

$$\begin{aligned}
 n+1 & \mid n^2+1 \\
 n^2-1 & = (n+1)(n-1) \\
 n+1 & \mid 2 = (n^2+n) - (n^2-1) \\
 \Rightarrow n+1 & = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

2 22-13:55

$$\begin{aligned}
 a & = q_1 m + r_1 = q_2 m + r_2 \\
 (q_1 - q_2)m & = \underbrace{r_2 - r_1} = 0 \\
 \Downarrow & \\
 q_1 - q_2 & = 0 \\
 & \in (-m, m) \\
 & \Downarrow \text{děl. } m \\
 r_2 - r_1 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

2 22-14:16

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_1 & \mid m_2 \quad \text{a} \quad m_2 \mid m_1 \\
 m_2 & = k m_1 \quad \text{a} \quad m_1 = l m_2 \\
 m_2 & = k m_1 = k l m_2 \\
 \Downarrow m_2 \neq 0 & \\
 1 & = k l \Rightarrow k = l = \pm 1
 \end{aligned}$$

2 22-14:26

$$\begin{aligned}
 3476 & = a_1 \quad 3201 = a_2 \\
 3476 & = 1 \cdot \underbrace{3201}_{a_2} + \underbrace{275}_{a_0} \\
 3201 & = 11 \cdot \underbrace{275}_{a_3} + \underbrace{176}_{a_4} \\
 275 & = 1 \cdot \underbrace{176}_{a_3} + \underbrace{99}_{a_3} \\
 176 & = 1 \cdot 99 + 77 \\
 99 & = 1 \cdot 77 + 22 \\
 77 & = 3 \cdot 22 + \boxed{11} \\
 22 & = 2 \cdot 11 \quad a_{k-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 22-14:33

"zbytek" $-\frac{m}{2} < r \leq \frac{m}{2}$

\Rightarrow potřeba pouze lin. mnoho kroků

2 22-14:39

$$\begin{aligned}
 11 & = 1 \cdot 7 + 4 \\
 7 & = 1 \cdot 4 + 3 \\
 4 & = 1 \cdot 3 + 1 & 1 & = 1 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot 3 \\
 3 & = 3 \cdot 1 & & = 1 \cdot 4 - 1 \cdot (7-4) \\
 & & & = -1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 4 \\
 & & & = -1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot (11-7) \\
 & & & = 2 \cdot 11 - 3 \cdot 7
 \end{aligned}$$

2 22-14:45

$$(a_1, a_2) = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2$$

$$k(a_1, a_2) = k k_1 a_1 + k k_2 a_2$$

naopak: $n = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2$

↙ ↘
násobky (a_1, a_2)

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, a_2) | n$$

2 22-14:49

chceme: $q = \frac{a_1 a_2}{(a_1, a_2)}$ je lcm a_1, a_2

$$q = a_1 \cdot \frac{a_2}{(a_1, a_2)} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$= \frac{a_1}{(a_1, a_2)} \cdot a_2$... společný násobek

necht n je spol. nás. a_1, a_2
učiníme $q | n$

$$\frac{a_1 a_2}{(a_1, a_2)} | n \Leftrightarrow a_1 a_2 | n \cdot (a_1, a_2)$$

ale $n \cdot (a_1, a_2) = n \cdot (k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2)$

$$= k_1 a_1 n + k_2 a_2 n$$

↙ ↘
násobek a_2
nás. a_1, a_2

\vdash sym \Rightarrow platí

2 22-14:53

$a | bc, (a, b) = 1$
chceme $a | c$

$$c = c \cdot 1 = c \cdot (k \cdot a + l \cdot b)$$

Bez. lem.
na a, b

$$= \underbrace{k \cdot c \cdot a}_{\text{děl. } a} + l \cdot \underbrace{c \cdot b}_{\text{děl. } a}$$

tedy $a | c$

2 22-15:07

p není prvočíslo

$$p = k \cdot l \quad \begin{matrix} k \neq p \\ l \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

$p | k \cdot l$, ale

$p \nmid k, p \nmid l$, protože

$$p > k, p > l$$

2 22-15:17

$$p_1 \cdots p_m = q_1 \cdots q_s \quad (*)$$

$$p_1 | p_1 \cdots p_m = q_1 \cdots q_s$$

$\Rightarrow p_1 | q_i$ pro nějaké i

$p_1 \neq 1 \Rightarrow p_1 = q_i$

\otimes vydělíme $p_1 = q_i$
a použijeme indukci

$$p_2 \cdots p_m = q_1 \cdots q_{i-1} q_{i+1} \cdots q_s$$

2 22-15:25