

整除相关性质:

$$a|a$$

$$a|b \quad b|a \Rightarrow a = \pm b$$

$$a|b, \quad b|c \Rightarrow a|c$$

$$a|b \Rightarrow a|bc$$

$$a|b, a|c \Rightarrow a|xb+yc$$

$$a, b > 0, a|b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \geq a \\ b = a \text{ 或 } b \geq 2a \end{cases}$$

$$\forall c \neq 0 \quad a|b \Leftrightarrow ac|bc$$

最大公约数 $\gcd(a, b)$ [可写作 (a, b)] 的相关性质.

1. 裴蜀定理: $d = (a, b) \Rightarrow \exists s, t \in \mathbb{Z} \quad st \quad d = sa + tb$

证明见"上集"

注: 此处 s, t 不唯一, $d = sa + tb \rightarrow d = (s-b)a + (t+a)b$

加限制 $s \in \{0, 1, \dots, b-1\}$ 有: $d = (s - \frac{a}{b})a + (t + \frac{a}{b})b$ 在这些限制下有 $\frac{b}{d}$ 个组合就

再加限制: $1 \leq s < \frac{b}{a}$

注: 下面这些看起来显然的, 都需要证明!!! 以下主要用我们已有的裴蜀公式证明

2. $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ 有 $(ma, mb) = m(a, b)$

特别的: $\begin{cases} (a, b) = d \Rightarrow (\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}) = 1 & [(d\frac{a}{d}, d\frac{b}{d}) = d \Rightarrow (\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}) = 1 \quad \xrightarrow{e \in \mathbb{N}^+} \\ c|a, c|b \Rightarrow c|(a, b) & (a, b) = d \text{ 则 } (c \cdot \frac{a}{d}, c \cdot \frac{b}{d}) = d \Rightarrow c(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}) = d \Rightarrow c|d \end{cases}$

证: 由裴蜀 $(ma, mb) = \min \{ sma + tmb \}$
 $= \min \{ m(sa + tb) \}$

其中, $m \in \mathbb{N}^+, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$

原式 $= m \cdot \min \{ sa + tb \}$
 $= m(a, b)$

$$3. (a, c) = 1, (b, c) = 1 \Rightarrow (ab, c) = 1.$$

$$\text{证: 由裴蜀} : \exists s, t, m, n \text{ st } \begin{cases} sa + tc = 1. & \textcircled{1} \\ mb + nc = 1. & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times \textcircled{2} : \overset{x}{s}mab + \overset{y}{t}mb + \overset{y}{s}na + \overset{y}{n}tc = 1.$$

$$\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ st } xab + ybc = 1 \Rightarrow (ab, c) = 1.$$

$$4. (a, b) = (a, b + ac)$$

$$A = \{xa + yb \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$= \{a(x + yc) + yb \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$= \{xa + y(b + ac) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\therefore \min\{xa + yb\} = \min\{xa + y(b + ac)\} \Rightarrow (a, b) = (a, b + ac)$$

$$5. c \mid ab, (c, a) = 1 \Rightarrow c \mid b$$

$$(c, a) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists s, t \text{ st. } sc + ta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow scb + tab = b$$

$$\text{而 } c \mid ab \Rightarrow \exists k \text{ st } ab = kc \Rightarrow \text{LHS} = (sb + kt)c \text{ 有 } c \mid \text{LHS} = b$$

$$6. a \mid c, b \mid c, (a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow ab \mid c$$

$$(a, b) = 1 \Rightarrow sa + tb = 1.$$

$$a \mid c, b \mid c \Rightarrow \exists k, m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ st } c = ka = mb$$

$$\text{有: } sac + tbc = c$$

$$\Rightarrow sam + tbka = c \quad ab \mid (sm + tk)ab = c$$

b': 更一般地: 证 $a|c, b|c, (a,b)=d \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{d}|c$

$$(a,b)=d \Rightarrow \exists s, t, sa+tb=d$$

$$a|c, b|c \Rightarrow \exists k, m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ st } c=ka=mb$$

$$sac+tbcb=dc$$

$$\Rightarrow sam+tbka=(sm+tk)ab=dc \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{d}|c$$

则所有 $\frac{ab}{d}$ 的差除 a, b 的公倍数, 先有 $\frac{ab}{d} | \text{lcm}(a, b)$

$$\text{再证 } a|\frac{ab}{d}, b|\frac{ab}{d}: \exists xy \text{ st } \begin{cases} a=xd \\ b=yd \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{d} = xdy = ay = xb. \text{ 则 } \frac{ab}{d} \text{ 是 } a, b \text{ 的公倍数} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{d} \geq \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

$$\frac{ab}{\text{gcd}(a, b)} = \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

7. 辗转相除法 $\Rightarrow (a, b) = (a, b+ka)$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 保证欧几里德算法是有效的

$a, b, a \geq b > 0$

取 $-ka$ 可一直减小

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = q_0 b + r_0 & 0 < r_0 < b & \rightarrow r_0 = a - q_0 b \\ b = q_1 r_0 + r_1 & 0 < r_1 < r_0 & (r_0, b) = (a - q_0 b, b) = (a, b) \text{ 其 gcd 是相同的} \\ r_0 = q_2 r_1 + r_2 & 0 < r_2 < r_1 & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ r_{n-2} = q_n r_{n-1} + r_n & 0 < r_{n-1} < r_n & \\ \downarrow r_{n-1} = q_{n+1} r_n & & (a, b) = r_n \end{array}$$