

NT.

1. $p_1 < \frac{p_1+p_2}{2} < p_2$.

$\frac{p_1+p_2}{2}$ 是质数与 p_1, p_2 是相邻质数。

2. 设 $\{p \text{ 为质数} : p=4m+3\} = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$.

考虑 $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^2 + 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

$\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^2 + 2$ 有 $4m+3$ 形因子, 但不为 p_1, \dots, p_n 所积.

(类似地 $6n+5 \dots$)

(Dirichlet) $(a, b)=1 \Rightarrow \{an+b\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 中有无穷质数.

3. 考虑同余方程组

$$\begin{cases} a \equiv 0 \pmod{p_1} \\ a \equiv -1 \pmod{p_2^2} \\ \vdots \\ a \equiv -2020 \pmod{p_{2021}^{2021}} \end{cases}$$

其中 $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{2021}$ 是不同质数.

由 CRT 有整数解, 即为所求 a_1 .

4. $n_1^4 + \dots + n_{14}^4 = 1599$.

$n_i^4 \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{16}$.

LHS $\equiv 0, 1, \dots, 14 \pmod{16}$. \rightarrow 无解.

但 $1599 \equiv 15 \pmod{16}$.



5. 不妨设 $a \leq b \leq c$.

$$\text{若 } a \geq 4, \text{ 则 } \text{LHS} \leq \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^3 < 2.$$

故 $a=2, 3$

$$\text{i) } a=3, \text{ 若 } b \geq 5, \text{ 则 } \text{LHS} \leq \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^2 < 2.$$

故 $b=3, 4$. 对应 $(a, b, c) = (3, 3, 8)$ 或 $(3, 4, 5)$

$$\text{ii) } a=2, \text{ 若 } b \geq 7, \text{ 则 } \text{LHS} \leq \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{64}{49} < 2.$$

故 $b=4, 5, 6$. 对应 $(a, b, c) = (2, 6, 7), (2, 5, 9), (2, 4, 15)$

6. $1 \leq f(x) \leq 9 \cdot \lceil \log_{10} x \rceil$ (每一位化成9, $\lceil \log_{10} x \rceil = \text{位数}$).

$$f(3333^{3333}) \leq 9 \cdot \lceil \log_{10} 3333^{3333} \rceil < 9 \cdot \log_{10} 10000^{10000} = 36000.$$

故 $f(3333^{3333})$ 至多为5位数.

$$f(f(3333^{3333})) \leq 5 \cdot 9 = 45.$$

注意到 $x \equiv f(x) \pmod{9}$. 且 $9 \mid 3333^{3333}$.

只能 $f(f(f(3333^{3333}))) = 9$.



7. Kummer定理. $\binom{m+n}{n}$ 中 p 的幂次为 p 进制下 $m+n$ 的进位次数

(简证):
$$V_p\left(\binom{m+n}{n}\right) = V_p((m+n)!) - V_p(m!) - V_p(n!)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\left[\frac{m+n}{p^i} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{p^i} \right] - \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right] \right)$$

$m+n$ 在第 i 位进位. 则 $\left[\frac{m+n}{p^i} \right] - \left[\frac{m}{p^i} \right] - \left[\frac{n}{p^i} \right] = 1$. 否则为 0.

$(100)_{10} = (1100100)_2$. 无进位. 则 $K = 1000000, 100000, 1100000, 100, 1000100, 100100, 0, 1100100$.
 64 32 96 4 68 36 0 100.

Lucas定理. $m = m'p + r_m$
 $n = n'p + r_n \quad (0 \leq r_m, r_n \leq p-1)$

则 $\binom{m}{n} \equiv \binom{m'}{n'} \binom{r_m}{r_n} \pmod{p}$. (约定 $a < b$ 时 $\binom{a}{b} = 0$. $\binom{0}{0} = 1$.)

设 $K = (k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4 k_5 k_6 k_7)_2$.

则 $\binom{100}{K} \equiv \binom{1}{k_1} \binom{1}{k_2} \binom{0}{k_3} \binom{0}{k_4} \binom{1}{k_5} \binom{0}{k_6} \binom{0}{k_7} \pmod{2}$.

$\Rightarrow k_3 = k_4 = k_6 = k_7 = 0$.

$k_1, k_2, k_5 \in \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow K = 0, 4, 32, 36, 64, 68, 96, 100$.

8. 若 $3 \nmid ab$. 则 $c^2 \equiv a^2 + b^2 \pmod{3}$. 矛盾.

补充: $y^2 = (x+1)(x^2+3x+1)$ (解方程).

$(x+1, x^2+3x+1) = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 = y_1^2 \\ x^2+3x+1 = y_2^2 \end{cases}$ 同时 $x^2+2x+1 \leq x^2+3x+1 < x^2+4x+4$
 $(x+1)^2 \leq x^2+3x+1 < (x+2)^2$

$\Rightarrow x=0, y=\pm 1$.



1. 设 $p_n(x) = x^n$.

若 $p_n(a+b\sqrt{5}) = \lambda + \mu\sqrt{5}$ ($a, b, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{Q}$)

则 $p_n(a-b\sqrt{5}) = \lambda - \mu\sqrt{5}$.

2. 虚根成对, 若实根有奇次零点, 则在两侧取值异号.

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实根成对.

$$f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i)^2 \prod_{j=1}^n (x^2 - a_j x + b_j) \quad (a_i^2 - 4b_j < 0, \alpha_i, a_j, b_j \in \mathbb{Q})$$

取 $p(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m (x - \alpha_i) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(x - \frac{a_j + \sqrt{4b_j - a_j^2} i}{2}\right)$. 则 $f(x) = p(x) \overline{p(x)}$.

3. $f(x) = 0$ 则 $(x+1)^n = (x-1)^n$. $\varepsilon = e^{2\pi i/n}$.

$$x+1 = \varepsilon^k (x-1) \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

$$x = \frac{\varepsilon^k + 1}{\varepsilon^k - 1}$$

$$f(x) = 2\pi \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(x - \frac{\varepsilon^k + 1}{\varepsilon^k - 1}\right)$$

4. (Lagrange). $f(x) \equiv f(a_1) \pmod{(x-a_1)}$

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$$f(x) \equiv f(a_n) \pmod{(x-a_n)}$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n \prod_{k \neq j} \frac{(x-a_k)}{(a_j-a_k)} \cdot f(a_j) + (x-a_1) \dots (x-a_n) \cdot h(x)$$

令 $Q(x) = (x+1)P(x) - X$. 则 $Q(x) = x(x-1)\dots(x-n+1)(x-t)$.

$$x = -1 \text{ 代入 } \Rightarrow t = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n!} - 1$$

$$p(n) = n! + \frac{n+(-1)^n}{(n+1)}$$

5. $34m$.



$$6. p^2(x) = p^2(-x)$$

$$(p(x) - p(-x))(p(x) + p(-x)) = 0.$$

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其中某一个对无穷多 x 取 0. $\Rightarrow p$ 为奇函数或偶函数.

i) p 为奇. $p(x) = x$. (令 $a_n^0 = a_{n-1}^2 + 1$, $a_1 = 0$ 则 $p(a_n) = a_n$).

ii) p 为偶 $p(x) = Q(x^2) = R(x^2+1)$.

$\deg p \geq 2$. 记 $S(x) = (x^2+1)$. $R(S(x))$.

$$p(x^2+1) = p^2(x) + 1 \Rightarrow p(S(x)) = S(P(x))$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel & \parallel \\ R(S(S(x))) & S(R(S(x))) \end{matrix}$$

考虑 $h(x) = R(S(x)) - S(R(x))$. 则 $h(x) = 0$ 对 $S(x_1), S(x_2), \dots$ 都成立.

故 $h(x) = 0$. 即 $R(S(x)) = S(R(x))$.

对 p 次数归纳知 $p = S(S(\dots(S(x))\dots))$

iii) $p = \text{const}$. $p(x) = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

7. 若 $p(x)$ 为质数. 设 $p(x) = p$.

$$\text{由 } a-b \mid p(a)-p(b) \Rightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{N}^*. p \mid p(1+tp) - p(1) \Rightarrow p \mid p(1+tp) \Rightarrow p(1+tp) = p.$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) \equiv p.$$

$$8. (x - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5})(x + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5})(x + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{5})(x - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}) = x^4 - 14x^2 + 9$$

且 $x^4 - 14x^2 + 9 = f(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ 上不可约. $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 是满足 $f(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}) = 0$ 的次数最低多项式. (*)

若 $p(x) = p_1(x)f(x) + r(x)$. 其中 $\deg r \leq \deg f - 1$.

且 $p(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}) = 0$. 则 $r(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{5}) = 0$. 由 (*) 知 $r(x) \equiv 0$.

综上. $p(x) = (x^4 - 14x^2 + 9)h(x)$.

