

$$T(n) = 3 T(n-1)$$

$$T(1) = 3$$

$$T(n) \equiv T(n+1) \pmod{m}$$

$$T(n) \equiv 3 T(n) \pmod{m}$$

$$T(n-1) \equiv 3 T(n) \pmod{m}$$

$$T(n-1) \equiv T(n) \pmod{\phi(m)}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{ord}_m(3) \\ 3 \text{ ord}_m(3) \end{array} \right] \leftarrow 3 \text{ ord}_m(3) \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

Prob 6.

$\{F_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$
 self calculate 1 period d
 $\{F_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$
 $\{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 0, 5, 5, 10, 15, 0\}$
 A
 $5 \cdot A$
 $\text{mod } 125$
 $\text{mod } 8$
 $\boxed{125}$
 $\boxed{6}$
 $\boxed{750}$
 $8 \mid F_n \rightarrow 6 \mid n$

$$F_{5k} = 5 F_k \left(25 F_k^4 + 25 (-1)^k F_k^2 + 1 \right)$$

= 1 (5)

$$\sqrt[5]{F_k} = \sqrt[5]{k}$$

$$5^3 \mid F_n \longrightarrow 5^3 \mid n$$

Da quante cifre è composto F_{750} ?

$$1 + \left\lfloor \log_{10} \sqrt[5]{F_{750}} \right\rfloor \quad F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\varphi^n - (\bar{\varphi})^n)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \overline{\varphi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

La risposta è

$|\varphi|^{750}$ è intero

$$1 + \left\lfloor \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \varphi^{750} \right) \right\rfloor$$

$$1 + \left\lfloor \log_{10} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + 750 \log_{10} \varphi \right\rfloor$$

157
cifre

$$\log_{10} \varphi \approx \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{111} + \frac{1}{46 \dots}$$

Prob 5

198

1

$$\begin{array}{cc} 99 & 90 \\ [10] \bmod 100 & [1] \bmod 100 \end{array}$$

Teorema di Cauchy - Davenport
 $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{F}_p, |A+B| \geq \min(p, |A|+|B|-1)$

Teorema di Erdős - Szemerédi - Ziv

Tra $2N-1$ interi qualunque

è possibile selezionarne n

ta li che la loro somma n sulti

multiplo di n .