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#### Disquitio accuratior circa residua ex divisione quadratorum altiorumque potestatum per numeros primos relicta

Leonhard Euler

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feu finita enadat, fi fuerit  $g = (\alpha - i\gamma)(\beta + (i + 1)\delta)$ , intelmenta Analyleos expectare liceat. Cum igitur prior forma denotante i numerum integrum quemenque posse, quoties fuerit ligimus etiam pofterioris valorem rationaliter exprime tem est dubium, quin ca patefacta multa praeclara incre $f = (a - i\gamma)(\beta + (i + z)\delta) - a(\beta + \overline{\delta})$  $f=i(\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma-(i+1)\gamma\delta),$ ₩\$?? ) 222 ( };\$;• DIS-Ð ji ji 9 법말되는 idq. gat τ) δ), intelrior forma r exprime lara incre-DIS-IEX 'DIVISIONE (QVADRATORVM' ALTIORVMQVE dinifione quadratorum , b, .c.c, .d d, .etc. .relicta. U. datur, trefiduum relictum littera a indicetur; fimilique artest in strad Orac Care are to arte arte modo litterae \$, y, 8, etc. mihi denotabunt refidua in reddatur. Nibil autem impedir, quominus multiplum np maius accipiatur quadrato a a, vande refiduum a prodit neidque maximum, we reliduum a ipfo dinifore p minus prodit, fi a quadrato a multiplum numeri p auferatur, divisione quadration permumerum portum dicatur effex, fue Euleri Opusc. Anal. Tom. I. Q.  $\alpha + p$ naturam continent. Perinde scilicet eft, five reliduum ex beri poteft, quoniam cunctae hae formae  $\alpha + m p$  candem gathum, ficque eius walor infra 17 deprimi potette i numerus quadratus a per numerum primum p diui-POTESTATVM PER 'NVMEROS PRIMOS 15. 2. Erit ergo : a = a a - np, quia refiduum a DISQUISITIO ACCURATION 5. 3. Idem igitur residuum a multis modis exhi-CIRCA RESIDVA **RELICTA** ў. Н

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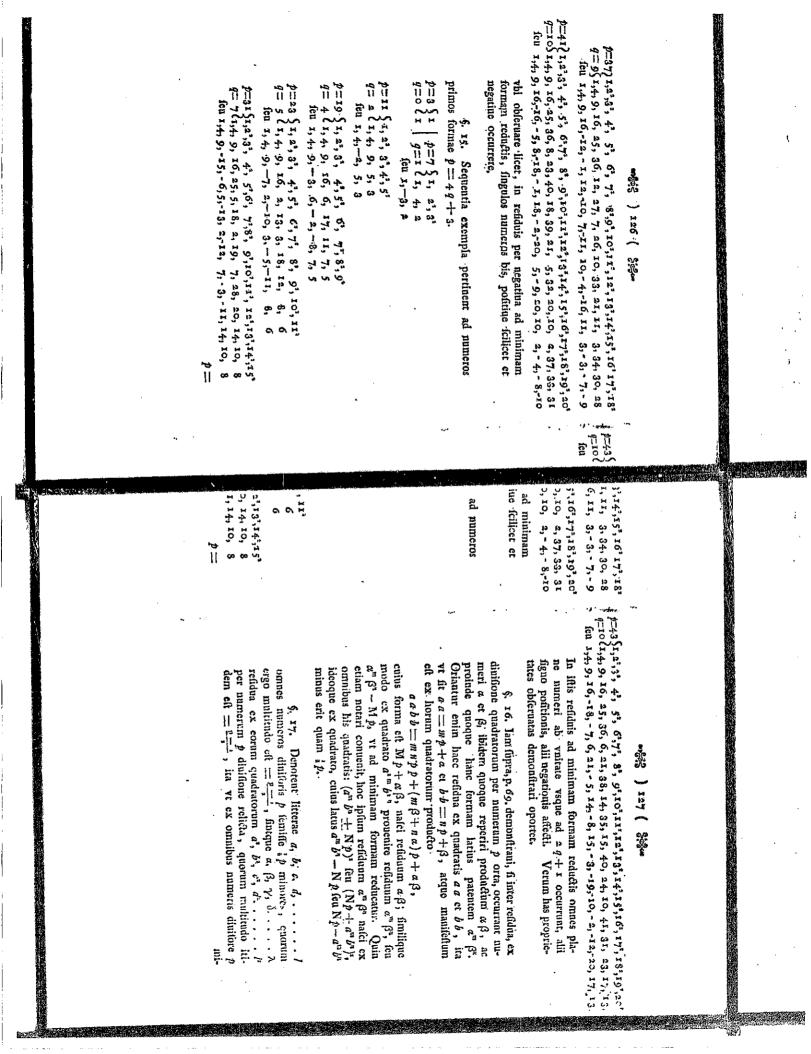
quadratis ad  $\left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{*}$ , re-wfa: neque enim vilum urrere poteff , fiquidem Vamque fi bina quadrata Vamque fi bina quadrata a a - b b, ideoque vel cr. Cum autem neque mma a + b minor crit ionem per numerum p it, vt ea fumma, ac

ero primo  $\frac{h}{2}$  omnia re-4<sup>5</sup>....  $\left(\frac{p-1}{4}\right)^{2}$  obti-  $=\frac{p-1}{4}$ , et refidua omeruenda. certe inter refidua oc-ct claffem non-refiduonumero primo y refifo p minorum, quo-

dua occurrat, pronun-irata dari, quac in hac nimi corum radicem non neri. ns nullum numerum csiduorum A multitun numerus A inter re-Quouis autem

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Q 3 . 🎾	ş I Ç	5. I.G.
q == 7:5 114. 9; 16; 25; 7; 20; 6; 23; 13; 5; 28; 24: 22 feu: 1,4; 9;-13;-4; 7;-9; 6;-6, 13; 5; -1;-5;-7	1 <i>q-</i> <b>+-</b> 13,	Pro casu p=4q+-3; 4qq-8q++4, seu -11q-43 seu q+13.
p: 29 { L; 2; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,8, 9,10, 11, 12, 13, 14	-4-1-12	Pro call $p = 4q + 1$ ; $4qq - 22q + 9$ , feu $-13q + 9$ , feu $-q + 12$
$\frac{p_{1}}{q_{1}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{6}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$	u q + 7.	Pro call $p=4q+3$ ; $4q;q-4q+1$ ; let $-7q_{1}+1$ ; let $q+7$ .
fells 23 4, -4, 3, -1, -8.	u-9+6	At antepenultimum, ex $\left(\frac{2-2}{\pi}\right)^{*}$ ortum, ita prodit : Pro cafu $b=4.0-1$ : $4.00-8.0+4$ , feu $-0.0+4$ , feu $-0.0+4$ , feu $-0.1+6$
$p_{1} = x_{3} \begin{pmatrix} x_{4} & 2 \\ y_{4} = y_{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{5} & 2 \\ y_{7} = y_{7} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{5} & 2 \\ y_{7} = y_{7} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{5} & y_{7} \\ y_{7} = y_{7} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{5} & y_{7} \\ y_{7} = y_{7} \end{pmatrix}$	: + 	Pro casu p=4q+3;4qq+ 1x, seu -3q; seu q+3.
feu-ri	11-1-1-2.	Tro.call 1
p == 5 ₹ 1; 2* q=== 1 5 '1; 4:	ex qua	\$. 12 Simili modo penultimum. reliduum;.ex.qua
numeris' primis' formae $p'= 4\cdot q + 1$	9 <del>-1-</del> I:	ablatione. multipli: $q_1 q_2 = 4 \cdot q_2 q_2 - c_2 \cdot 3 \cdot q_2$ reducitur. ad $q_2 - f_2 \cdot x_2$
fi 14.2 Quo hic refiduorum ordo clarius perspicia- tur; exempla spectanda proponam, er primo quidem pro	49-t- II	tur ad $-q_i$ ; ieu ad 3 $q_i$ + 1. Allero vero calu $p_i$ - 4 $q_i$ + 3., feu $p_{i+1} = 2 q_i$ + 1, vltimum refidium 4 $q_i$ + 4 $q_i$ + 1.
	7 reduci-	4 q q, quod subtractione multipli. q p 4 q q q. reduci
Priori Cilices' cafu' in' genere occurrit refiduum -q+nn+n feu 20 dunnut r. nofferiori vero aunut nut nut r	reliduum	nerit formae, vel: $4\cdot q + 1$ , vel $4\cdot q + 3$ . Sit prime $p = 4\cdot q + 1$ , ideoque $2\cdot q + 2\cdot q$ , et vltimum refiduum
Refidua: $(1, 4, 9)$ , $16 \cdots (q+13)$ , $q+7$ , $q+3$ , $q+1$ .	primus <b>p</b>	duos cafus contemplari, conuenit, prout numerus primus p
Onade. 1: 23, 23, 4, $(2n+2)^2$ (2n+1), $(2n+1)^2$	ofcendum	6. 11. Ad hoe pottemum refiduum arnofcendum.
feu 39+13, 39+7, 39+3, 39+1.		oportet.
Rélidua: 1,4; 9;16	.orum ere 1, .auferri	pores numeros redigi posiunt: poltremum vero corum erit 22 - 21 - 1 vade, numerum 6, anoties fieri potefi, auferri
Quadr. 1; 2 <sup>*</sup> , 3 <sup>*</sup> , 4 <sup>*</sup> · · · · (2q-3) <sup>*</sup> ; (2q-2) <sup>*</sup> ; (2q-x) <sup>*</sup> ; (2q) <sup>*</sup>	p ad mi-	1, 4, 9, 16, etc: donec. divisione pers numerum p ad mi-
Cafe 5 - 4 of the X.	e quadrati	per nomerum primum p origona, jecunqum nunc orogonum naturalem disponantor, primo occurrent numeri quadrati
5. 132. Hos igitur binos cafus diffinguendo, ref-	adratorums • ordinem	5. 10. Quodí refidua, ex diuisione quadratoruma
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	. <b>5</b> . 19.	pofferior vero claffis naturae quadratorum prorfus aduer- ferne	$px+3$ , $px+3$ , $px+6$ , $px+9$ , $\dots$ $px+2$	claffes dividi convenit, wtraque 2 - 3 apecies complectente:	multiple matrix $p$ continuing a conjunction of the second state $p - x$ ; as if $p$ furth numerous primus, the species in due	quarum multitudo ell ,p. (Umila ergo ;prima ;fpicie p x	オーベナスウ・・・・・・いいやーオはいちーーおは、シートない、おみ	que p, hae diueríae numerorum ifecies (conflituuntur:	quae diueríae ipectes in inumerorum acotrina inultite di- finoni folent. Símili erro modo ratione diuitoris cuius-	uifor ,4 'has quatuor ,4 x , 4 x + 1 , 4 x + x et ,4 x + 3,	bet numerorum species 3 x, 3 x + x set 3 x +:2, et.di-	2 x et ; 2 x - j- x contentorum. Diulfor , autem-3 tres prac-	habentur species numerorum parium et imparium formulis	totidem frecies diffribui; fcilicet ratione divisoris a duac			rem p, ad .minimam formam , renocentur.	rere; fiquidem auferendo inde, quoties; fieri poteth, dinifo-	ribusque, atque etiam i fingulorum potestates omnes occur-	<u> </u>	ratu ergo maxime dignum, en, in orume renoudorumza, p,	complexos litteris 2, 3, C, D, indicabo	duorum ordine excludantur, quos nomine non-refiduorum	minoribus, quorum multitudo ell $p-1$ , totidem ex refi-					
••			4 B E	* ±•	1 <u>1</u>	5	<u>ہ</u>	, <del></del> .	<u>ک</u> ا	6 13	E	ļ Ķ	1	•		-2	þr	.98	50	De la	a. E	: Q	đu			itania	-		
		\$. 19.	confus aduer-	3 + x ¢	$\cdots px + \lambda$	connications.	tha opmunu c	$\frac{1}{12} \int \frac{1}{12} $		iuitoris cuius-	a follicite di-	ct.4×+3,	x;2, et.di-	n 3 tres prac-	i uloris -2 -duae	is numeros in	, animaduerti	, банц нооб		poteft, dinifo-	a cra oral start	o tantum eff	idborum x, ß,	udicabo. No-	)n - refiduormyn	tidem : ex : refi-			
		Lulevi Opuse. Anal. Tom. 4.	reinduum racca, vesue eev, 42, pv ruse reperiuncue	non-refiduum; fou produčta ex quouis refiduo per non-	inter selidua seperiatur. Hinc fequitur, fi r fuerit refidua-	$m m - a$ a $\pi$ - a $a$ - a $a$ - a $a$ - a $a$ - $m - n p$ , ac properer memorus $a$	fumere licet, vt flat b -1- np == ma	Cum autem a et b fint ipfo p minores, femper a ita as-	pio $p$ mutations, etiam torma $das - rs$ per $p$ an unit fibility discover etiam differentia $bb - aas$ , et $(b + nb)^{1} - aas$ .	rum primom p diutibiles, existentibus utanteris a «t »	a a et b b, vt formae a a - r et b b - r s flat per nume-	eadem claffe reperiri. Cum enim dentur duo quadrata	huius rs fit factor, tum etiam huius altecum	fiduorum occurrant duo numeri r se r s, quorum ille r	% wo "Demonitravii derinde ettam. fi in daße re-	4, 39, C, O, E definitur.	determinatur, dum altera claffis non-refiduorum numeris	quam voco reliduorum, numeris z, $\beta$ , $\gamma$ , $\delta$ , $\ldots$ , $\lambda$	busque harum poteltatum occurrunt. Prior igitur classes	contractur, in due also muna non manification pluri-	deut proprietate, ve producta ex dinis in cadem claffe	in promeu, omnes numeri in priori classe contenti hac gau-	tinent, exceptis multiplis ipfius p, quippe quorum indicium eft	continet, et quat ambae confignation omnes plaue numeros con-	ะอาจอย รู	A TA DE ANNIHAS AND AND AND		•	
		H. 284.	a non-toinna	duo per non-	fucrit refidu-	o shrowing the second	to talis torma	iper a ita as-	r p on our	meris a et b	at per nume-	duo quadrata	factorem in	iorum ille r	·in claffe re-		arran unmorie		igitur claffis,	binis pluri-	cadem class	tenti hac gau-	n'iudicium eft	numeros con-	pruno y ars				

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$ \begin{array}{c} \label{eq:products} eq:products$	
<ul> <li>num, omnia</li> <li>λ \$%, erunt</li> <li>etiam reduc- que numerus</li> <li>non-refiduis,</li> <li>erenda, quo- erus quadra- ro patet pro- grum in claf-</li> <li>ex quaternis</li> <li>ex quaternis</li> <li>ex quaternis</li> <li>ex datis bi- nefiduum ori- numerum n</li> <li>set inter re- numerum n</li> <li>set inter re- i huius pro-</li> <li>i huius pro-</li> <li>i e refiduorum</li> <li>gras reuocen- imero integro</li> <li>: α, β, β r,</li> <li>pofiunt.</li> <li>5. 23.</li> </ul>	
( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_{k}^{*}$ ( $k_{k}^{*}$ ) $k_$	

exponentem n; quo poteltas. \*\* vuitate minuta per p divel = 3,n, etc. euidens est numerum n necessario partudo eft  $= \frac{p-1}{2}$ , vel inde exclusorum numerus fit = n, vel = 2nvel omnia refidua contineant ex quadratis orta; quorum multitem aliquotam ipfius. Ente effe debere, ideoque minimum  $p = 2 q_1 + 1$ , vt fit  $\frac{p_1}{q_1} = q_2$ , ac fi ex binis quadratorum divisionem admittet per numerum primum p. widam aliquotae aequetur, femper forma  $r^{\frac{1}{2}}(p-1) - 1$ cuipiam aliquotae effe. aequalem. vifibilis. reddatur, vel' ipfi numero, 2, vel eiusdem. parti relidua. quadratosum, a, fi, y, d, e, --- ... N, refultatur. hacc progretio geometricat nuo repetitum iri. diuerfa prodierint, cadem deincops, codem ordine contiquarta aliane aliquota: fitnulque perfpicitur, quot ab initio terminorum numero excitente = q, tum hine vel omni refiduis. quibuscunque  $\alpha$ : et  $\beta_y$  fumendo  $p = \frac{p_{+} p_{+}}{\alpha_{+}} p_{+}$  forme β m<sup>-</sup>, βm, βm<sup>+</sup>, etc. eadem relidua reproducent a buut, vel corum tautum semifis, vel pars tertia vel pars \$\* 2.5<del>\*</del> Since autem fit  $n = \frac{p_{-1}}{2}$ , fine cius parti Semper: autem termini fequentes Equantus di() 1 6 ĝ 5 cuic fibr tan EXC Ndr Did Ic. PS in P , ,

iftente p = 2q + 1, tum progrefio geometrica ex binis quadratorum refiduis quibusque a et  $\beta$  formata et ad qterminos continuata : 5. 26. Quoties ergn qu'eff numerus primus, exβ, βr, quae initio habentur.

den bou am quo Tel 7 necellario paris fit =n, vel'= 2n; ta, quorum multiicoque minimum

 $\max_{r} \frac{1}{r^2} (p - 1) - 1$ 1, flue eius parti vel eiusdem parti minuta per p dii reproducent a erus primus, exunis quadrarorum ometrica ex binis rmini lequentes cin ordine contisr, quot ab instio rs tertia vel part  $- \lambda$ , refulta-= [t+1], forme formata et ad 9 hise vel omuia Ponamus

> u, β, βr, βr, βr, φr, ---- β/m,

tantum einsmodt pars aliqueca ipfius q, qualem eins indo-les admittir. Quod fi. viu venir, tota progrefiio geometrica, politus, puta q = mn et p = a n n + 1, tum cucaire po-**#**<'q-1', conuctient. Sin autem numerus q fuerir contd, e, - - - N, cum tali quopiam termino [3 r, vt fit excluío neque repetito. omnia plane quadratorum refidua exhibébit, nullo neque tell, vt von omnia refidua quadratorum lic prodeaut, led q terminis' conflans, quaff fponte in duo pluraue membra diffinguitur, in quibus cadem refidua recurrent. Omnia crgo reliqua relidua y;

ipicua : progretho geometrica: hoc modo expressa magis fit per-9 2.T Gum fit  $\frac{\beta}{\alpha} = r$ ; ideoqua  $\beta = a r$ , noffra

progreffionis · géometricae : fi reliduum quodeurque fuerit a, fiaguli termus uuus hiberi potelli. Proposito feilicet divisore primo p=2 q+1, ctore communi praetermillo, progrettio fimplicius ita excuius omnes terminir quia funt per a multiplicati, hoc fa-

 $\mathbf{x}_{j} \ \alpha_{j} \ \alpha_{j}^{*}, \ \alpha_{j}^{*}, \ \alpha_{j}^{*}, \ \alpha_{j}^{*}, \dots \ \dots \ \dots \ \alpha_{n}^{n-n}$ 

vero hine prorfus excluduntur. am vniuerfam reliduorum clattem implent. quorum numerus eft = q; inter refidua), quadratorum redem post certain periodum iterum repotundur, relique prodeant; fed totius claffis tantum pars aliqueta, dum cas pateff, vti vidimus, vt non omnia refidua hoc modo persontur; ac it oranes ad diserfas faccies percincant, eti-Fierizautem

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ז, α, α <sup>1</sup> , α <sup>7</sup> , μ <sup>2</sup> , μ <sup>2</sup> , , μ <sup>2</sup> , μ <sup>2</sup> , - , μ <sup></sup>	5. 29. Dato ergo quocunque refíduo a finter re- liqua vnum rederietur $\beta$ , ita vt productum $\alpha\beta$ vnitati aequinaleat, feu fit $\beta = \frac{1}{1+\pi^2}$ , vnde id facile inucnitur. Quia igitur haec duo refídua a et $\beta$ tali vinculo inter fe colligantur, ea <i>fociata</i> nominabo; ex quo fuperioris pro- grefionis geometricae bini termini ab extremis aequidis- tantes huinsmodi bina refídua <i>fociata</i> fuppeditant. Termi- nus fellicet penultimus a <sup>(1-1)</sup> aequitalet ipfi $\beta$ , autepo- nultimus a <sup>(1-1)</sup> ipfi $\beta$ <sup>1</sup> et ita porro, vnde fi fociata fub- feribantur hoc modo:	6. 28. Siue autem omnia quadratorum refidua ex hac progretione geometrica naicantur, fiue quaedam tantum pais aliquota, ca, quae terminis ifitus progretio- nis continuentur, tam infignibus proprietatibus funt prac- dită, "It operae comuno pretium fit cas accuratius cuol- vere. Primum igitur obferuo, fi hace progrefilo geome- trica vlierius continuetur, terminos fequentes $a^q, a^{q++},$ $a^{q++},$ etc. acquiualere primis $x, a, a^z$ , etc. proprete quiod $a^q - x$ diuidi certe poteft per diuiforem primum $p = 2q + x$ . Addecho ergo termino fequente $a^q$ unitati acquinalente, ita vr habeamus $1, a, a^z, a^z, a^{q+-z}, a^{q+-z}, a^{q+-z}, fquia produchm exprimo itermino in vlimum elf = 1, ex natura produchm cerprimo itermino in vlimum elf = 1, ex natura produchum a^{q+-z}, et in genese ex abinis ab extremisacquidifantibus a^n et a^{q+-m}, ad vnitatem xedaci.$	- C.S
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per infe et f duu iuni qua **V**DJ **p** [] 10 funt 501 Can atio PPC 15 O redu 0000 mer ditti 2 1A CCCL tal is P2 atibus funt pracdratorum refidaa rogrefilo geomer, fine quaedam quente "a" ynitati uttorem primum , etc. propterea i accuratius euolo fuperioris profiduo a inter reinis ab extremis ipfi β, autepe-le fi fociata fubclum a ß voirau Im eff = 1, ex ma , ßi-, , a<sup>3</sup>..., cditant. tremis acquidisredad. iam producta ex ي ال<sup>الل</sup> ifins progrefio vinculo inter fo facile inuenitur. tertio at in an-Terniinfe-

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inferior feties: congruit cum fuperiori retro feripta. Sampen autem refuluum vuitati affociatum quoque eft vuitas.

5. 30. Confideratio horum seliduorum fociatorum aperit nobis viam ad. infignes proprietates detegendas. Cum enim, pofito dinifore primo p = a q - |-r|, fit numerus omnium refiduorum = q, quorum cullibet; praeter vultatem, conuenti fuum fociatum, vultate exclufa reliqua, quorum numerus eff = q - x, fecundari hanc fociationem in paria diftribui poffunt, binis fociatis insitem iungendis. Hinc fi q - x fuerit numerus impar, ac propterea q par, neceffe eft vt in hac diftributione idem refidumm, puta  $\delta_i$  bis occurrat. Verum idem refiduum  $\delta$  duobus diuerfis refiduis affociarit nequit: fi enim effer  $a\delta = p$ et  $\beta \delta = x$ , refidua a et  $\beta$  non difereparent. Quare nihil alınd relinquitur, nifi vt idem refiduum  $\delta$  fecunt ipfum affocietur, fitque ideirco  $\delta \delta = x$ , vude fit yel  $\delta = x$ vol  $\delta = -x$ ; fied quia vultas iam eff fepofita, necefie eft hoc cafu, quo q eft numerus par, inter unfidua reperirt x vel p - x.

§. 3r. En ergo egregiam demontratiquem veritaris fupra iam obternatae, quod fi diuifor primus fr p := 4 m + x, ideoque q := x m, interrrefidua augeflared occurrat -x, feu femper exhiberi quest quadatum a a, ve a - x, feu femper exhiberi quest quadatum a a, diuid poffir. Hunc famil paret, fi inch refidua fit aumerus a, ibidem quoque productum, -x, a, neupo -qoccurrere, bineque comnia refidua ad minimam forman reducta tam pofitine quarti: neguine cadelle, comnino vit in exemplus §. x4. allatis perfizicitur. Simul vero cit un

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patet, fi fuerit p= 4m + 3, ideoque iciliduorum multifingula relidua vtroque figno + et - occurrerent, ideoque 2 = 4 m + 1., fi quadratum .a.s. det refiduum a, aliud corum numeras impar effe non poffet. Ex quo fequitor, tedo impar, ibi - 1 locum habere non poffe, quia tum norum quadratorum fummam diuidi poffeper huiusmodi numerum primum p = 4 m + 3 uullam di que horum quadratorum fumma a a + b b per ilinm nufemper dabitur quadratum .b b, praebens refiduum -a; ficfidna figno discrepantia iunctim exhibere, simulque quamerum primum exit divisibilis, its vt nec a nec b su-peret 2 m. Operae pretium erge erit his calibus bina re-9=29 {+ s;+4;+ 5;+6;+ 7;+9;+13 }- x;-4;- 5;-6;- 7;-9;-13 drata, ynde nafenntur, adferibers. 8" 25" 2" 9" 3" 21" 14; + 7; + 9; + 20; + 21; + 2; + 2; + 2; + 2; + 2; + 20; + 21; + 20; + 21; + 20; + ĨĮ es C 23 J.13 Б  $3 \begin{cases} +1; +4; +3 \\ 1; -4; -3 \\ 5^{\circ} 3^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \end{cases} p = 175$ Pro diviforibus autern primis format E. H G ы 12 12 œ, ġ <u>+</u> ч С H T 3 11 14 ġ فئ 7 4 10 5+1;+2;+4;+8 + ۳ و л О 21 1 <u></u> + 1 ⊗ ч 5 **45** • ١١ 2=41 reperit quadrat 11 11 dari bi non fa cohaer ignari aumer ciusme coim, orum omnes rum P quemb month alios lia for 404 Saleri id quo Īn currerent, ideoque 1 poffe, quia tum m+3 nullam bi-le. us calibus bina .ret nec a nec b furefiduum a, aliud m primis formas Ex quo lequitar, +1; +2; +4; +8 reliduorum multi-55 re, fimplque quab b per illum nurefiduum — a; ficõ 4 -1 -2 -2 -21; + 22; +16 - 313 - 123 -- 16 Ŧ, 4 H, ы О g ų 냋 တ္ နွဲ မွ ၂ မွ တ ي ري я 3 ÷ ĩ 14 id quod hic in aprico eft politum.

p=+m+1 tot modis, quot m continet vnitares, Bina numero p eff acqualis. Num aurem femper talis binorepetitur mollo minor, ac minima quidem voique vou p. In his autem binis quadratis andla dex, qua inter fe ignan polie, quoyum, dumma, fit diustibilis per anmerum quadrate, sadices limitem 2 m non fuperautes habeatia, afrum quadratorum fimma diulfori p acqualis detur, liac cohaereant, perspicitur, aliorunique fumma modo maior ho fonce demonstrancerim, binorum quadratorum fitumann alios non admittere dinifores, nifi qui ipfi fint binorum non facile deniönstram posse videtur. rum, primpin, p = 4 m + zi dividuiles, iam certo, couffat dari binoriun, quadratorum, futumas, quac, fint por numequadratorum simminae, quoniam hic cuithum elt femper ciusmodi binorum quadratorum finning s. as a fun pu monfirationem huius propositionis mirifice contrahit. Olim orum quadratorum. Praciens autem "fupplementum deomnes numeros primos formae 4 m + 1 cffe finamam duquemiliet numerum primum formas 4 m + z dividules cnim, neutrif por: multas annages offendi, darisfemper 2-1; - 2; - 4; - 5; - 8; - 9; - 10; - 16; - 28; - 20 9 x1 x8 6 19 x4 20 5 8 x2 33 Hine euidens eft, pro divifore prime Cum antem ex a-

5.34. Data autem duorum quadratorum, fumma a a + b b per numerum primum p. dividibili, alias inde Euleri Opusc. Anal. Tom. I. ŝ

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perire litet. binorum quadratorum fummas idem prachantes facile te-

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- 1°. Si numeri a et b communem indeant diuforem, rum ec+dd per p erit diuifibilis. vt fit a = n c et b = n d, etian fumma quadrato-
- **P**. Si numeri a et b ambo fint impares, ideoque atta fumma per p divisionem adminett femissis autem et and numeri integri, etiam horam quadratoram ea est praecedentis.
- 3°. Tum vero etiam hac quadratorum fummae: (p-a)+ (p - b), vel a++ (p-b) per p erunt diuffbiles; eo ad formam minorem redigi pollunt. vnde fi radices communent fortiantur diuiforem,
- 4. Si orgo fint ambo impares a=2c+1 et b=2d+1, of erit per p diuifibilis; hocque modo continuo pla-res huinsmodi bihorum quadratorum fummas inalter impar b=ad+1, hace fumma, co+(2m-d),  $+(2m-d)^2$ , crit divisibilis; et fi alter par a=26. p=4m+1, horum quadratoruth fumma, (2m-0) venire licet. -

atque per has regulas fequentes valores alii pro a et s xy' + 1x' per cum divisibilis, vt fit a = 17 et  $b = 1x_1$ seperientur : dinifore p == 41, inventa fit fumma duorum quadratorum 6. 35. Exemplo haec fient clariora. Sumto igitur

per Per	2001 1	quadr	Progr	in an	Alach Under Under		111		
-40 -40 -45 -45	. Sumto igitur m quadratorum 17 et b == 11, alii pro a et b	n fummas	, <i>cc</i> +('z		unt.	ammae: (p-a)*	i, ideoque at a im quadratorum femifis autem	eant diuiforem, mma quadrato-	lantes facile re-

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b fumi poteft 9 m - up, feu up - 9 m, ita vt e infra 2 et b = 9, fatisfacit quoque a = m et b = 9 m, vbi loco porest, atteri valor quicunque tribui, aiterque in defairi porest, vi infra i p fublicat. Scilicet inuento cefa a 2 1 Tam vero porro ex calu quo alternier numeronum eff deprimatur; ficque pro 4 onnes numeros accipere licebit.

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mam ipit divifori az certe fore acquatem: quod quidem pracienti cafu cuenie, il litterarum a ce 8 valores fint 4 ve 5. fumpas, lit minima, we deinceps demonstretur, haut fumlingrarum a et b cos anucuendi, quanum quadratorum Defigeratur ergo methodus, inter omnes hos binos values ére.

quadratis oriundorum dispositionem, qua ea scouldum geometricae onnes in his reliduis consinebantur: quadratis orta ordine quocuuque scupta 1, 2, 4, y, 5.... progrationan geometricam difponi poffe oblemati. quorum multitudo eft = q, atque fequentes progretienes igitur divisor primus para q + a, et relidua indo ex \$ 36. Revertor autem ad sam relidautum es Si a

 $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{a}, \, \mathbf{x}^{*}, \, \mathbf{a}^{*}, \, \mathbf{a}^{*}, \, \mathbf{x}^{*} = = = = = \mathbf{a}^{1} = \mathbf{x}^{1} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\beta}, \, \mathbf{\beta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\beta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\beta}^{*} = = = = = \mathbf{\beta}^{1} = \mathbf{x}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\gamma}, \, \mathbf{\gamma}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\gamma}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\gamma}^{*} = = = = = \mathbf{\beta}^{1} = \mathbf{x}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = = = = \mathbf{\delta}^{1} = \mathbf{x}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = = = = \mathbf{\delta}^{1} = \mathbf{x}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = = = \mathbf{\delta}^{1} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = = = \mathbf{\delta}^{1} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = = \mathbf{\delta}^{1} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*}, \, \mathbf{\delta}^{*} = \mathbf{\delta}^{*} \\ \mathbf{x}, \, \mathbf{\delta$ 

per divisorem p erunt divisibiles. vnitati acquiualebunt, quippe qui ontnes vuitate minuti per diviforem p crunt divificeles. Humanodi ergo proin quibus omnibus termini sequentes as, (3, 1/9, 3 --- )? erc.

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geeffiones-geemetricaa-tot azlibete licet - dedu - dot vinants occus ret, - qui, son, inter refidua r, ici, $\beta$ , $\gamma$ = , k-ret patiatur. gatiatur. $\beta_{1,2}$ , $\beta_{2,3}^{-1}$ , $Bienitic autemorphatit, ve fupravelt often fum, ve non omnos iftae progrefijones geometricae, etiquifi fuinde tetrihidoitum nümetris (it-: q, omnia rafidua plastingfuinde tetrihidoitum nümetris (it-: q, on this sellitegati accuratimis elt-perpendendum (Perintum igitut - ioblethiofuinde tetrihidoometrical omnia, vel trientem, vel etiamgeeffines geometrical omnia, refidua otters vel aliquoities odentiationgrafilones geometricae formature:x_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, vel aliquoities odentiationgeoffines geometricae formature:x_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_2, y_3, y_4, y_4)fue x_2, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_3, q_3, q_4)fue x_2, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_4, q_4)x_1, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_3, q_3, q_4)fue x_2, y_3, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_3, q_3, q_4)x_3, y_4, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_4, q_4)x_4, y_4, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_3, q_4)x_4, y_4, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_3, q_4, q_4)x_4, y_4, y_4, z_4 (auteri, q_5, q_4, q_4)x_4, y_4, q_4, q_4 (auteri, q_5, q_4, q_4)x_4, y_4, q_4 (auteri, q_5, q_4, q_4)x_4, y_4, q_4 (auteri, q_4, q_4)x_4, q_4, q_4 (auteri, q_4)x_4, q_4, q_4 (auteri, q_4) (auteri, q_4)x_4, q_4 (auteri, q_4) $	
	r vniates in
cum jad fineere fugete, pesternum, at an even at the entry of the ent	plores terminos termini excerjunter . Ing: nameratione.

10. 2 Progras, 6,-10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 8, 2, -7, depress, Hic porro observari contient bina residua, quo-rum indices juncti faciunt x 1, seu in genere q, elle inter fe et q 田6 口 4 3, 40, selidua (hace: ,1, 4, 1 4, 3, 1 5, 1 3) elt numerus, compolitus, ac primo quidem duplus cuiusratio depreinendatur in cafu p= 29 et q = 14 = 2,7, quo bis tepetuntur, religiuis, - 1, + 4, - 3, exclusiv: quarta vero et tertia cornta tantam femiliem 1, -4, 3, quat piam numeri primi. Ab exemplo exordiamor quo p=13 hempe calu relidua fociata funt 4; - 7; -3; 3; - 11. hempe calu relidua fociata funt 4; - 7; -3; 3; - 11. indices feilicet hic witra 11 afceniui fubtrahendo 11 funt reliana junt: 1, -1, 4, -4, 5, -5, 6 - 6, 7, -7, 9, -9Vero duo tantum haber, +1 et -3, ter repetita. Similia Vbi prima et quinta omnia continent relidua; secunda unde hae quinque progressiones geometricae formentur: 13, - 13, 'Inde hae progressiones geometricae formamur' I. 2, -2, 2, -2, 2, -2, 2, -2, 2, -2, 2, -2] 111. 1, 3, -4, 1, 3, -4 1 3 4 3 - 3 - 4 - 3 IV. 2, -3; 2; - 1; 1; -1 6. 39. Confideremus nunc quoque cafus, quibus q II. 1;-4,5,7;-4,3 V. 1,-31-4-1, 3,4 đ, ġ, -5, 9, ਼ੂੰ ਯੂ <u>ل</u>و 7, -1, -4, 13, -6, 5, -9, -7 7, 1, -4, -13, -6, -5, -9, 7 IV. 7, -1, -4, 13, 1, -1 1, -1 \* \* 1 1 0 H244 Мыы. NAN NE S da Au XX Ś q, elle inter fe a zefidua, quothendo 11 fant Er = d onb anu n duplus cuiusquiualere. .4.3. - 3. - 3 -5, -7, + 1 sperita. - - 4, 3, quae : dormentur: 14== 2,7, quo xclufn : quarta chilua; fecund: -5: 3: ac formantur : 7, -7, 9, -9, cafus, quibus q 3° 2, ું છે. 1, I 9; 8; ů 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, Similia Ņ Г **л**, -**л** ģ 111 Hoc Y ы XI. 1, 1, 5, -6| 1, X. 1, -6, 5| 1, XI. 1, -11, -3, 2, XII. 1, 14, 10, 15, VII. 1. -6, VIII. 1. -7, 5. 40. Antequam: hinc quicquam concludimus, euokuamus etiam: cafum, quo q eff productum ex aliis **ΥΙ. 1**, W. . . binis numeris primis. Sit ergo diutor  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  at et q = 15{VII. 1, −3, wnde sequentes progressiones geometricae formantur, via = 3. 5, quo cafu refidua funt: IX. 1, -7, -9, 5, -6, 13, -4, -1, X. 1, 9, -6, 4, 7, 5, -13, -1, XI. 1, -9, -6, -4, 7, -5, -13, 1, 5X111.1, 12, 11, VIII.1, 10, , V. 1, quidem cuique fuam fociatam retro dispositant adiungo: XIII. 1,-13, -5, 7, -4, -6, -9 | 1,-13, -5, 7, IV. 1, III. x. VI 1,-15, XIV.1,-13, 14, I. 1, 4,-15, 2, 5, 1, 4,-15, 2, 8, 1, 4,-15, 2, II. 1, 8, 2,-15, 4, 1, 4, 8, 2,-15, 4, 2, 8, 2,-15, XII 1, 13, -5, -7, -4, 6, -9, I, 4, 9, - 15 - 6, 5, - 13, 2, - 12, 7, - 3, - 11, 14, 10, 8 ુંગ ų 4 9,-12,-15,-11,-6, 8, 2,-15, 4, 1, 18, 2,-15, 4, 2, 8 7,-13, ŧ -9, -5, -6, 13, -4 õ Ð 7,-13, 9, 4, 5, 7, 13, -9, <u>\_</u>00 •9,-I3, 00 2, 14, 5, 9,-13, -7, 8,-15, X, ÷ 4 2 1, 15, 8, 4, 12, 5, 15, 14, 11, 2, 6, 18, 8,-13,-0, Ş. -3, 5, 10,-0,-15, -0, 5, ي 5,-0, ð ) 143 ( Siĝo 5,-I3, -I, -9, 4 \$ 5 ġ, Ņ ų 2,-11, 14,-15, 5,-12, ы. ģ 8,-12,-13, 4,-13,-12, 4) ~3) 8, 10, -3, ò 14 14 9 Ŧ Ĵ. +T; -5, -I,-I 3, ī, -9, 3 Ĵ, ò 8,"I5;| I; 2; ÷ 9,-15,-6,10, Ş -ž . . 5 <u>4</u>-6, 8,-6,-11,-15,-12, x, 5, -6, 2, 1, 15, 8, 5; Hy--0, 4, 5, 14, -7141 Sy . 9, -94 -5, -6, -13, -4 ۍ بور بور 5, 7 7,-13, 4, -9, 13, ŝ. ŝ , S, -3, ò 7,-15, 10, 14 ·9, ·4, · 7, -5,-13 0,-13, <del>4</del> 51.ºU 8,-II,-IT ÷ 4, 8, 15 4, 14, 13 , . . . . . . . 7 7

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9. ST.

bilis, vi fit f = n n; tum enim ciusmodi progrefiones geoprime A = 2 9 H 1, numerus 9 in duos factores eft refolu-Periodicae filicat locum inuentunt, quando, pouto diuifore greffiones completas et periodicas probe notaffe iunabit, dua codem ordine recurrant, quam diffinctionem inter produahus pluribusue pariodis configut, in quibus eadem feifrefidua exibeant;; alias vero-effe periodicas;, onae foilicet patet, carum aljas elle. completes , quasum stermini omnia tot, quot nyoleins n z continet vnitates. Cum enim in merricae dabuniur, guae continent m periodos, qualible a 9: 42. 'Ex progretilone autein completa, quacchn-que ea fit, 'facile reliquiae onines, fine fint completae fue eadem periodo culusque termini omuss potestates occurrant, euidons est quemque pro denominatore jumtum intirefidua complettente; ac tales guidem, singuar poterun m duas pluresue perjodos fubdinidatur. dorum numerus adeo, duplicetur, yel multiplicetur, hoc eff lem progressionem periodicam producere, uif forte periohaecque progressio completa: periodicae formantiur. Sit enim diuifor primus  $p = 2q + r_1$ hace progressio erit completa, it numerus n ad q fuerit primus; fin autem  $\pi$  et q habeant communem diviforem, f hine excerpantur per faltas: acquales termini: puta a, tum haec progressio totidem habebit periodos, in Indices 'o. Indices 0. 1. 2. 3. Progr. 1. a. a. a. 5. <del>1</del>. I. a. a. a. a. . . . 0. # Has progretiones geometricas intuenti mon 21. 31. 41. ł • i, • 4 : , 8<sup>21</sup>9-7 4-1-4 ī ٩ ١ ф І к quarub. vific defit **FUIT** qua peri מעמר altei bilis feftu Ħ lem fem 0mt non ma ille ۲t gre Der Vifi grei fore torn Ja. is, quae icilicer a termini omnia unem diuisorem, ebit periodos, in fores eff relativo, polito, diutiore bus eadem liefiicas-infuenti mos npleta, quaecunpotestates occur pdos, qualiblet a rogrefiones geo-: notaffe inuabit, tionem inter prot completae fiue ore fumtum fimiimus p=29+1. iplicetur, hoc eft nguari poterun us n ad q fuerit mini: • nifi forte perio-Cum enim ju ang-n u = b uĊ, 9 **-** I quar fellum.

quarum fingulis eadem refidua numero  $\frac{2}{\pi}$  recurrent, reliqua autem inde pror(us excludentur. Numerus autem harum periodorum maximo communi diuifore inter n et qdefinietur. At vero vicifim ex progrefilione periodica non licet progrefilionem completam formare.

§. 43. Imprimis autem hic notari meretur, in omnibus his progrefionibus fummam omnium terminorum femper effe nihilo acqualem, feu per diuiforem p diuifibilem, quod hoc modo demontfratur: Cum  $\alpha^{T} - 1$  per p divifionem admittat, haec autem forma in factores refoluatur  $\alpha - 1$  certe non per p eff diufibilis, necefic eft hunc alterum, hoc eft fummam totius noffrae progrefionis per numerum p diufionem admittere. Ac fi progrefionis per periodos, termini cuiusque periodi iunctim fumti, feu fumma omnium refiduorum inde oriundorum per p erit diuifibilis, id quod in exemplis fupra allatis per fe eft mauifeftum.

5. 44. Ex codem autem fonte colligitur, il progreffio geometrica fuerit completa, et q habeat factorem m, vt fit q = mn et divifor primus p = 2 mn - r, tum ob formam  $a^{mn} - r$  divifibilem per  $a^m - r$ , quae per p divifibilis non exiftit, quia progreffio alloquin completa non foret, quotum inde ortum:

per diuiforem p fore diuifibilem. Quamobrem fi tota progrefio in membra difiribuatur, hoc modo:  $1,\alpha,\ldots,\alpha^{m-1}|\alpha^m+\alpha^{m+1}\dots,\alpha^{n-1}|\alpha^m+\alpha^{n+1}\dots,\alpha^{m-1}|\dots,\alpha^{m-1}|\dots,\alpha^{m-1}|\dots$ Euleri Opușc. Anal. Tom. I. T quo-

admodum inter numeros ipio minores, quorum multitudo eft $= 2 m n$ , tantum femifiis $m n$ in refiduis quadratorum occurrit, tutidemque inde excludentur, ita poteftates ex- pomentis $2 m$ per eundem numerum $p$ dividendo, tantum n diverfa refidua inde refultant, et reliqui omnes, quorum multitudo eft $(2 m - 1) n$ , ita funt comparati, vi in forma $a^{rn} - ip$ nullo modo contineantur; feu nulla exhiberi poffet poteftas exponentis $2 m$ , quae vllo iftorum numerorum minuta per numerum primum $p = 2 m n + 1$ fat divifibilis.	p = 2 m n + 1 dunihoues erunt. For autem diuerits modis progreffio completa in huiusmodi membra diffribui poteft, quot numerus q habuerit diuifores. 6. 43. Prima autem columna verticalis fimul da- bit periodos pro omnibus progreffi-nibus periodicis. De his numeris tenendum eft, eos non folum effe refidua qua- dratorum, fed etiam altiorum poteflatum parium. Scilicet fi diuifor primus fit huius formae: $p = 2$ m n + 1, quem-	a.,	embrorum nur bantus : a <sup>n+</sup> ;	
3. ] Frati, 11a e 11a e 11a e	hine r ant, c vilum tum n pracícu pracícu z. I norn	. The Sol And Inclusion and Sol	expone que ciare li fcilicet a	
uis quadratorum ta poteflates ex- lidendo, tantum omnes, quorum rati, vt in forma lla exhiberi poffit rum numerorum 1 flat diuifibilis, 1 flat diuifibilis, 4. 46	dittribui poteft, rticalis fimul da- periodícis, De effe refidua qua- varium. Scilicet m n + x, quem- vorum multitudo	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:que membra ita . a <sup>m-1</sup> . a <sup>nm-1</sup>	

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5. 46." Neque vero haec proprietas ad potestares exponentium parium est adstricta; sed in genere pronunciare licet, fi divifor primus fit formac p = m n + 1, qui ac potestates exponentis m, nempe : feilicet vnitate minutus in factores m et n refolui posit,

**I**,  $2^{n}$ ,  $3^{n}$ ,  $4^{n}$ ,  $5^{n}$ ,  $6^{n}$ ,  $- - - - (p - I)^{n}$ 

numeros occurrere, quorum singuli m vicibus repetantur, reliqui autem numeri omnes, quorum multitudo est per eum diuidantur, tum inter refidua tantum n diuerfos numeros primos, agnofcere licet. numerorum, qui funt potestates, ratione diuifibilitatis per (m - 1) n, hinc excludantur: ex quo infigues proprietates

pracfentantur: tum nalcuntur exhibere, vbi quidem sociata iunclim reant, excorpla plurium numerorum primorum hic addicere vifum eft, pro iisque refidua, quae ex diuifione potestahinc multae pracelarae numerorum proprietates erui que-5. 47. Quoniam igitur nullum eff dubium, quin

1. Divifor p=3=2+1 2. Divifor p=5=2.2+x 3. Dinifor p=7=2.3+1 4. Diuifor p=11=2.5+1 Poteft. Poteft. Refid. a" ) 9 Refidua 5 н l £2 دي Poteft. Poteft. <u>a</u> <u>a</u> ٩, Refid. ы X, --- I ŞI, <del>4</del>, Refid. ; | 3 | 5 | 5

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5. Diuisor \$=13=2.2.3+1 6. Diuisor \$=17=2+7 Potest. Residua | Potest Residua 7. Diuif. p=19=2.3.3+1 8. Diuif. p=23=2.11+1 9. Diuifur p = 29 = 2. 2. 7 + 1 Fote Poteft. 1 н Н (<sub>1</sub> + 13, - 5, 1 3 | 3 3 1 1 1 -3-4 ł 1 12 1 Refidua Refidua 1 3, - I V 12, — I 4,-13,6,-5,9,7,-1 7 - 9,5,-6,13,-4 1 0, 1  $a^{1} \begin{cases} 1, 4; -7; -5; 3; -11 \\ 0; -10; 9; 8; 2 \end{cases}$ Poteft. Refidua a")1, -1 **۲ (**وړ a') 1, — 1 | + 2, 4, 8,-1 4 L H 00 | | 9,8<u>,</u> 4 Ģ 1 H H 32, H 5,3,-11 9,8, 2 · 4 · 8,-1 llla 12. II **- I** 17=2+1 ş zo. Diuifor p = 31 = 2. 3. 5 + 3 Poteft. Refidua 12. Divisor  $p = 4x = x^2$ , 5 + x Poreft. Relidua Г I. P. tell. Divifor p= 37 = 2. 2. 3. 3 + 1 r"(F, - E) ζ<u>, 1 3, 14</u>, , 20,−10, {., −...) 1, 9, -12, -15, -17, -6, 8, 10) 1, 7, -13, 2, 14, 5, 4, -8) ु-। (८, ५ , - 6, - I) 1 2 1 2 ł - 15, 8 Refidua [ - , I I - , OI 17, 10 16, -10, -3, -12, -11, -7, 9, -17, 11, 12, 3, 10, -16, -4 -3,-11, 9) 12, 10,-4) - 22 ) 149 ( 22-41-8,16, 91-181-5, 10,- 20,-3 5, 18, -9, -16, 8, -4, н С Ģ 助

Poteft. Ŧ Ģ <sup>1</sup>,--13, 10,--24,-6,25, --7,-15,-17,9,-11,-16, --4 Potelt. Poteft. Diuifor p = 43 = 2.3.7 + 1Poteft. Refidua Unitor p = 47 = 2. 23 + 1 4-16, 11,-9,17; 15, ∫<sup>I,</sup> -- 9, 1,16, 10 18, -4  $\begin{cases} r_{1}, r_{1}, r_{1}, r_{1}, r_{1}, r_{2}, r_{1}, r_{2}, r_{3}, r_{2}, r_{3}, r_{3}$ I, — I ;-| - 3, 9,14,-1 . . . . . . -1-<u>1</u>-9 -10, 18, -16, -4 Refidua 9,- 5, -2,-18, 10, 4-7,-20, -8, 14) 19, 17, 21,-12, 13, 11, 6, 15, 16, -3 4,16,-18, 10,-1) 11, 10 1 ట్ర ,00 | -II, <del>4</del>, - 43 II, 7~25,6, 24-10, 13-1)  $-2I_{3} - 8_{3}$ 10, — 1 - <sup>16</sup>, - 1 3-11,-16, -4 5,-13,-15,8, 9, 18,-22,6,-23 5,-13,-15,8, 2 -7,-20, -8, 14 6, 15, 16, ŋ, a<sup>2</sup>{1,15,-11,12, 3,-14,26,-23, 9,17,19,-10, 27,-8,-2/ 17. Diuitor p ... 61 ... 2. 2. 3. 5 + 1 Poteft. Refidua Poteft. Refidua a<sup>39</sup>] I, -- X a<sup>16</sup>) I, —J 4<sup>59</sup> (1, --I 16. Diufor \$ = 59 == 2. 29 + 1 <u>\_\_</u> 4, 16, 3, 12,-13, 9,-23,29,27,-14, 5, 20, 19, 15, <sup>1</sup>-15,-19,20,-5, 14,-27,-22,25,-9, 13,-12,-3,-16,-4 <sup>1</sup>5 - 19, - 5, -27, 25, 13, -3, H 5 \*23,-20,28,-27,-1 120 4, 16, 5,20, 21,25,-18-13, 7,28,-6,-24, 22,-29 14 , – 1 I.I. 12 5°, 3,24, 120 10, ¥ 7, щ Ş 20 1 2 . - I 3 ļ - <sup>-1</sup>+ -1 1 22, 191-3 ц Г 31y -- 14y -- 21, ---9,22,-14, 9, II, 27,-28, 20,-23,-3 ¥3, 29 н 0 -9,-24,-3,-8, Ð Cop

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et refiduis in earum divisione per numeros de potestatibus cuiusque ordinis primos relictis. Conclutio.

ordinis fieri poteft, ubi quidem omnes plane numeri diuiexhibita, quae fimul retro continuatae bina refidua fociapro fingulis potestatibus per progressiones geometricas funt que fecundum progressionem geometricam disponi possunt quae ad minimum formum reducta crunt  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3$ ta iunclim repracientant; ita idem pro potestacibus primi etiamii cos affignare maxime difficile videatur, corumque minor fit quam 2q, pro reliduo vnitatem relinquat. rit comparatus, vt nulla eius potestas, cuius exponen omnes plane numeros producat, quod euenit fi is ita fue feu fecundo termino eiusmodi numerus accipiatur, qui ab vuitate incipientem, dummodo pro eius denominatore + 4, etc. vsque ad + q. Hacc vero relidua omnia quofit p = 2q + 1, multitudo reliduorum diversorum fit = 2q, fore minores occurrere debent, ita vt fi diuifor primus indules ad profundifilma numerorum myfleria fit refe les autem numeros pro quouis divifore dari certum eft renda **4**0, Quemadmodum in his exemplis refidua Ta

p = 2q + 1, littera *a* eiusmodi numeros, cuius potestaa<sup>+</sup>, etc. vnitas ante recurrat, quam ad poteftatem a<sup>s1</sup> fiduis relinquat; neque in ferie geometrica 1, a, a, a, a tes per p diulfac omnes numeros ipfo p minores pro refuerit peruenjum, quippe quae femper per p = a q + i9. 4<u>9</u>. Sit igitur in genere pro diuifore primo

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				*		i ni ni ni	93	lunte in												نابت نیان		 Same		19.E	and a start		Sec. 1
_	teflatem	<u>م</u>	hinores pro re-	- 10	diuifore primo			leria fit refe-	tur, corumque	i certum eft;	elinquat. Ta-	ğ			denominatore	difponi poffunt	ua omnia quo-	- 1, 十 2, 十 3,	orum fit $= 2q_1$	diuitor primus	e numeri diui-		ometricas funt	emplis relidua		lumeros	inis

p=29+1 diui-

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 $a^q$  non relinquat vnitation, et  $a^{i_q} - \mathbf{1} = (a^{i_q} + \mathbf{1})(a^q - \mathbf{1})$ affociationem repracfentare poterimus; vnitati aequiualeat. Sequenti ergo modo haec refidua per refidua fociata exhibeant, quorum fcilicet productum a\*\* antecedentibus a'-', a'-', a'-', etc. ordine juncta bina dua -a,  $-a^2$ ,  $-a^3$ , etc. quae ita funt comparata, vt cum per numerum p diuidonem admittat, erit ag -- 1 per p diuifa vnitatem fequentes potestates and; and; and advent refidiulfibilis, et potestas a' refiduum dabit - 1; tum vero minores diuerfa relinquit, ficque onnes proteflates hac refidua producant. Cum igitur potefas

-	Indices 29, 29-1, 29-2, 20-3, 20-4,			indices 0, 1,
1	29,	, <b>:</b>	•	<u>.</u> 0
	2 <i>q</i> -1	-a1-1	<u>,</u>	<u>,</u> т
	29-2,	$+, -a_{1}^{-1}, -a_{1}^{-1}, -a_{1}^{-1}, -a_{1}^{-1}$	°.	2,
	20-3.	- aq-3	a',	3,
	20-4.	- 02+	à <sup>t</sup> ,	4
	a+3, a+2, a+1, a	$-a^{x}, -a^{z}, -a^{z}, -a^{z}$	- a <sup>q-1</sup> , a <sup>q-1</sup> , a <sup>q-1</sup>	q-3, q-2, q-1, q

vbi bina refidua fibi fubscripta funt inter fe fociata, exla lociantur, trema vero -- 1 et -- 1 folitaria, quippe quae secum ip-

hoc est omnes plane numeros complectitur, ex ca omuia quae omnia refidua ex potestatibus primi ordinis oriunda, dua nimirum ex diuífione quadratorum orta erunt: dem scilicet diastore primo p = 2q + 1 recento. refidua pro potestatibus cuiusuis ordinis innotestent, co-Tali progreciione geometrica conflituta, Refi-

 $\mathbf{I}_{1}$   $a^{2}$ ,  $a^{4}$ ,  $a^{6}$ ,  $a^{7}$ , etc. - - -  $a^{2}q^{-2}$ 

ciationem exhibentur: quae indicibus tantum paribus respondent, et ita per allo-

Euleri Opusc. Anal. Tom. I.

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 $\mathbf{x}_{1} = a^{1-1}; = a^{1-1}; = a^{1-1};$ **a**. đ - *D*q-1 a" . ; etc.

tudinem refiduorum ad trientem redigi, dum refiquis ca-fibus omnia plane refidua occurrunt. Simili modo refirum indices funt multipla ternarii 1, a<sup>1</sup>, a<sup>6</sup>, a<sup>6</sup>, etc. Vnde Pro cubis autem eos tantum terminos accipi oportet, quoin quibus ergo - 1 reperietur, si q sucrit numerus par. dinifibilibus, feu ex his potestatibus: 1, a', a', a'', etc. et dua potestatum quartarum obtinentur ex indicibus per 4 fibus omnia plane refidua occurrunt. patet, fi exponens 2 q diuisionem per 3 admittat. multirefidua potestatum quintarum ex his: 1, a<sup>s</sup>, a<sup>u</sup>, a<sup>is</sup>, etc.

cognitam fateri cogor. Hoc faltem observatie innabit, fi antur, ex cuius potesfatibus omnia plane refidua refuldiuisore primo p = 2q + 1 idonei numeti pro a habetem  $a^{n}$ , cuius exponens n fit ad numerum 2 q primus, vel per and vel per - and exhiberi poffe. proprietate effe praeditum: vidimus autem hunc focium b qui fit b, vt ab - 1 per p fiat dinifibile, quoque pari vnus huiusmodi numerus a fuerit cognitus, eius focium, tent; ad quod autem nullam certam regulam mihi effe refidua repetantur. Quoniam vero certa lex adhuc latet, minores affumfifie, cum ex altioribus potestatibus eadem accipi poste, vbi quidem sufficit pro n numeros iplo 24 concludere licet, tum etiam pro a quamuis eius poteftapro diuiforibus fimplicioribus idoneos numeros pro a afdua nafcantur , exhibebo; fumendos, ex cuius feilicet potestatibus omnia plane reti 6. 51. Tantum ergo opus eft, vt pro quolibet Ex quo

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7<sup>9</sup>, etc. portet, quonumerus par. 1", a", etc. , a", etc. et i modo reliicibus per 4 ttat. multireliquis ca-Vnde

b iuuabit, fi ius focium, n mihi effe :fidua refultred aubout pro a habepro quolibet ne focium à

a plane reis its pro a al tibus cadem tos ipio 2 4 29 primus, eius potestaadhuc latet, Ex quo

⊅=11, \$=29, P=23, **⊅**=19, **⊉**⊒17, **⊅**⊟I3, 7= 7 ₽= *3*, ⊅= 3, 2-37, 9=18 +2, -2, +5, - 5, +13, -13, +15, -15, +17, -17, +18, -18 ⊅=31, Diuif. primi. [Numeri pro a affumendi *q* :: 8 9=15 |+3, -7, -9, -10, +11, +12, +13, -14 q = 5 + 2, -3, -4; -קי 11 3 9=14 +2, -2, +3, - 3, + 8, - 8, +10, -10, +11, -11, +14, -14 q = 11 = 2, -3, -4, + 5, -6, +7, -8, -9, +10, +11 $\begin{array}{l} q = 8 \\ q = 9 \\ + 3, -3, +5, -5, +6, -6, +7, -7 \\ q = 9 \\ + 2, +3, -4, -5, -6, -9 \end{array}$ 9=20 | ± 6, ± 7, ± 11, ± 12, ± 13, ± 15, ± 17, ± 19 <u>ч П</u> 9= 2 + 2, -2 -2,+3 Ì

progressio geometrica ita se habebit: ris formari queat: vude pro hoc dinifore p = 4x ifta praecedentibus progreffio geometrica ex minoribus numea minorem numerum quam 6 affumi non poffe, cum in 5. 52. In cafu poffremo p = 41 ergo patet, pro

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\*\*+73+83+\*53-\*\*8, -33+203+\*17, -43+\*133+93-\*\*29,-\*\*203+\*\*2, +2. +6,~5,+11,-16,-14, ~2,-12,+10,+19,-9,-13, +4,-17,-20, 03 61 81 41 91 51

+3.+18,-15,-8,-7

ipondent, habebuntur refidua ex quadratis orta; fin au-8, vel 10, vel 20 conueniunt, refidua pro ciusdem notem ii excerpantur, qui indicibus vel per 4, vel 5, vel Hinc fi ii numeri excerpantur, qui indicibus paribus re-+14,+16,-11,+5,-6, -1

minis

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DR			$a_{r}, a^{a_{r}} - np; a^{a_{r}} - np; a^{r} - np; a^{b_{r}} - np; etc.$ fumendo <i>n</i> ita, vt omnes ifti numeri infra $p$ depriman- tur. Haec fortafle confideratio viam aperiet pro quouis cafu hos numeros inucttiguudi.	$= (f-\mathbf{x}) f^{g-1} \cdot (g-\mathbf{x}) g^{\eta-1} \cdot (b-\mathbf{x}) b^{g-1} \cdot (k-\mathbf{x}) k^{\kappa-\eta}.$ Definito autem pro quouis numero $p=2 q+\mathbf{x}$ hac mul- titudine, fint ipfi numeri ad $2q$ primi $\mathbf{r}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ , etc. atque fi datus fuerit vaus numerus $a$ quicunque, reliqui ideoque omnes erunt:	5.53. Quod autem ad multitudinem horum nu- merorum a attinet, obferuo eam quonis cafu $p = 2q + x$ acqualem effe multitudini eorum numerorum ipfo $p$ mi- norum, qui fint ad $2q$ primi: atque alio loco oftendi, ad hanc multitudiuem inueniendam numerum $2q$ in fac- tores finos primos refolui debere, ita vt fi fuerit $2q = f^2 g^2 b^3 k^3$ , fit ifta multitudo	الله المحكومة ) عام ( الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
primis interp <b>uerali</b>	maxir ftanrie ionnit	- aeque cum corual	quac ergo curua Yani, curua	<b>I</b> n n dati quoqi coden	ME	R .

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rit ± q .... r in facfo p mi--29+1 Acam un-

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## HODI INTERPOLATIONVM IN SERIERVM DOCTRINA. DE EXIMIO VSV

nerali tribuîtur, in qua acquationem quaesitam contineri primis autem ista folutionis indoies pendet a ratione, qua aeque per cuncta eadem puncta fint transfurae. Quare cum methodus interpolationum pro quonis cafu lineam interpolatio inflituitur, feu a forma, quae aequationi gemait, quae accuratiorem confiderationem merctur. Imftantia fingularem quandam indolem folutionis inventae maxime particulari erit habenda: verum fraec ipfa circumcuruam suppeditet determinatam, folutio haec femper pro curuam per ca transcuntem non prorsus determinari, sed vaui, ctiamfi punctorum numerus in infinitum augeatur, curua limitatur: interim tamen iam alia occafione obferergo fuerit horum punctorum numerus, co magis linea quae per quotcunque puncta data transeat. codem redit, acquatio pro ciusmodi linea curua quaeritur, femper infinitas adhuc lincas curuas exhiberi poste, quae quoque datos valores p, q, r, s, etc. fortiatur; feu quod dati valores a, b, c, d, etc. tribuantur, altern y inde variabiles x et y quaeritur, vt fi alteri x fuccessive n methodo interpolationum clusmodi relatio inter binas V a Quo maior Quare

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