

Exercice: Les entiers premiers  $p$  tq  $\frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p}$  carré parfait

$p=3 \Rightarrow 1$  carré

$p=7 \Rightarrow 9$  carré

$p=2 \rightarrow \text{NoN}$

$p > 2$  + impair  $\Rightarrow \frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p}$  impair

$\frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p} = m^2$   $m^2$  impair  $\Rightarrow m$  impair  $\Rightarrow m^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$

soit  $p = 4k+1$  ou  $p = 4k+3$

1<sup>er</sup> cas  $p = 4k+1$

$\frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p} = m^2 \Leftrightarrow 2^{p-1}-1 = m^2 p = 2^{4k}-1 = \underbrace{16^k-1}$

$m^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$   
 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \Rightarrow m^2 p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$   $16^k-1 \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$  contradiction

$p = 4k+3$

$k=0, p=3 \rightarrow \frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p} = 1$  carré  $p=3$  solution

$k > 0$   $\frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p} = \frac{2^{4k+2}-1}{4k+3} = \frac{(2^{2k+1}-1)(2^{2k+1}+1)}{4k+3} = pm^2$

$2^{2k+1}-1$  et  $2^{2k+1}+1$  sont premiers entre eux

$pm^2 = pu^2v^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2^{2k+1}-1 = pu^2 \\ 2^{2k+1}+1 = v^2 \end{cases}$  ou  $\begin{cases} 2^{2k+1}-1 = v^2 \\ 2^{2k+1}+1 = pu^2 \end{cases}$

2<sup>ème</sup> cas  $\frac{2^{2k+1}-1}{4k+3} = pu^2$

$\frac{2^{2k+1}+1}{4k+3} = v^2 \Rightarrow 2^{2k+1} = v^2 - 1 = (v-1)(v+1)$

$\begin{cases} v-1=2 \\ v+1=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{v=3}$   $2^{2k+1} = 8 \Rightarrow 2k+1 = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{k=1}$

$p = 4k+3 = 7 \Rightarrow \frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p} = 9$  carré

2<sup>ème</sup> cas  $\frac{2^{2k+1}+1}{4k+3} = pu^2$

$\frac{2^{2k+1}-1}{4k+3} = v^2 \Rightarrow v^2$  impair  $\Rightarrow v^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$

$\frac{2^{2k+1}-1}{4k+3} \equiv -1 \pmod{8}$

1-3 des 5 premiers /  $\frac{2^{p-1}-1}{p}$  carré parfait  
 $\boxed{3 \text{ et } 7}$