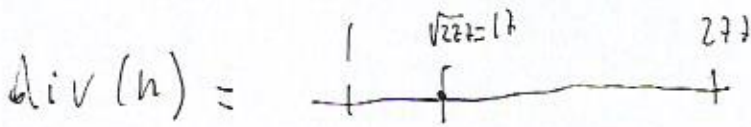


$$n = 277$$

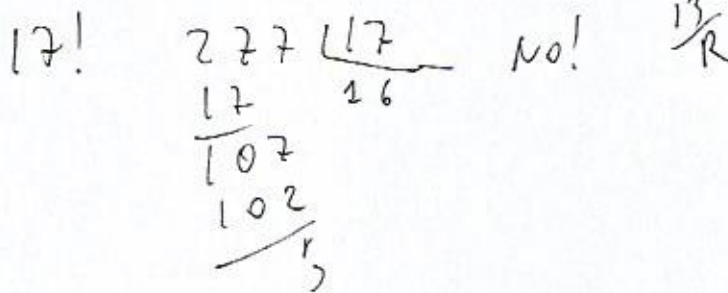
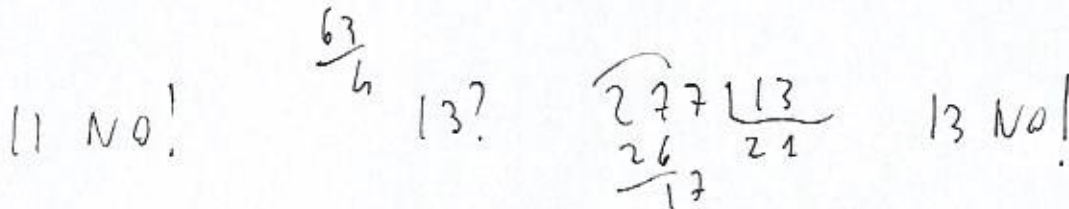
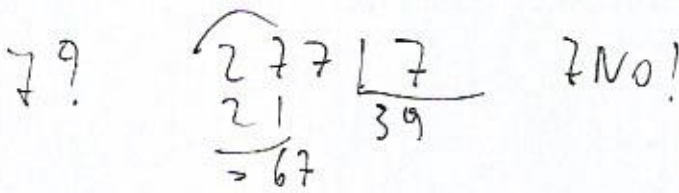
è primo?

①

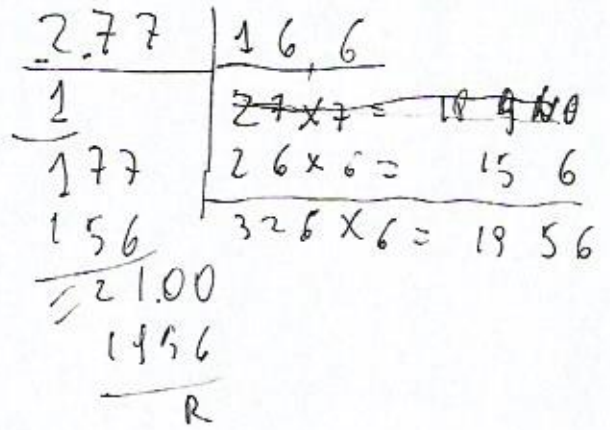
$$\sqrt{277} \approx 17$$



2 No!, 3 No!, 5 No!

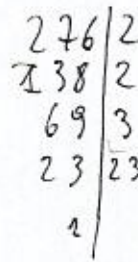
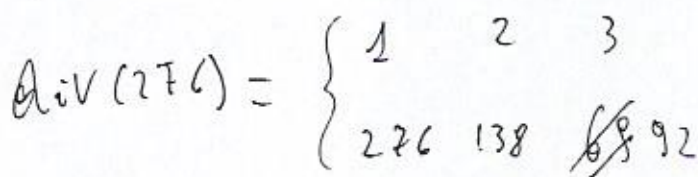


ALGORITMO RADICE QUADRA



Quindi 277 è primo, perché se non può avere divisori minori di  $\sqrt{277} \approx 17$ , allora non può avere nessuno di maggiori.

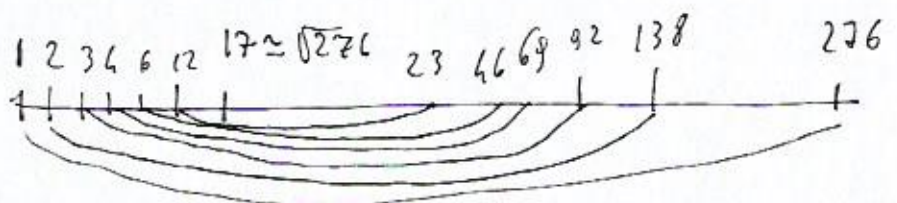
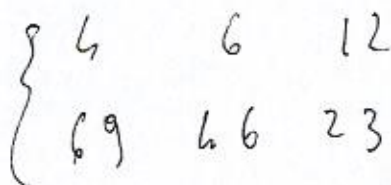
$$n = 276$$



$$n = 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^1 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{div}(276) = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 12$$

$$\rightarrow (2+1)(1+1)(1+1)$$

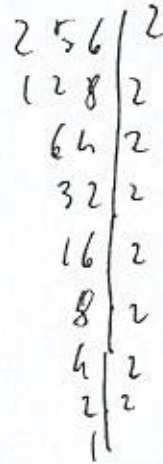


$d(276) = 12$  sono pari? è sempre così? (2)

$n = 256 = 2^8$

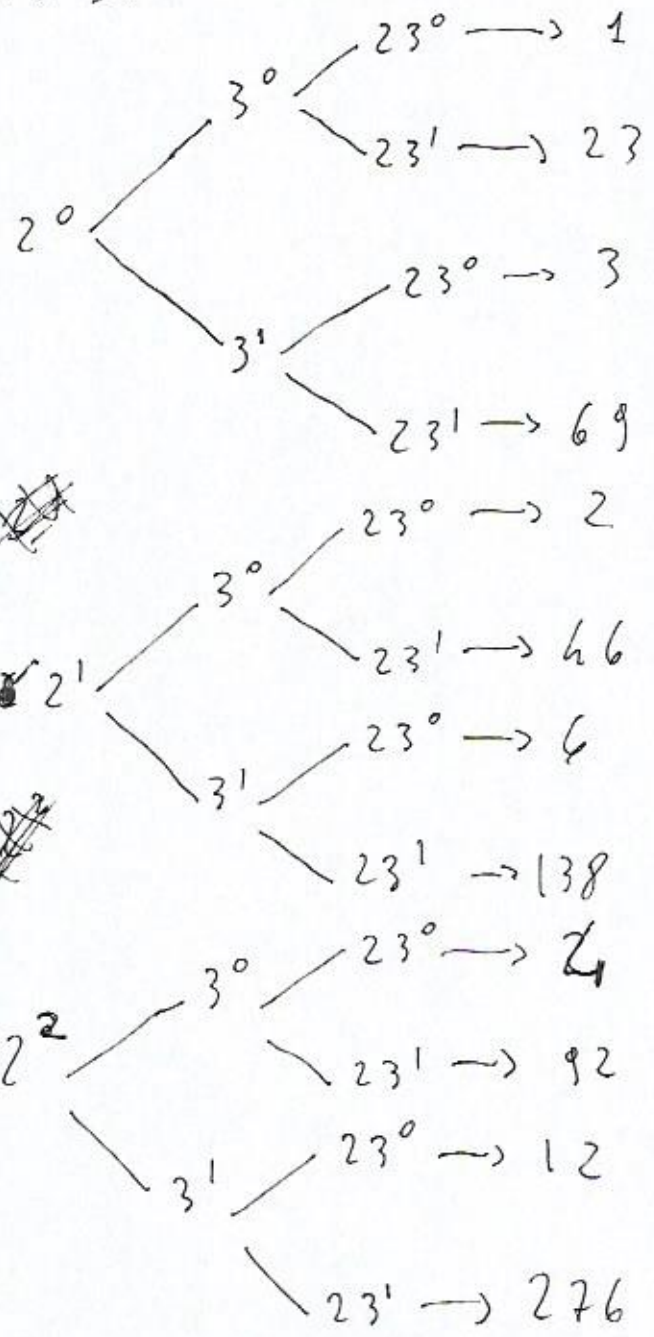
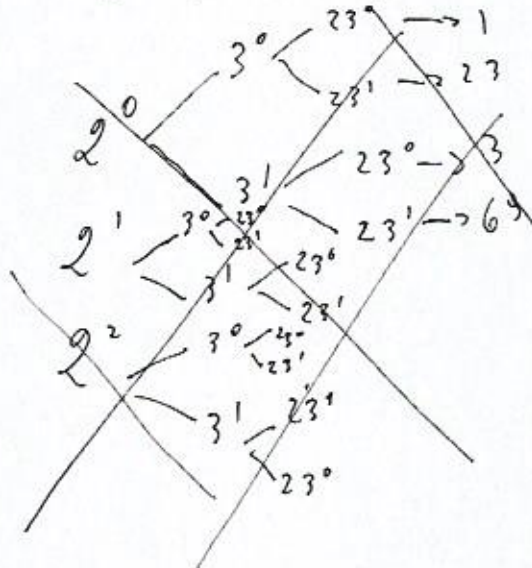
$d(256) = (8+1) = 9$  DISPARI

$\sqrt{256} = 16$  è un numero!



(\*) TROVO I DIVISORI DI 276 IN ORDINE SISTEMATICO

$276 = 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^1$



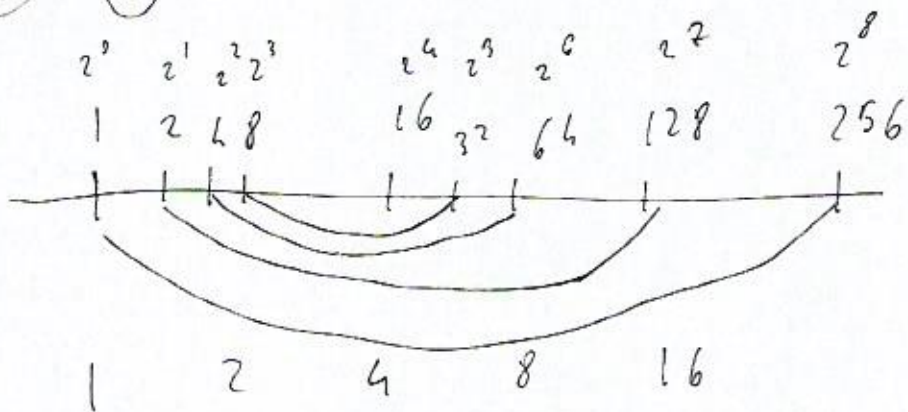
- 3 POSSIBILITÀ PER 2
- 2 POSSIBILITÀ PER 3
- 2 POSSIBILITÀ PER 23

---

- $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 12$  POSSIBILITÀ



3



SONO DISPARI

256 128 64 32 ? (Presa verso)

TUTTI I QUADRATI HANNO UN NUMERO DISPARI DI DIVISORI!

Vogliamo sommare i divisori di ~~256~~ 256

$$1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + 32 + 64 + 128 + 256 = ?$$

Le separate su numeri 1, 2, 4, 8 ... si chiama successione o progressione geometrica di ragione (rapporto) 2.

In fatti:  $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{8}{4} = \frac{16}{8} = \frac{32}{16} = \dots = 2$

Vale la seguente formula

$$1 + p^1 + p^2 + \dots + p^n = \frac{p^{n+1} - 1}{p - 1} = \frac{1 - p^{n+1}}{1 - p} \text{ con } p \neq 1$$

In fatti:  $(1-p)(1+p+\dots+p^n) = 1 + \cancel{p} + \cancel{p^2} + \dots + \cancel{p^n} - \cancel{p} - \cancel{p^2} - \dots - p^{n+1}$

Se  $p = 1 \rightarrow 1 + \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_n = 1+n$

$$1 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^8 = \frac{2^{8+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{2^9 - 1}{1} = 512 - 1 = 511 \quad (4)$$

N.B.  $1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^7 = \frac{2^8 - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^8 - 1 = 256 - 1 = 255$

QVINDI  $\frac{1 + 2 + \dots + 2^7}{2^8 - 1 = 255} + 2^8 = 255 + 256 = 511$

$$\underbrace{1 + 2 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^8}_{511} + \underbrace{2^9}_{512} = 1023$$

Vogliamo sommare i divisori di 276 (SEMPRE PAG. 2)

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^0 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 2^0 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 2^0 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 2^0 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^1 + \\ & + 2^1 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 2^1 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 2^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 2^1 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^1 + \\ & + 2^2 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 2^2 \cdot 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 23^1 = \\ & = 2^0 \cdot (3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 3^1 \cdot 23^1) + \\ & + 2^1 \cdot (3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 3^1 \cdot 23^1) + \\ & + 2^2 \cdot ( \quad \quad \quad ) = \end{aligned}$$

$$(2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2) (3^0 \cdot 23^0 + 3^0 \cdot 23^1 + 3^1 \cdot 23^0 + 3^1 \cdot 23^1) = *$$

$$* \quad 3^0 \cdot (23^0 + 23^1) + 3^1 \cdot (23^0 + 23^1) = (3^0 + 3^1) (23^0 + 23^1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) & = (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2) (3^0 + 3^1) (23^0 + 23^1) = \frac{2^{2+1} - 1}{2 - 1} \cdot \frac{3^{1+1} - 1}{3 - 1} \cdot \frac{23^{1+1} - 1}{23 - 1} \\ & = \frac{8-1}{1} \cdot \frac{9-1}{2} \cdot \frac{23^2-1}{22} = 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 24 = 672 \end{aligned}$$

Voglio calcolare il prodotto dei divisori di 256. (QUADRATO)

(5)

1	2	4	8	16	} div(n) SONO DISPARI!
x	x	x	x		
256	128	64	32		

$$256 \times 256 \times 256 \times 256 \times \sqrt{256}$$

$$2^8 \times 2^8 \times 2^8 \times 2^8 \times \sqrt{2^8} = (2^8)^4 \times 2^4 =$$

$$= 2^{8 \times 4} \times 2^4 = 2^{8 \times 4 + 4} = 2^{4 \times (8+1)} = (2^4)^9 = 16^9 = (\sqrt{256})^9 =$$

ANCHE COSI'  $2^{32} \cdot 2^4 = 2^{36} = (2^4)^9 = (16^9) = (\sqrt{n})^{div(n)}$

$n = 256$  (QUADRATO)  $\rightarrow$  IL PRODOTTO DEI DIVISORI  
 E'  $(\sqrt{256})^9 = (\sqrt{n})^{div(n)}$  FORMULA GENERALE

Voglio calcolare il prodotto dei divisori di 276

1	2	3	4	6	12	} div(n) sono PARI!
x	x	x	x	x	x	
276	138	92	69	46	23	

$$276 \times 276 \times 276 \times 276 \times 276 \times 276$$

$$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \times 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \times 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \times 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \times 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \times 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 =$$

$$= (2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23)^6 = (276)^6 = n^{6 \text{ VOLTE } \frac{div(n)}{2}} \rightarrow 6 = \frac{12}{2}$$

$n = 276$  (NON E' QUADRATO)  $\rightarrow$  IL PRODOTTO DEI DIVISORI  
 E'  $276^6 = n^{\frac{div(n)}{2}}$

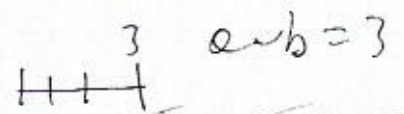
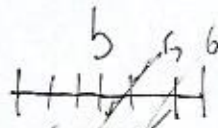
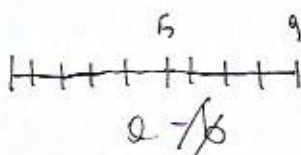
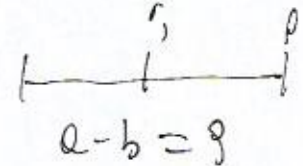
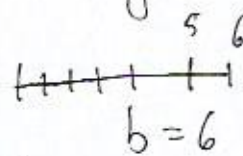
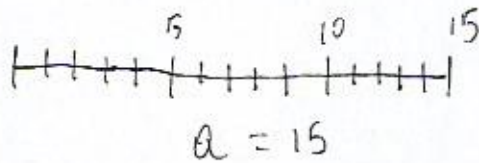
# ALGORITMO DI EUCLIDE

6

## MCD

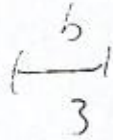
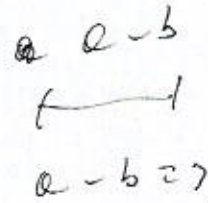
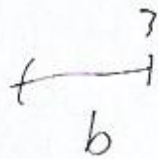
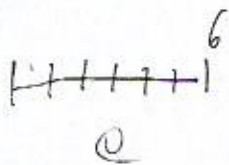
IL METODO DELLA FATTORIZZAZIONE PUÒ ESSERE MOLTO LUNGO!

ALTERNATIVA VELOCE: Algoritmo di Euclide



~~$(a-b) - b = 3$  è MCD~~

~~INVECE DI SOTTRARRE PIÙ VOLTE, POSSO DIVIDERE~~



~~$a - b = 0$~~

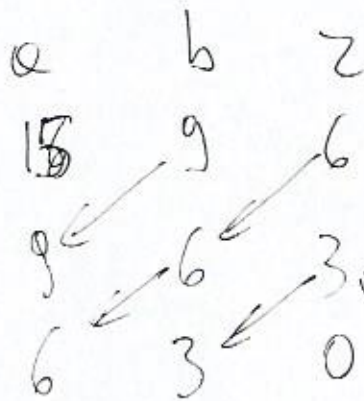
MCD è 3

ULTIMA DIFF.  $\neq 0$

Posso dividere il più veloce che sottrarre.

$$\frac{a}{15} : \frac{b}{9} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{9}{6} : \frac{6}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$



MCD È ULTIMO  $\neq 0$

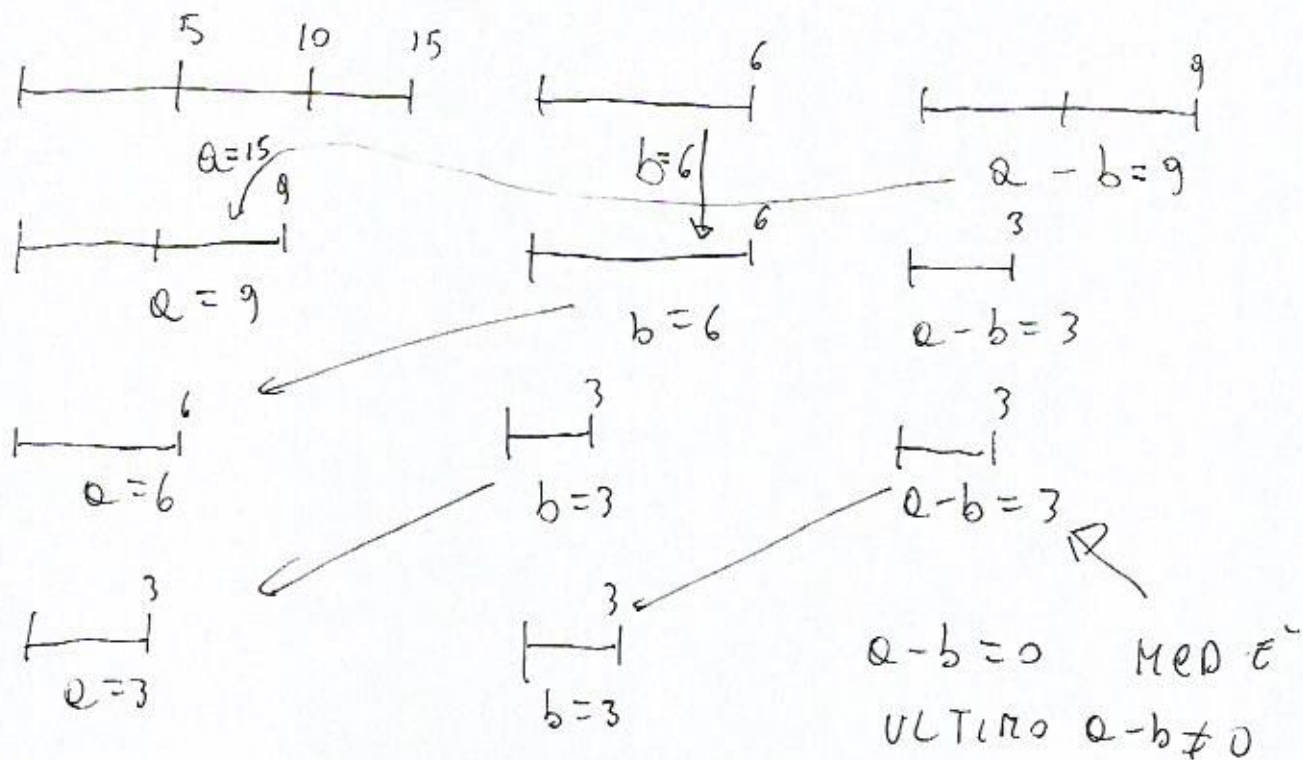
# ALGORITMO DI EUCLIDE

(7)

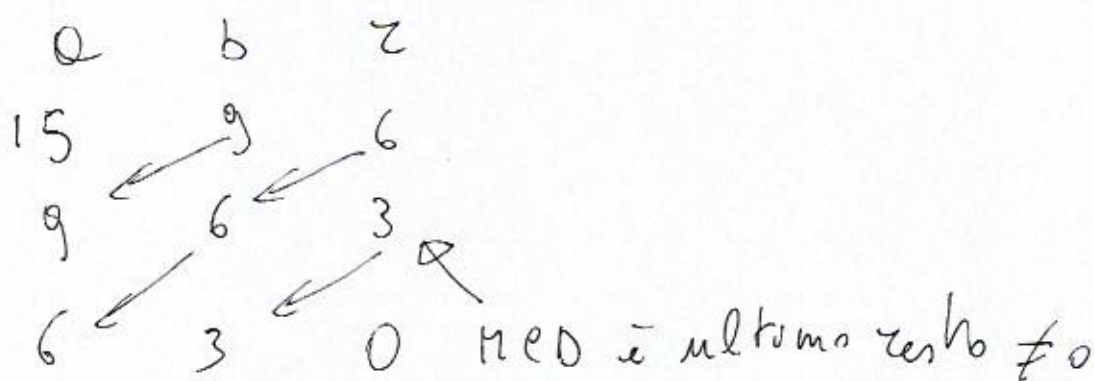
## MED

Il metodo della fattorizzazione può essere molto lungo!  
Abbiamo bisogno di alternative veloci!

EUCLIDE CONCEPIRE QUESTO ALGORITMO COME SEGRETO!



Troppo lungo sottrarre, più valore di dividere



È il m.e.m.?

Proprietà:  $a \cdot b = \text{MED} \times \text{m.e.m.}$

Infatti:  $15 \cdot 9 = 3 \times 3^2 \times 5$   
 $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3^2 = 3 \times 3^2 \cdot 5$  vero!

QUINDI  $\text{m.e.m.} = \frac{a \cdot b}{\text{MED}} = \frac{15 \cdot 9}{3} = 45!$