

# FEJEZETEK A SZÁMELMÉLETBŐL ELŐADÁS

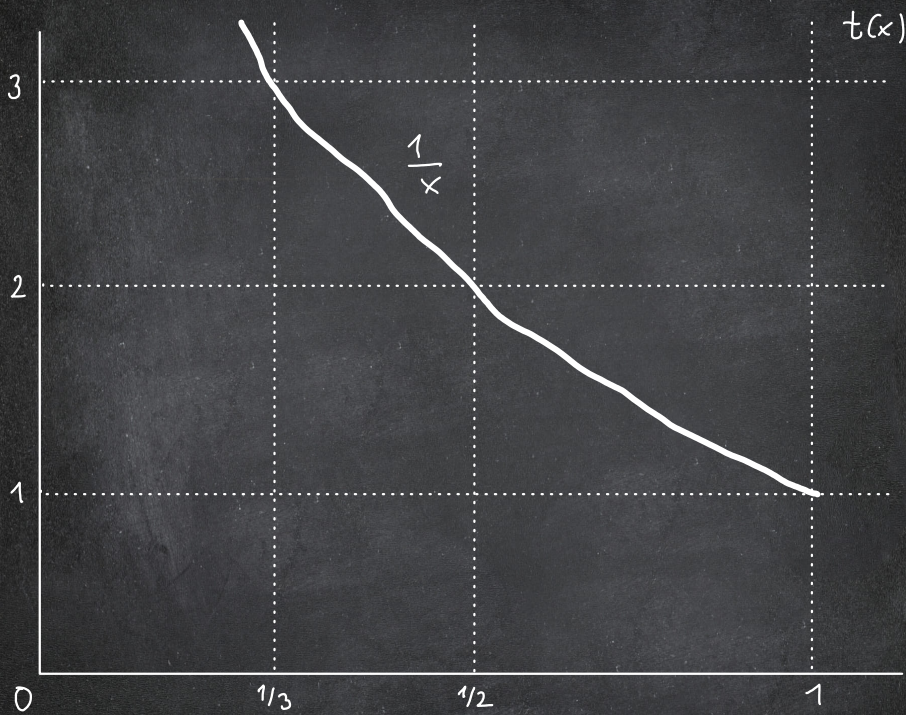
Waldhauser Tamás

SZTE Bolyai Intézet

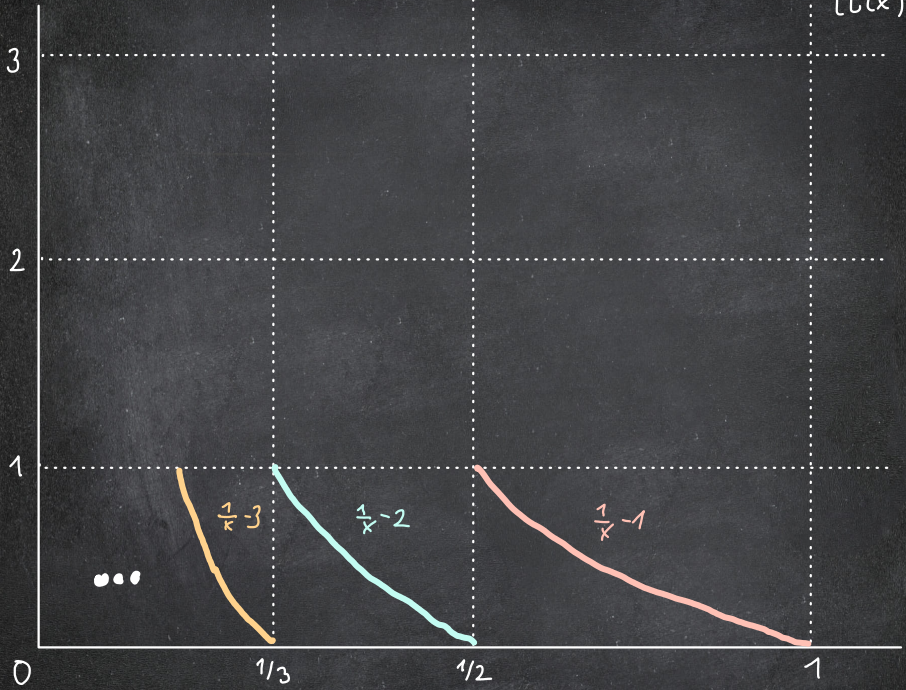
2021. május 18.

$$\text{HF 30: } \{x\} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t^3(x) = t^2(-x)$$

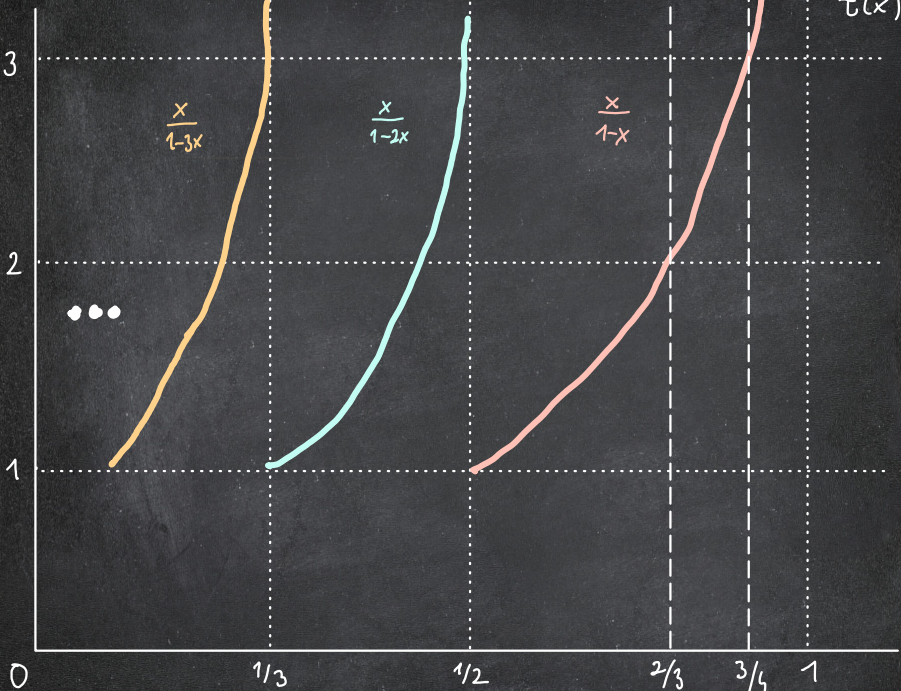
$t(x) = t(x+1)$  miatt feltételező, hogy  $\frac{1}{2} < x < 1$ ,  
és elég azt belátni, hogy  $t^3(x) = t^2(1-x)$



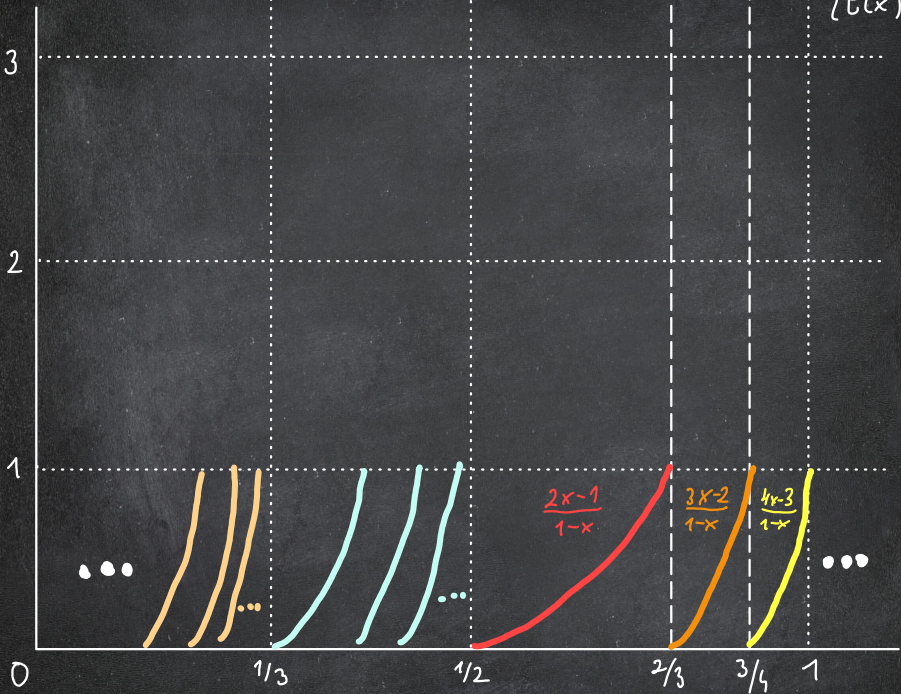
$\{t(x)\}$



$t^2(x)$



$\{t^2(x)\}$

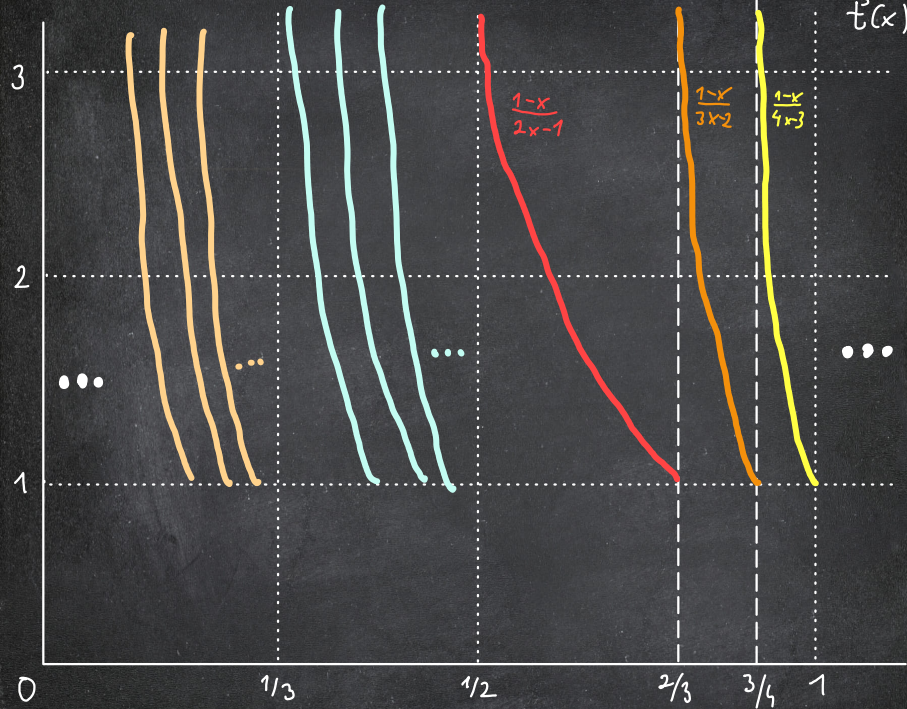


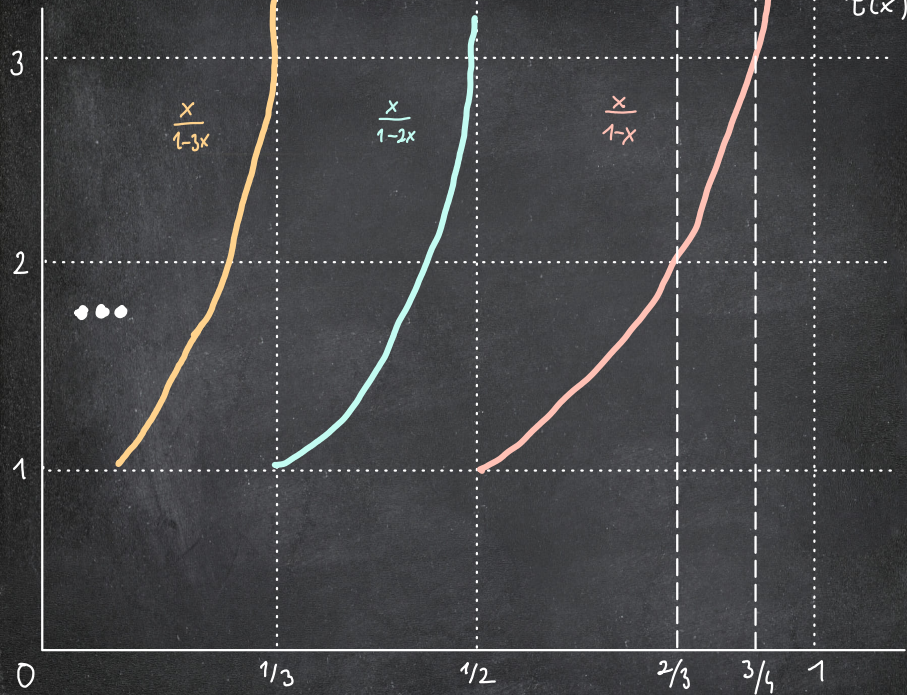
$$\frac{2x-1}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{4x-3}{1-x}$$

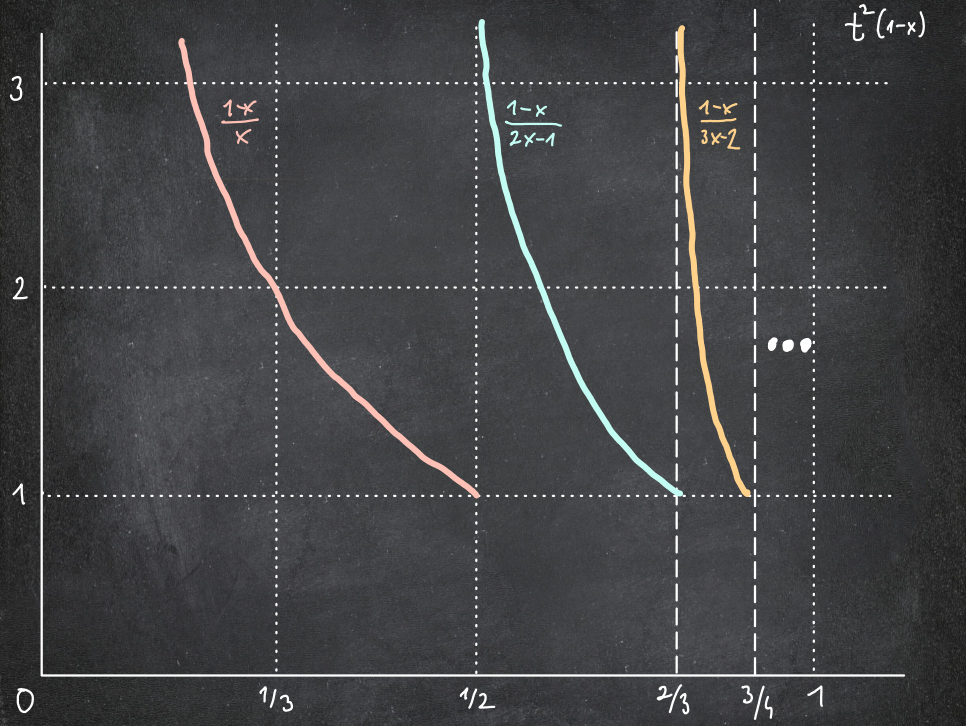
0  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  1

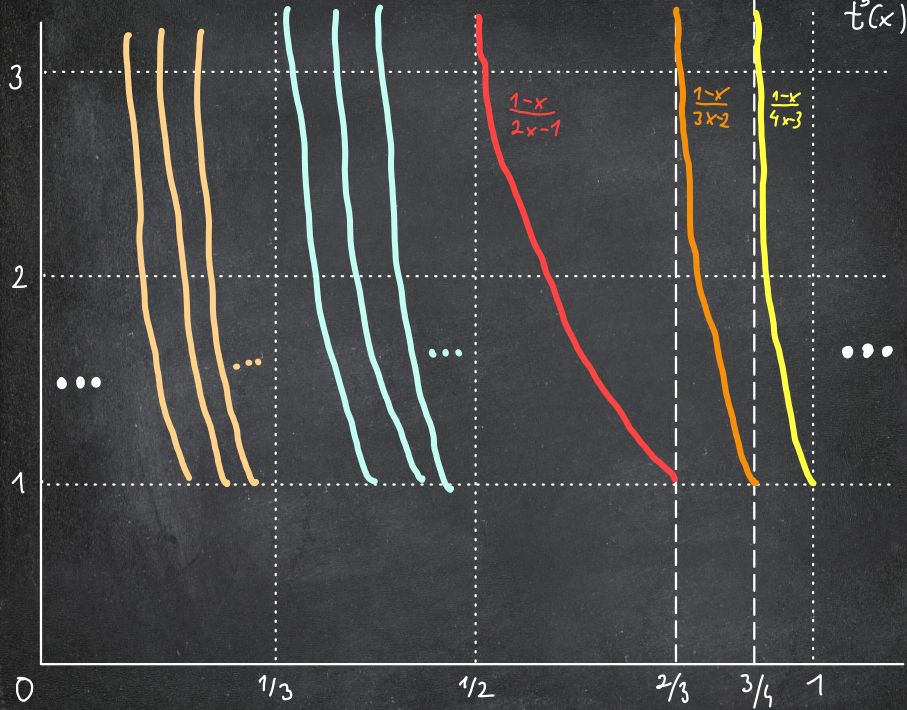
$t^3(x)$ 

$t^2(x)$ 



$$t^2(1-x)$$



$t^2(x)$ 

$f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$  f'è polinomio  $\Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \neq 0$

$$f = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$$

$$f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n + a_{n-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-1} + a_{n-2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + a_0 \stackrel{\text{f.e.}}{=} 0$$

$$1 + a_{n-1}\sqrt{2} + a_{n-2}2 + \dots + a_1\sqrt{2}^{n-1} + a_0\sqrt{2}^n = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(1 + 2a_{n-2} + 4a_{n-4} + \dots)}_{\text{p.t.} \downarrow} + \underbrace{(a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-3} + 4a_{n-5} + \dots)}_{=0} \sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$50 \neq 100 \mid -$$

$$x^2 - 2y^2 = \pm 1 \quad (1+\sqrt{2})^n = x_n + y_n \sqrt{2}$$

$n$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...
$x_n$	1	1	3	7	17	41	99	239	...
$y_n$	0	1	2	5	12	29	70	169	...
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	

$$x_{n+1} = 2x_n + x_{n-1}$$

$$y_{n+1} = 2y_n + y_{n-1}$$

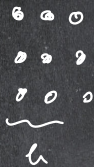
$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1+\sqrt{2})^n &= x_n + y_n \sqrt{2} \\ (1-\sqrt{2})^n &= x_n - y_n \sqrt{2} \end{aligned} \right\} x_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{(1+\sqrt{2})^n}_{2, 1, \dots} + \underbrace{(1-\sqrt{2})^n}_{-0, 1, \dots} \right)$$

$$= \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (1+\sqrt{2})^n \right\rfloor$$

$$y_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left( (1+\sqrt{2})^n - (1-\sqrt{2})^n \right)$$

$$= \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1+\sqrt{2})^n \right\rfloor$$

$$\frac{x_n}{y_n} \approx \sqrt{2} \approx \frac{239}{132}$$



$$b^2 =$$

$$a + (a-1) + \dots + 1 = \frac{a(a+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{a(a+1)}{2} = b^2$$

$$a^2 + a = 2b^2$$

$$4a^2 + 4a + 1 = 8b^2 + 1$$

$$(2a+1)^2 = 2 \cdot (2b)^2 + 1$$

$$\underbrace{(2a+1)^2}_x - 2 \cdot \underbrace{(2b)^2}_y = 1$$

$$a = \frac{x_{2n}-1}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{y_{2n}}{2}$$



$$b^2 = \left(\frac{y_{2n}}{2}\right)^2 \approx \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (1+\sqrt{2})^{2n}\right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{32} \underbrace{(17+12\sqrt{2})^n}_{33,37}\right]$$

$n$	1	2	3	4	...
$ST_n$	1	36	1225	41616	...
	"	"	"	"	
	12	6 <sup>2</sup>	35 <sup>2</sup>	204 <sup>2</sup>	

ST<sub>L</sub>

$$1 + \dots + a = (a+1) + \dots + b$$

$a = ?$      $b = ?$

• ca. 2?? ARKHI MEDESZ

• i.m. 628 BRAHMA GUPTA SAMASA - u<sup>1</sup> dner

$$N(\alpha\beta) = N(\alpha) \cdot N(\beta)$$

$$x^2 - 23y^2 = 2$$

$$x=5, y=1 \quad N(5 + \sqrt{23}) = 2$$

$$N(48 + 10\sqrt{23}) = 4$$

$$48^2 - 23 \cdot 10^2 = 4 \quad | :4$$

$$24^2 - 23 \cdot 5^2 = 1$$

$$x=24, y=5 \quad x^2 - 23y^2 = 1$$

• 1150 BHASKARA II. CHAKRAVALA - u<sup>1</sup> dner

• 1657 FERMAT

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1 \quad d=61$$

• 1658 BRUNCKER, WALLIS, FRÉNICQ DE BESSY

• 1768 LAGRANGE

• 1844 DIRICHLET  $\sigma_k^*$



	pozitiv Pell		negativ Pell	
$d$	$x$	$y$	$x$	$y$
2	3	2	1	1
3	2	1		
5	9	4	2	1
6	5	2		
7	8	3		
10	19	6	3	1
11	10	3		
13	649	180	18	5
14	15	4		
15	4	1		
17	33	8	4	1
19	170	39		
21	55	12		
22	197	42		
23	24	5		

	pozitiv Pell		negativ Pell	
$d$	$x$	$y$	$x$	$y$
26	51	10	5	1
29	9801	1820	70	13
30	11	2		
31	1520	273		
33	23	4		
34	35	6		
35	6	1		
37	73	12	6	1
38	37	6		
39	25	4		
41	2049	320	32	5
42	13	2		
43	3482	531		
46	24335	3588		
47	48	7		

	pozitiv Pell		negativ Pell	
$d$	$x$	$y$	$x$	$y$
51	50	7		
53	66249	9100	182	25
55	89	12		
57	151	20		
58	19603	2574	99	13
59	530	69		
61	1766319049	226153980	29718	3805
62	63	8		
65	129	16	8	1
66	65	8		
67	48842	5967		
69	7775	936		
70	251	30		
71	3480	413		
73	2281249	267000	1068	125

