

关于 Z^m 的尾数问题 Mantissa Question of Z^m

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摘要 引入尾数的定义, 讨论 Z^m 的尾数问题, 得到几个关于尾数的定理. 这对研究整数的整除性、整数运算结果的检验及丢番图方程的求解具有一定的参考价值.

关键词 尾数 整数 定理

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Abstract The definition of mantissa is introduced to discuss the mantissa question Z^m . Several theorems about the mantissa are given. There are some reference values to the studies of exact dividing of the integer, inspection of the operation results of the integer and solving of the diophantine equation.

Key words mantissa, integer, theorem

1 尾数的定义

1.1 几个约定

设 Z 为整数集, N 为自然数集, $V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $V_1 = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$, $V_2 = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$.

1.2 尾数的定义

若 $a \in Z$, 并且 a 的个位数字为 $p (p \in V)$, 则称 p 为 a 的尾数, 记为 $W(a) = p$. 例如, -41 , 91 , 201 这 3 个数整的个位数字均为 1 (即它们的尾数均为 1), 则有 $W(-41) = W(91) = W(201) = 1$.

2 基本性质

设 $a, b, c \in Z$, 根据尾数的定义, 尾数有以下性质:

$$(1) W(ab) = W(ba);$$

$$(2) W(abc) = W((ab)c) = W(a(bc));$$

$$(3) W(0 \cdot a) = W(0) = 0;$$

$$(4)W(1 \cdot a) = W(a).$$

3 引理

根据整数的乘法法则和尾数的定义, 很容易得到以下结论:

引理 1 若 $a \in Z, m \in N$, 且 $W(a) = 0$, 则 $W(a^m) = 0$.

证明 显然.

例如, $W(20) = 0, 20^3 = 8\ 000$, 有 $W(20^3) = W(8\ 000) = 0$.

引理 2 若 $a \in Z, m \in N$, 且 $W(a) = 1$, 则 $W(a^m) = 1$.

引理 3 若 $a \in Z, m \in N$, 且 $W(a) = 5$, 则 $W(a^m) = 5$.

引理 4 若 $a \in Z, m \in N$, 且 $W(a) = 6$, 则 $W(a^m) = 6$.

引理 5 若 $W(a) = p_1, W(b) = p_2$, 则 $W(a \cdot b) = W(p_1 \cdot p_2)$.

推论 1 若 $a, b \in Z$, 且 $W(a) = 0$, 则 $W(a \cdot b) = 0$.

推论 2 若 $a, b \in Z$, 且 $W(a) = 1, W(b) = p$, 则 $W(a \cdot b) = p$.

4 定理

定理 1 若 $a_i \in Z (i = 1, 2, \dots, n, n \in N)$, 存在 $1 < j \leq i$, 有 $W(a_j) = 0$, 则 $W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) = 0$.

证明 用数学归纳法.

当 $i = 2$ 时, 不妨设 $W(a_2) = 0$, 由推论 1 和基本性质(1), 显然有 $W(a_1 \cdot a_2) = 0$. 假设当 $i = n - 1$ 时, 命题成立, 即若存在 $1 < j \leq i \leq n - 1$, 有 $W(a_j) = 0$, 则 $W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1}) = 0$. 则当 $i = n$ 时, 有 2 种情形:

情形 1 $W(a_j) = 0, 1 < j \leq n - 1$, 令 $b = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1}$, 则 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1} a_n = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1}) \cdot a_n = b \cdot a_n$, 而 $W(b) = W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1}) = 0$,

\therefore 由推论 1, 有 $W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1} a_n) = W((a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1}) \cdot a_n) = W(b \cdot a_n) = 0$;

情形 2 $W(a_j) = 0, j = n$, 令 $t = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}$, 则由推论 1, 有 $W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n) = W((a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}) \cdot a_n) = W(t \cdot a_j) = 0$.

证毕.

关于整数的乘法, 我们还发现以下规律:

$$2^4 = 16, 2^8 = 256, 2^{12} = 4\ 096, \dots,$$

$$3^4 = 81, 3^8 = 6\ 561, 3^{12} = 531\ 441, \dots$$

$$4^4 = 256, 4^8 = 65\ 536, 4^{12} = 16\ 777\ 216, \dots$$

$$7^4 = 2\ 401, 7^8 = 5\ 764\ 801, 7^{12} = 13\ 841\ 287\ 201, \dots$$

$$8^4 = 4\ 096, 8^8 = 16\ 777\ 216, 8^{12} = 68\ 719\ 476\ 736, \dots$$

$$9^4 = 6\ 561, 9^8 = 43\ 046\ 721, 9^{12} = 282\ 429\ 536\ 481, \dots$$

由上可观察到, 整数的 $4k (k \in N)$ 次方所得的结果的尾数有“循环”现象. 由此, 我们得到以下定理.

定理 2 若 $W(a) \in \{2, 4, 6, 8\}, k \in N$, 则 $W(a^{4k}) = 6$.

证明 用数学归纳法(略).

定理 3 若 $W(a) \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}, k \in N$, 则 $W(a^{4k}) = 1$.

同理可证.

对于 $a \in \mathbf{Z}$, $W(a) = p (p \in V, p \neq 0, 5), m \in N$, 如果 $m < 4$, $W(a^m)$ 是不难计算的. 问题是当 m 比较大甚至很大时, 计算 $W(a^m)$ 是有一定的困难的. 不妨假设 $m \geq 4$, 我们考察 $m/4$, 有 4 种情形 (其中 $k_i \in N$):

情形 1 $m/4 = 4k_0$, 则有以下情形:

情形 1.1 $p \in \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$, 由定理 2, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_0}) = 6$,

情形 1.2 $p \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$, 由定理 3, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_0}) = 1$.

情形 2 $m/4 = 4k_1 + 1$, 则 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a)$,

当 $p \in \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_1}) = 6$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 2.1 $p = 2$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(6 \times 2) = W(12) = 2$;

情形 2.2 $p = 4$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(6 \times 4) = W(24) = 4$;

情形 2.3 $p = 6$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(6 \times 6) = W(36) = 6$;

情形 2.4 $p = 8$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(6 \times 8) = W(48) = 8$;

当 $p \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_1}) = 1$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 2.5 $p = 1$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(1 \times 1) = W(1) = 1$;

情形 2.6 $p = 3$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(1 \times 3) = W(3) = 3$;

情形 2.7 $p = 7$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(1 \times 7) = W(7) = 7$;

情形 2.8 $p = 9$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_1} \cdot a) = W(1 \times 9) = W(9) = 9$.

情形 3 $m/4 = 4k_2 + 2$, 则 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2)$,

当 $p \in \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_2}) = 6$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 3.1 $p = 2$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(6 \times 2^2) = W(24) = 4$;

情形 3.2 $p = 4$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(6 \times 4^2) = W(96) = 6$;

情形 3.3 $p = 6$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(6 \times 6^2) = W(216) = 6$;

情形 3.4 $p = 8$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(6 \times 8^2) = W(384) = 4$;

当 $p \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_2}) = 1$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 3.5 $p = 1$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(1 \times 1^2) = W(1) = 1$;

情形 3.6 $p = 3$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(1 \times 3^2) = W(9) = 9$;

情形 3.7 $p = 7$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(1 \times 7^2) = W(49) = 9$;

情形 3.8 $p = 9$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_2} \cdot a^2) = W(1 \times 9^2) = W(81) = 1$.

情形 4 $m/4 = 4k_3 + 3$, 则 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3)$,

当 $p \in \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_3}) = 6$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 4.1 $p = 2$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(6 \times 2^3) = W(48) = 8$;

情形 4.2 $p = 4$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(6 \times 4^3) = W(384) = 4$;

情形 4.3 $p = 6$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(6 \times 6^3) = W(1296) = 6$;

情形 4.4 $p = 8$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(6 \times 8^3) = W(3072) = 2$;

当 $p \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$ 时, $W(a^{4k_3}) = 1$, 此时有以下情形:

情形 4.5 $p = 1$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(1 \times 1^3) = W(1) = 1$;

情形 4.6 $p = 3$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(1 \times 3^3) = W(27) = 7$;

情形 4.7 $p = 7$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(1 \times 7^3) = W(343) = 3$;

情形 4.8 $p = 9$, 有 $W(a^m) = W(a^{4k_3} \cdot a^3) = W(1 \times 9^3) = W(729) = 9$.

定理 4 若 $a_i \in Z (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$, 存在 $a_j (1 \leq j < i \leq n)$, 有 $W(a_j) = 5$, 则

(1) 若存在 $W(a_k) \in V_1, (k \neq j)$, 则 $W(\prod a_i) = 0$;

(2) 若 $W(a_i) \in V_2$, 则 $W(\prod a_i) = 5$.

证明 (1) 已知有 $W(a_j) = 5$, 且存在 $W(a_k) \in V_1 = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\} (k \neq j)$, 则 a_k 必为偶数, 令 $a_k = 2m$, 不失一般性, 设 $k < j$, 根据尾数的性质和引理 5, 有

$$\begin{aligned} W(\prod a_i) &= W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1} a_n) \\ &= W(a_1 a_2 \cdots 2m \cdots a_j \cdots a_{n-1} \cdot a_n) \\ &= W((2 \cdot a_j)(a_1 a_2 \cdots m \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{n-1} a_n)), \\ \because W(a_j) &= 5, \therefore W(2 \cdot a_j) = W(2 \times 5) = W(10) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

令 $b = a_1 a_2 \cdots m \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{n-1} a_n$, 由引理 5 和推论 1, 得

$$W(\prod a_i) = W((2 \cdot a_j)(a_1 a_2 \cdots m \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{n-1} a_n)) = W(0 \cdot b) = 0;$$

(2) 已知有 $W(a_j) = 5$, 且 $W(a_i) \in V_2 = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$, 对于 $W(a_i)$ 有以下情形:

情形 1 $W(a_i) = 1$, 则 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = W(5 \times 1) = W(5) = 5$;

情形 2 $W(a_i) = 3$, 则 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = W(5 \times 3) = W(15) = 5$;

情形 3 $W(a_i) = 5$, 则 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = W(5 \times 5) = W(25) = 5$;

情形 4 $W(a_i) = 7$, 则 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = W(5 \times 7) = W(35) = 5$;

情形 5 $W(a_i) = 9$, 则 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = W(5 \times 9) = W(45) = 5$;

综合情形 1~5, 有 $W(a_j \cdot a_i) = 5$. (*)

令 $b = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{i-1} \cdot a_{i+1} \cdots a_{n-1} a_n$, $\because W(a_i) \in V_2, \therefore W(b) \in V_2$, 由引理 5, 推论 1 和 (*) 式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} W(\prod a_i) &= W(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_j \cdots a_i \cdots a_{n-1} a_n) \\ &= W((a_j \cdot a_i)(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{i-1} \cdot a_{i+1} \cdots a_{n-1} a_n)) \\ &= W(5(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{j-1} \cdot a_{j+1} \cdots a_{i-1} \cdot a_{i+1} \cdots a_{n-1} \cdot a_n)) \\ &= W(5 \cdot b) \\ &= 5. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

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