

Problema plantejat a la secció “Divertiments” d’El Full d’Abril 2008

Si p i q són dos primers tals que $p > q > 3$, proveu que $p^2 - q^2$ és múltiple de 24.

Resolució:

S’hi aporten tres demostracions.

◆ Demostració 1

Pel que es refereix a q , d’una banda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \text{ primer} \\ \wedge \\ q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow q \neq 3 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ \vee \\ q \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ \vee \\ q^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{3} \end{array} \right. \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \quad (1)$$

(*) $4 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

I d’altra banda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \text{ primer} \\ \wedge \\ q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow q \text{ senar} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q \equiv 3 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q \equiv 5 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q \equiv 7 \pmod{8} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q^2 \equiv 25 \pmod{8} \\ \vee \\ q^2 \equiv 49 \pmod{8} \end{array} \right. \stackrel{(**)}{\Rightarrow} q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \quad (2)$$

(**) $9 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, $25 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$, $49 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$

Com que 3 i 8 són primers entre si:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ \wedge \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow q^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{24} \quad (a)$$

Quant a p :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p \text{ primer} \\ \wedge \\ p > q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \neq 3 \\ \wedge \\ p \text{ senar} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow p^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{24} \quad (b)$$

Així doncs, en relació a $p^2 - q^2 (> 0)$ es pot concloure que:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a) \\ \wedge \\ (b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow p^2 - q^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{24} \Rightarrow 24 \mid (p^2 - q^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{p^2 - q^2 = 24 \cdot k}$$

◆ Demostració 2

Pel que es refereix a q :

$$q^2 - 1 = (q-1)(q+1)$$

A més, d'una banda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \wedge \\ q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 3k+1 \\ \vee \\ q = 3k+2 \\ \vee \\ q = 3k+3 = 3(k+1) \\ (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

I com que $(q \text{ primer}) \wedge (q > 3) \Rightarrow q \neq 3$, llavors:

$$q \neq 3 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 3k+1 \\ \vee \\ q = 3k+2 \\ (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (q-1=3k) \wedge (q+1=3k+2) \\ \vee \\ (q-1=3k+1) \wedge (q+1=3(k+1)) \\ (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \mid (q-1) \\ \vee \\ 3 \mid (q+1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 3 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (1)$$

D'altra banda:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \wedge \\ q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 2n \\ \vee \\ q = 2n+1 \\ (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

I com que $(q \text{ primer}) \wedge (q > 3) \Rightarrow q \text{ senar}$, llavors:

$$q \text{ senar} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 2n+1 \\ (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q-1 = 2n \\ \wedge \\ q+1 = 2(n+1) \\ (n = 2, 3, 4, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4 \mid (q-1)) \wedge (2 \mid (q+1)) \\ \vee \\ (2 \mid (q-1)) \wedge (4 \mid (q+1)) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 8 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (2)$$

$$(*) \ n, n+1 \text{ consecutius } \forall n \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 2m \\ \vee \\ n+1 = 2m \\ (m \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}) \end{array} \right.$$

Per tant:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ \wedge \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 24 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (a)$$

Quant a p :

$$p^2 - 1 = (p-1)(p+1)$$

I llavors:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p \text{ primer} \\ \wedge \\ p > q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \neq \dot{3} \\ \wedge \\ p \text{ senar} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow 24 \mid (p^2 - 1) \quad (b)$$

Així doncs, en relació a $p^2 - q^2 (> 0)$ es pot concloure que:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a) \\ \wedge \\ (b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 24 \mid ((p^2 - 1) - (q^2 - 1)) \Rightarrow 24 \mid (p^2 - q^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{p^2 - q^2 = \dot{24}}$$

◆ Demostració 3

Pel que es refereix a q :

$$q^2 - 1 = (q-1)(q+1)$$

A més:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \wedge \\ q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 6k - 2 = 2(3k - 1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k - 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k = 2(3k) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k + 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k + 2 = 2(3k + 1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k + 3 = 3(2k + 1) \\ \quad \quad \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

I com que $(q \text{ primer}) \wedge (q > 3) \Rightarrow (q \neq \dot{3}) \wedge (q \text{ senar})$, llavors:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \neq \dot{3} \\ \wedge \\ q \text{ senar} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q = 6k - 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q = 6k + 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (q-1 = 2(3k-1)) \wedge (q+1 = 2(3k)) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ (q-1 = 2(3k)) \wedge (q+1 = 2(3k+1)) \\ \quad \quad \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 - 1 = 12k(3k-1) \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ q^2 - 1 = 12k(3k+1) \\ \quad \quad \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right.$$

Quan $k = 1, 3, 5, \dots$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 - 1 = 12(2n-1)(3(2n-1)-1) \\ \vee \\ q^2 - 1 = 12(2n-1)(3(2n-1)+1) \\ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 - 1 = 24(2n-1)(3n-2) \\ \vee \\ q^2 - 1 = 24(2n-1)(3n-1) \\ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 24 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (1)$$

I quan $k = 2, 4, 6, \dots$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 - 1 = 12(2n)(3(2n)-1) \\ \vee \\ q^2 - 1 = 12(2n)(3(2n)+1) \\ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q^2 - 1 = 24n(6n-1) \\ \vee \\ q^2 - 1 = 24n(6n+1) \\ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 24 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (2)$$

Per tant:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ \wedge \\ (2) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 24 \mid (q^2 - 1) \quad (a)$$

Quant a p :

$$p^2 - 1 = (p-1)(p+1)$$

I llavors:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p \text{ primer} \\ \wedge \\ p > q > 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \neq 3 \\ \wedge \\ p \text{ senar} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow 24 \mid (p^2 - 1) \quad (b)$$

Així doncs, en relació a $p^2 - q^2 (> 0)$ es pot concloure que:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a) \\ \wedge \\ (b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 24 \mid ((p^2 - 1) - (q^2 - 1)) \Rightarrow 24 \mid (p^2 - q^2) \Rightarrow \boxed{p^2 - q^2 = 24 \dot{}}$$
