, \dots, 1, 1)$ \pmod{n}	erős	X	MILLER-RABIN (1976) (1980) $p \leq \frac{1}{4}$

$$18k \mid (6k+1) \cdot \underbrace{(12k+1)}_{-6k} \cdot \underbrace{(18k+1)}_{1} - 1 \equiv$$

$$\equiv (1+6k) \cdot (1-6k) \cdot 1 - 1 \equiv$$

$$\equiv 1 - 36k^2 - 1 = -36k^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{18k}$$

TETEL Euler-fokli-cislo: $C = \{a \mid a^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \pmod{n}\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_n^*$
 (vald \mathbb{Z}_n^* -van.)

Biz: fl. $\bar{a}, \bar{b} \in C$.

$$(\bar{a}\bar{b})^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \bar{a}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \bar{b}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \equiv \left(\frac{a}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b}{n}\right) \equiv \left(\frac{ab}{n}\right) \pmod{n} \quad \square$$

Köv. $|C| \leq \frac{1}{2} |\mathbb{Z}_n^*|$. AGRAWAL, KAYAL, SAKENA (2002)
 polimer idyü pletet

$$p \text{ príma, } x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Rightarrow x \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$n \text{ príma.} \Rightarrow n = 2^s \cdot t + 1, \quad a \perp n$$

\uparrow
príma.

$$\text{M-R-teszt: } (a^t, a^{2t}, a^{4t}, \dots, a^{2^s \cdot t}) \equiv (\dots, -1, 1, \dots, 1, 1) \pmod{n}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{()^2} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{()^2} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{()^2}$

PÉLDÁ $n = 341 = 2^2 \cdot 85 + 1 \quad t = 85, s = 2, a = 2$

$$2^{85} \equiv 32 \pmod{341}$$

$$2^{170} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$$

$$2^{340} \equiv 1 \pmod{341}$$

$$(a^t, a^{2t}, a^{4t}) \equiv (32, 1, 1) \pmod{341}$$

$$32^2 \equiv 1 \text{ pedig } 32 \neq \pm 1$$

$\Rightarrow 341$ összetett rd.

HT 18

Tenteljes $n=561$ -et \approx MR-táblát.

PÉLDA: 2 alap és 5 táblázat: 2047, 3277, 4033, ...

10^{-5} , 46 db

DIOPHANTINA APPROXIMÁCIÓ

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ keresni olyan $\frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q}$ racionális számot, amelyre

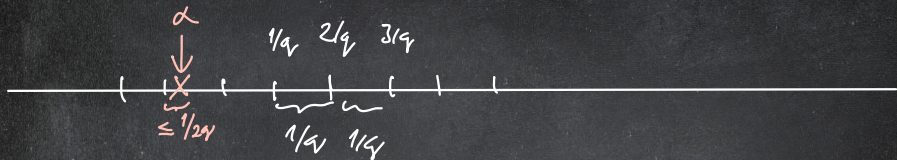
$\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right|$ kicsi és q ne legyen túl nagy.

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2} = 1,4142\dots$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{141}{100}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{17}{12} = 1,41\bar{6}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{99}{70} = 1,4142\dots$$



DIRICHLET APPROXIMATIONS THEOREM $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{nq}$
 $\hookrightarrow 1 \leq q \leq n.$

Biz: $\underbrace{\{0\alpha\}, \{1\alpha\}, \dots, \{n\alpha\}}_{n+1 \text{ db natik}} \in [0, 1) = \underbrace{[0, 1/n) \cup [1/n, 2/n) \cup \dots \cup [(n-1)/n, 1)}_{\text{adk slotok}}$

slotok-ak $\Rightarrow \exists 0 \leq i < j \leq n : |\{i\alpha\} - \{j\alpha\}| < \frac{1}{n}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} i\alpha = L_i\alpha + \{i\alpha\} \\ j\alpha = L_j\alpha + \{j\alpha\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |\{i\alpha\} - \{j\alpha\}| = \underbrace{|(i-j)\alpha|}_{\substack{q \\ 1 \leq q \leq n}} - \underbrace{(L_i\alpha - L_j\alpha)}_p < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{Teiler } |q\alpha - p| < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{nq} \quad \square$$

$$\text{DEF } \frac{p}{q} \approx \alpha \text{ j\ddot{a} h\ddot{a} zehlt, } \text{w } \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^2}.$$

LEMMA $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$ von ∞ sehr j\ddot{a} h\ddot{a} zehlt.

$$\text{Bis. } \forall n: \exists \frac{p_n}{q_n} \in \mathbb{Q}: \left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \frac{1}{nq_n} \text{ w } q_n \leq n$$

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right| < \frac{1}{nq_n} \leq \frac{1}{q_n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p_n}{q_n} = \alpha$$

Mit Fortschreiten von n nimmt $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ konvergenz

$$\text{Hc } \frac{p_{n_1}}{q_{n_1}} = \frac{p_{n_2}}{q_{n_2}} = \dots = s \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{p_1}{q_1}, \frac{p_2}{q_2}, \dots \rightarrow \alpha \\ \text{"} \quad \text{"} \quad \quad \rightarrow s \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha = s \quad \text{f.} \quad \alpha \notin \mathbb{Q}. \quad \square$$

TEIL $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow$ es gibt ein $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ löslich in \mathbb{Q} .

Biz: $\alpha = \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}$ f. $\frac{p}{q}$ löslich, da $\frac{p}{q} \neq \alpha$.

$$\frac{1}{q^2} > \underbrace{\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right|}_{\neq 0} = \left| \frac{a}{b} - \frac{p}{q} \right| = \left| \frac{aq - bp}{bq} \right| = \frac{|aq - bp|}{bq} \geq \frac{1}{bq}$$

$\Rightarrow q < b \Rightarrow$ es gibt ein $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ löslich in \mathbb{Q} mit $q < b$.
 Weil q -ter und s -ter m p b q j d .

\Rightarrow es gibt ein m j d $\frac{p}{q}$ löslich in \mathbb{Q} . \square

HF 19 Kerem'ün açışını \Rightarrow çözülür $\alpha = \frac{9}{7}$ - her.

HF 20 $f: x \mapsto \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ $g: \frac{ex+f}{gx+h}$

$$x \mapsto f(g(x)) = \frac{?x + ?}{?x + ?}$$

Problemi \Rightarrow α "reper" çıkar.