

**Teorema (Lagrange)** La f.c. para  $\alpha$  es periódica

$$\Leftrightarrow [\mathcal{Q}(\alpha) : \mathcal{Q}] = 2.$$

**Dem**

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$\alpha \rightsquigarrow$

$(\alpha_n)$

$(a_n)$

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha$$

$$a_0 = L(\alpha_0)$$

$$\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\alpha_{n-1} - a_{n-1}}$$

$$a_n = L(\alpha_n)$$

$$[a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots]$$

$$m \neq n \quad \alpha_m = \alpha_n$$

$f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$  - pol. mínimo de  $\alpha$

$$\Delta = \Delta(f) = B^2 - 4AC > 0. \quad \Delta \text{ no es cuadrado}$$

Vamos a definir  $f_n(x) = A_n x^2 + B_n x + C_n$

$$f_n(\alpha_n) = 0 \quad \Delta(f_n) = \Delta$$

$$\underline{n=0} : f_0 = f$$

$$\alpha_n = a_n + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}$$

$$\alpha_{n+1}^2 f_n\left(a_n + \frac{1}{\alpha_{n+1}}\right) = \alpha_{n+1}^2 f_n(\alpha_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{n+1}(\alpha_{n+1}) = 0 \quad f_{n+1} = A_{n+1}x^2 + B_{n+1}x + C_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_{n+1} = a_n^2 A_n + a_n B_n + C_n \\ B_{n+1} = 2a_n A_n + B_n \\ C_{n+1} = A_n \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta(f_{n+1}) = \Delta(f_n) = \dots = \Delta$$

(La sucesión  $(A_n)$  cambia el signo el #  
interior de veces.

— Si  $A_n > 0$  para  $n \gg 0 \Rightarrow B_n, C_n > 0$ .

$$f_n(\alpha_n) = \underline{A_n} \alpha_n^2 + \underline{B_n} \alpha_n + \underline{C_n} > 0.$$

( $\alpha_n > 0$  para  $n \gg 1$ )

Para un  $\#$  infinito de los  $(n)$ ,

$$A_n A_{n-1} = A_n C_n < 0.$$

$$\Delta(d_n) = B_n^2 - 4 \overline{A_n C_n} = \Delta.$$

$$|B_n| < \sqrt{\Delta}, \quad |A_n|, |C_n| \leq \frac{1}{4} \Delta.$$

$$\exists m, n \text{ t.q. } d_m = d_n, \quad \alpha_m = \alpha_n. \quad \square$$

Teorema  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$  número real cuadrático.

La f.c. para  $\alpha$  es puramente periódica

$$\alpha = [\overline{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}}] \iff \begin{cases} \alpha > 1 \\ -1 < \bar{\alpha} < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(\cdot : \sqrt{d} \mapsto -\sqrt{d}.)$$

Corolario  $d > 1$  libre de cuadrados.

$$\sqrt{d} = [L\sqrt{d}], \overline{a_1, \dots, a_k}, \quad a_k = 2[L\sqrt{d}]$$

Dem.  $\alpha = \sqrt{d} + [L\sqrt{d}]. \begin{cases} \alpha > 0. \\ -1 < \bar{\alpha} < 0. \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = [\overline{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}}]. \quad a_0 = [L\alpha] = 2 \cdot [L\sqrt{d}] = a_{k-1}$$

$$\sqrt{d} = \alpha - [L\alpha] = [L\sqrt{d}], \overline{a_1, \dots, a_{k-1}, a_k} \quad \square$$

## Ecuación de Pell

Lema Consideremos  $\alpha = \sqrt{d}$

$$a_n = [L\alpha_n] \quad \alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\alpha_n - a_n}$$

$$1) \quad \alpha_n = \frac{A_n + \sqrt{d}}{B_n}$$

$$A_0 = 0, \quad B_0 = 1,$$

$$A_{n+1} = a_n B_n - A_n, \quad B_{n+1} = \frac{d - A_{n+1}^2}{B_n} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

2) Si  $k$  y el periodo de la f.c. para  $\sqrt{d}$   
 $\sqrt{d} = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k]$ , entonces.

$$B_n = 1 \iff k | n.$$

3)  $B_n \neq -1$  para ningún  $n$ . □

Proposición  $\sqrt{d} = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k] \rightsquigarrow \frac{p_n}{q_n}$ .

$$p_n^2 - d \cdot q_n^2 = (-1)^{n+1} B_{n+1}$$

En particular,  $B_{kn} = 1$

$$p_{kn-1}^2 - d q_{kn-1}^2 = (-1)^{kn}$$

Dem  $\sqrt{d} = \alpha = \frac{\alpha_{n+1} p_n + p_{n-1}}{\alpha_{n+1} q_n + q_{n-1}} = \frac{(A_{n+1} \sqrt{d}) p_n + B_{n+1} p_{n-1}}{(A_{n+1} \sqrt{d}) q_n + B_{n+1} q_{n-1}}$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = \frac{A_{n+1} + \sqrt{d}}{B_{n+1}} \quad \text{ecuación } \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \Rightarrow p_n^2 - d q_n^2 &= \underbrace{(p_n q_{n+1} - p_{n-1} q_n)}_{(-1)^{n+1} B_{n+1}} B_{n+1} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} B_{n+1}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Conclusión: de esta manera, se obtiene un  $\#$  infinito de soluciones

$$\text{de } x^2 - dy^2 = \pm 1$$

$$(p_{kn-1}^2 - d q_{kn-1}^2 = (-1)^{kn})$$

Proposición Toda solución entera de  $x^2 - dy^2 = \pm 1$  con  $x, y > 0$  tiene forma  $(x, y) = (p_n, q_n)$  para algún  $n$ .

donde  $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$  sale de la d.c. para  $\sqrt{d}$

Dem Por ejemplo, consideremos  $x^2 - dy^2 = +1$

$$(x - y\sqrt{d})(x + y\sqrt{d}) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 < \frac{x}{y} - \sqrt{d} = \frac{1}{y(x + y\sqrt{d})} < \frac{\sqrt{d}}{y(x + y\sqrt{d})} = \frac{1}{y^2 \left( \frac{x}{y\sqrt{d}} + 1 \right)} < \frac{1}{2y^2}$$

(usando  $\frac{x}{y\sqrt{d}} > 1$ )

$$\left| \frac{x}{y} - \sqrt{d} \right| < \frac{1}{2y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \left( \frac{p_n}{q_n} \right)$$

para algún  $n$ .

Teorema Para  $d > 1$  libre de cuadrados  $\square$   
consideremos la d.c.  $\sqrt{d} = [a_0, \overline{a_1, \dots, a_k}]$

Las soluciones enteras positivas de  
 $x^2 - dy^2 = \pm 1$  son

$$(x, y) = (p_{kn-1}, q_{kn-1}).$$

Ejemplo  $x^2 - 41y^2 = \pm 1$ .

$$\sqrt{41} = [6, \overline{2, 2, 12}]$$

$$k = 3.$$

$$(x, y) = (p_{3n-1}, q_{3n-1})$$

$$(p_2, q_2) = (32, 5)$$

$$32^2 - 41 \cdot 5^2 = -1$$

$$d = \underbrace{2011} \longrightarrow x^2 - dy^2 = 1$$

∫ Unidades fundamentales en  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ .

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}), \quad d > 1. \quad \mathcal{O}_K^\times = \{\pm 1\} \times \langle u \rangle$$

$$\underline{d \equiv 1 \pmod{4}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z} \left[ \frac{1 + \sqrt{d}}{2} \right]$$

↑  
unidad  
fundamental.

$$v = a + b \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{d}}{2} \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$$

$$N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(v) = a^2 + ab + \frac{1-d}{4} b^2 = \pm 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow b \text{ par.} \Rightarrow v \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times \\ d \equiv 5 \pmod{8} \Rightarrow v^3 \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times \end{array} \right.$$

— Si  $d \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ , o  $d \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ , entonces

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\times = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times$$

—  $d \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ , entonces  $\forall v \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$

$$\left( \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times : \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times \right) = 1 \leq 3 \quad v^3 \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times$$

Para encontrar la unidad fundamental

de  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times$ :

$$\{x + y\sqrt{d} \mid x, y > 0, x^2 - dy^2 = \pm 1\} = \{u^n \mid n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$u = p_{k-1} + q_{k-1} \sqrt{d}$$

Luego, si  $d \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ , si  $u$  es la unidad fundamental en  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]^\times$ , entonces

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la u.d. en } \mathcal{D}_K^x \text{ es la misma} \\ \text{la u.d. en } \mathcal{D}_K^x \text{ es } \sqrt{5}, \\ \text{donde } \sqrt{5}^3 = u \end{array} \right.$

Ejemplo

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \quad \sqrt{2} = [1, \overline{2}]$$

$$\frac{p_0}{q_0} = 1 \Rightarrow (p_0, q_0) = (1, 1).$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

Ejemplo

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}) \quad \sqrt{5} = [2, \overline{4}]$$

$$\frac{p_0}{q_0} = 2 \quad p_0 = 2, q_0 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 2 + \sqrt{5} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{5}]^*$$

$$\mathcal{D}_K = \mathbb{Z}\left[\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right] \quad v = A + B \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$v^3 = u.$$

$$\left( A=0, B=1 \right) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^3 + \frac{3}{2} A^2 B + \frac{9}{2} A B^2 + 2 B^3 = 2, \\ \frac{3}{2} A^2 B + \frac{3}{2} A B^2 + B^2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$v = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ — la u.d. de } \mathcal{D}_K^x.$$

Ejemplo

$$K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13}) \quad \sqrt{13} = [3, \overline{1, 1, 1, 1, 6}]$$

$$K = \mathbb{S} \Rightarrow (p_4, q_4) = (18, 5).$$

la u.d. de  $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{13}]^*$  es  $18 + 5\sqrt{13}$ .

$$v = A + B \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2} \quad v^3 = u$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{2} \text{ — la u.d. en } \mathcal{D}_K^x$$

$$\sum [\sqrt{37}]^x = \sum \left[ \frac{1 + \sqrt{37}}{2} \right]^x$$

(annusue 37 = 5 (8))