

FEJEZETEK A SZÁMELMÉLETBŐL ELŐADÁS

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SZTE Bolyai Intézet

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$$x \mapsto \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = f_{a,b,c,d}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \left[\begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} \cdot x \right] = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} ae+bg & af+bh \\ ce+dg & cf+dh \end{pmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix}} \cdot x$$

$$\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}: \quad A \cdot (B \cdot x) = (A \cdot B) \cdot x$$

HF21 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} : ad - bc = 1 \text{ is } \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists A \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) : \beta = A \cdot \alpha$$

$$\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) = \{ A \in \mathbb{Z}^{2 \times 2} \mid \det(A) = 1 \}$$

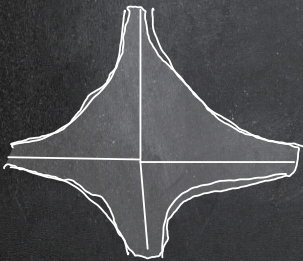
Bez. bz. n. Einheitsmatrix.

jó közelítés: $|\alpha - \frac{p}{q}| < \frac{1}{q^2}$

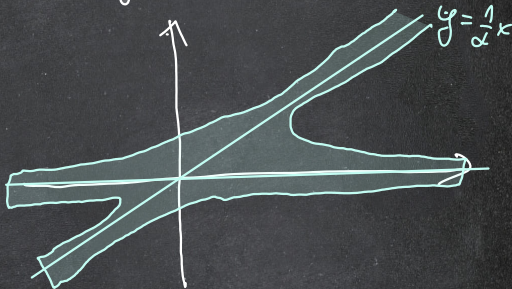
$$|\alpha - \frac{x}{y}| < \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$\{(x, y) \mid |y| \neq 0, |\alpha y - x| < 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$\alpha = 0$: $|y \cdot x| < 1$



$y \cdot (\alpha y - x) = 1$



Def. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ irrationals: irrationale:

$$r(\alpha) = \sup \left\{ n \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \exists \text{ unendl. } \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^n} \right\}$$

LIUVILLE'S THEOREM Ha α egy n -edfokú algebrai szám, akkor $r(\alpha) \leq n$.

Biz. $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $\deg f = n$, $f(\alpha) = 0$, f irred. \mathbb{Q} felett

$$f = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = a_n (x - \alpha_1) \cdot (x - \alpha_2) \cdot \dots \cdot (x - \alpha_n)$$

Th. $r(\alpha) > n \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0 \exists \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^{n+\varepsilon}}$

$$q^\varepsilon \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^\varepsilon} \rightarrow 0 \quad (q \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$q_{r_2}^n \cdot \left| \alpha - \frac{p_2}{q_2} \right| \rightarrow 0$$

$$q_{r_2}^n \cdot \underbrace{\left| f\left(\frac{p_2}{q_2}\right) \right|}_{\neq 0 \text{ (n} \geq 2)} = q_{r_2}^n \cdot \underbrace{\left| a_n \frac{p_2^n}{q_2^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{p_2^{n-1}}{q_2^{n-1}} + \dots + a_0 \right|}_{\in \mathbb{N}} \geq 1$$

$$q_{r_2}^n \cdot \left| f\left(\frac{p_2}{q_2}\right) \right| = q_{r_2}^n \cdot \underbrace{\left| \frac{p_2}{q_2} - \alpha \right|}_{\downarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{\left| \frac{p_2}{q_2} - \alpha_2 \right|}_{\downarrow |\alpha - \alpha_2|} \cdot \dots \cdot \underbrace{\left| \frac{p_2}{q_2} - \alpha_n \right|}_{\downarrow |\alpha - \alpha_n|}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{15em}}_{\downarrow 0}$

$\hookrightarrow \square$

DEF α en Liouville-föle när, $\epsilon \sigma(\alpha) = \infty$.

Köv. Merka Liouville-föle när transcendental.

DEF A Liouville-när: $0, 1100010 \dots 0110 \dots 010 \dots$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^{i!}} = \lambda$

TITEL (LIOUVILLE, 1844). $\exists \alpha$ när transcendent.

Biz: Eley belet, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{K}: \sigma(\alpha) \geq n$.


$$\frac{p_k}{q_k} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{10^{i!}} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{100} + \dots + \frac{1}{10^{k!}} = \frac{\dots 1 \leftarrow p_k}{10^{k!}} \leftarrow q_k$$

$$\left| \lambda - \frac{p_k}{q_k} \right| = \sum_{i=k+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^{i!}} < \sum_{j=(k+1)!}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^j} = \frac{10/9}{10^{(k+1)!}} = \frac{10/9}{q_k^{k+1}} < \frac{1}{q_k^n}$$

$$\frac{10}{9} < \frac{q_{2+1}}{q_{2n}} \quad \text{igaz, } 6 \geq n.$$

Teljesen $\frac{p_n}{q_n}, \frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}}, \dots$ n -edrendű közelítések.

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(\lambda) \geq n.$$

Itt n tetszől. poz. egész. $\Rightarrow \sigma(\lambda) = \infty.$ 

Ha α algebrai szám n -edfokú minimálpolinommal ($n \geq 2$), akkor...

- $r(\alpha) \leq n$ (Liouville, 1844)
- $r(\alpha) \leq \frac{n}{2} + 1$ (Thue, 1909)
- $r(\alpha) \leq 2\sqrt{n}$ (Siegel, 1921)
- $r(\alpha) \leq \sqrt{2n}$ (Dyson, 1947)
- $r(\alpha) \leq 2$ (Roth, 1955)

TÉTEL $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

- $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow r(\alpha) = 1$
- α irrac. algebrai szám $\Rightarrow r(\alpha) = 2$
- α transzcendens szám $\Rightarrow r(\alpha) \geq 2$

$$r(e) = 2 \quad r(\pi) \leq 7,61 \quad r(\ln 2) \leq 3,58$$

$\{\alpha \mid r(\alpha) > 2\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ \odot - utóbbi belső = (KINCHELY, 1926)

- Euler (1737): e irracionális
- Lambert (1761): π irracionális
- Liouville (1844): $\sum \frac{1}{10^m}$ transzcendens
- Hermite (1873): e transzcendens
- Lindemann (1882) és Weierstrass (1885): Ha $\alpha \neq 0$ algebrai szám, akkor e^α transzcendens. ($\implies \pi$ transzcendens)
- Gelfond (1934) és Schneider (1934): Ha $\alpha \neq 0, 1$ algebrai szám és β irracionális algebrai szám, akkor α^β transzcendens.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \text{ alg.} &\Rightarrow \pi i \text{ is alg.} \\ &\Rightarrow e^{i\pi} \text{ tr.} \\ &e^{i\pi} = -1 \quad \hookrightarrow \\ &2^{\sqrt{2}} \quad \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ tr.} \end{aligned}$$

$\exists^! a, b$ irrac. a^b rac.

$$\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ rac}$$

v.

$$\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \text{ irrac}$$

$$a = \sqrt{2}, b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}, b = \sqrt{2}$$

$$a^b = (\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^2 = 2$$

$$\left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{c \cdot q^2}$$

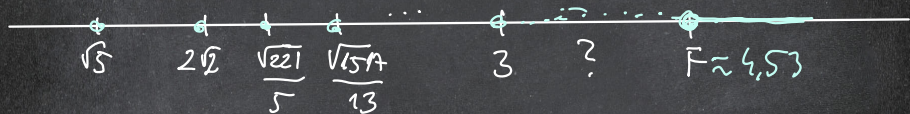
TÉTEL (HURWITZ 1891, BOREL 1903)

α irrac. $\Rightarrow \exists \infty$ sok $\frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} q^2}$

$\alpha \sim \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ esetén sokkal kisebb $\sqrt{5}$ -rel is lehet néha helyes.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \int_{\sqrt{c}}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{t} dt \sim \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ unend } \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c}q^2}$$

$\alpha \sim \sqrt{c}$ erho. neu jankt Ab.



$$\lambda(\alpha) = \sup \left\{ c \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \exists \text{ unend } \frac{p}{q} \in \mathbb{Q} : \left| \alpha - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{cq^2} \right\}$$

$$\lambda\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \sqrt{5}, \quad \lambda(\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}, \dots$$

LAGRANGE-SPEKTRUM: 2 Stellenleite

FREIMAN-KONSTANS $F = \frac{2221564096 + 283748\sqrt{462}}{491993569} = 4,527\dots$

HF 22

$$|\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid 1 \leq q \leq 19, 0 \leq \frac{p}{q} \leq 1, p \perp q \}| = ?$$

HF 23

