MODULAR LOGARITHMS UNEQUAL

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Abstract. The main idea of this article is simply calculating integer functions in module. The algebraic in the integer modules is studied in completely new style. By a careful construction the result that two finite numbers is with unequal logarithms in a corresponding module is proven, which result is applied to solving a kind of high degree diophantine equation.

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In this paper $p, p_i$ are primes. $m, m'$ are great enough. All numbers that are indicated by Latin letters are integers unless with further indication. $C(z)$ mean constant independent of $z$. $F(z)$ means variable $F$ is the function dependent of $z$. The formula $a << b$ means that $b$ is far greater than $a$.

1. Function in module

Theorem 1.1. Define the congruence class in the form:

$$[a]_q := [a + kq], \forall k$$

$$[a = b]_q : [a]_q = [b]_q$$

$$[x]_{qq'} = [a]_q[b]_{q'} : [x = b]_q,[x = b]_{q'}, (q, q') = 1$$

then

$$[a + b]_q = [a]_q + [b]_q$$

$$[ab]_q = [a]_q \cdot [b]_q$$

$$[a + c]_q[b + d]_{q'} = [a]_q[b]_{q'} + [c]_q[d]_{q'}, (q, q') = 1$$

$$[ka]_q[kb]_{q'} = k[a]_q[b]_{q'}, (q, q') = 1$$

$$[a^k]_q[k^k]_{q'} = ([a]_q[b]_{q'})^k, (q, q') = 1$$

Definition 1.2. Function of $x \in \mathbb{Z}$: $c + \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i x^i$ is called power-analytic (i.e power series), it’s denoted by $P(x)$.

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Theorem 1.3. Power-analytic functions modulo $p$ are all the functions from $\bmod p$ to $\bmod p$:

$$[x^0 = 1]_p$$

$$[f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{p-1} f(n)(1 - (x - n)^{p-1})]_p$$

Theorem 1.4. (Modular Logarithm) Define

$$[lm_a(x) := y]_{p^{m-1}(p-1)} : [a^y = x]_{p^m}$$

$$[E := \sum_{i=0}^{n} p^i \frac{x^i}{i}]_{p^m}$$

$n$ is sufficiently great, then

$$[E^x = \sum_{i=0}^{n} p^i x^i]_{p^m}$$

$$[lm((px + 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{p^{i-1}}{i} x^i]_{p^{m-1}}$$

$$[Q(q)lm(1 + xq) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (xq)^i (-1)^{i+1} / i]_{q^m}$$

$$Q(q) := \prod_i [p_i]_{p^i m}, \forall p_i : p_i | q$$

Define

$$[lm(x) := lm_e(x)]_{p^{m-1}}$$

e is the generating element in $\bmod p$ and meets

$$[e^{1-p^m} = E]_{p^m}$$

To prove the theorem, one can contrast the coefficients of $E^x$ and $E^{lm(1+px)}$ to those of real exponents of $\exp(px)$ and $\exp(\log(px + 1))$.

Definition 1.5. $P(q)$ is the product of all the distinct prime factors of $q$.

Definition 1.6.

$$[lm(px) := plm(x)]_{p^m}$$

Definition 1.7.

$$y := \overline{[x]}_q : [y = x]_q, -q/2 < y \leq q/2$$

2. Unequal Logarithms of Two Numbers

Theorem 2.1. If

$$a + P(q)b \leq q$$
$$a > b > 0$$
$$P^2(q) | q$$

$$(a, b) = (a, q) = (b, q) = (a - b, q) = 1$$

then

$$[lm(a) \neq lm(b)]_{q/P(q)}$$
Proof. Define
\[ r := P(q) \]
\[ [v + 1 := 1 - p_i^{m_i} | q, v > 0, p_i | q] \]
Presume
\[ q' = \prod_i (a^{v+1} - b^{v+1}, p_i^{m_i}), q | q' \]
Set
\[ 0 \leq x, x' < q' \]
\[ 0 \leq y, y' < q'r + r \]
\[ d := (x - x', q^m) \]
\[ l := \prod_i (a^{v+1} - b^{v+1}, p_i^{m_i}) \]
Consider
\[ (2.1) \]
\[ [lax - by = lax' - by' = q'rU]_q^2 \]
\[ (x, y, x', y') = (b, a, b, a) \]
After checking the freedom and determination of variables and the symmetry between \((x, y), (x', y')\), and with the Drawer Principle, we can find two distinct points \((x, y), (x', y')\) satisfying these conditions.
Make for some \( z \)
\[ [lax - kby = lax' - kby']_p^v \]
\[ [k = \frac{u}{b(by - by')} := 1 + q^2 z/d | p_i^v] \]
\[ K := \frac{b^{p_i-1} | p_i^v}{(by - by')^{p_i-1}} \]
Therefore
\[ [p_i^{-1}(ax - ax')^{p_i-1} = K(by - by')^{p_i-1}]_p^v \]
\[ [a^{p_i-1}(ax - ax')^{p_i-1} = Kb^{p_i-1} | p_i^v] \]
\[ [a^{p_i-1}(ax - ax')^{p_i-1} = \frac{u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v}{p_i^m} | p_i^v] \]
Because
\[ |a^{p_i-1}(ax - ax')^{p_i-1} - \frac{u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v}{p_i^m}| < p_i^m \]
then
\[ Z^{p_i-1} := a^{p_i-1}(ax - ax')^{p_i-1} = \frac{u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v}{p_i^m} \]
Vary \( m \) on this formula
\[ Z^{p_i-1} = \frac{[u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v]}{p_i^{m'}}, m' << m \]
Hence
\[ \frac{[u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v]}{p_i^{m'}} = \frac{[u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v]}{p_i^m} \]
\[ \frac{[u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v]}{p_i^{m'}} = \frac{[u^{p_i-1}|p_i^v]}{p_i^m} \]
Then
\[ \frac{[u]^{p_i-1}_{p_i^m} < p_i^m} \]
\[ Z^{p_i-1} = \frac{[u]^{p_i-1}_{p_i^m}} \]
This means
\[ a^2(x - x') = kb^2(y - y') \pmod{p_i^n} \]
It’s invalid unless
\[ q' | d \]
So that
\[ |ax - by - (ax' - by')| < q^2 \]
\[ ax - by = ax' - by' \]
\[ x - x' = y - y' = 0 \]
It’s invalid.

If \((q', p_i^n)\) is great enough then
\[ a^{p_i - 1} = b^{p_i - 1} \]
It’s invalid.

Remark 2.2. We can find \((d, p_i^n) = (q', p_i^n)\) is impossible under only the construction 2.1 and without the condition \((l^2 - 1, q'^n) = q'\), because if not make
\( (x, y, x', y') \rightarrow (x, y, x', y') + q' l'(b, l, a, b, l) \)
to set
\[ [l(ax - kby) = 0] \pmod{p_i^n} \]
then
\[ [xy' = x'y] \pmod{p_i^n} \]
hence
\[ [by(l \frac{ax}{by} - 1) = by'(l \frac{ax'}{by'} - 1)] \pmod{(q'^2, p_i^n)} \]
It’s invalid.

**Theorem 2.3.** For prime \(p\) and positive integer \(q\) the equation
\[ a^p + b^p = c^q \]
has no integer solution \((a, b, c)\) such that \((a, b) = (b, c) = (a, c) = 1, a, b > 0\) if \(p > 8, q > 2\).

**Proof.** Make logarithm on \(a, b\) in mod \(c^q\). The conditions are sufficient for a controversy. Prove on the module \((a - b, c)^m\) or the other part of module.