

# Analyse harmonique et dernier théorème de Fermat

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### Théorème (Fermat-Wiles)

Il n'existe pas d'entiers strictement positifs  $x, y$  et  $z$  tels que  $x^k + y^k = z^k$  dès que  $k \geq 3$

Quand est-il des corps finis ?

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### Théorème 0 (Babai)

Il existe  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$  tel que  $x^k + y^k = z^k$  dès que  $q \geq k^4 + 4$

- 1 Analyse harmonique
- 2 Nombre de solutions
- 3 Intermède
- 4 Corps finis

On note  $G$  un groupe abélien fini de cardinal  $n$ .

### Définition

$\widehat{G} = \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$  est appelé le groupe dual de  $G$ .

### Remarques

- $\widehat{G} = \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{U})$
- $\widehat{\prod_{i=1}^r G_i} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^r \widehat{G}_i$  où  $G_1, \dots, G_n$  abéliens finis
- $r \geq 1, \bar{a} \mapsto (\chi_a : \bar{b} \mapsto e^{\frac{2i\pi}{r} ab})$  induit  $\mathbb{Z}_r \simeq \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_r}$

Donc par théorème de structure des groupes abéliens finis (admis),

### Théorème 1

$G$  est isomorphe à  $\widehat{\widehat{G}}$

## Définition (algèbre de groupe)

- $L(G) = \mathbb{C}^G$ .
- $(L(G), +, \times, \cdot)$  est une  $\mathbb{C}$ -algèbre de dimension  $n$ .
- $\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{a \in G} f(a) \overline{g(a)}$  est un produit scalaire sur  $L(G)$ .

## Théorème 2

Les éléments de  $\widehat{G}$  forment une base orthonormée de  $L(G)$ .

## Démonstration 2

Soit  $\chi \in \widehat{G}$  tq  $\chi \neq 1$ . Donc  $\exists b \in G$  tq  $\chi(b) \neq 1$ .

Or  $S(\chi) = \sum_{a \in G} \chi(a) = \sum_{\theta \in G} \chi(b\theta) = \chi(b)S(\chi)$  donc  $S = 0$ .

Pour  $\chi, \psi \in \widehat{G}$ ,

$$\langle \chi, \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{n} S(\chi \overline{\psi}) = \frac{1}{n} S(\chi \psi^{-1}) = \delta_{\chi, \psi}$$

Et  $|\widehat{G}| = |G| = n = \dim L(G)$  donc c'est une BON.

## Définition (transformée de Fourier)

À  $f \in L(G)$  on associe  $\widehat{f} \in L(\widehat{G})$  tel que  $\widehat{f}(\chi) = n\langle f, \bar{\chi} \rangle = \sum_{a \in G} f(a)\chi(a)$ .

## Théorèmes (formule de Plancherel et inversion de Fourier)

Soit  $f, g \in L(G)$

- $\langle \widehat{f}, \widehat{g} \rangle = n\langle f, g \rangle$
- $f = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \widehat{f}(\chi)\bar{\chi}$

## Remarque

En notant  $\delta$  l'indicatrice de  $\{0\}$  il suit que

$$\widehat{\delta} = 1$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \chi$$

## Théorème 3

Soit  $A_1, \dots, A_m \subset G$  d'indicatrices  $(1_{A_i})_{1 \leq i \leq m}$ .

Le nombre  $\mathfrak{N}$  de solutions de l'équation  $x_1 + \dots + x_m = 0$  ( $x_i \in A_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq m$ ) est

$$\mathfrak{N} = \frac{|A_1| \dots |A_m|}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G} \setminus \{1\}} \prod_{i=1}^m \widehat{1}_{A_i}(\chi)$$

## Démonstration 3

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{N} &= \sum_{x_1 \in A_1, \dots, x_m \in A_m} \delta(x_1 + \dots + x_m) = \sum_{x_1 \in A_1, \dots, x_m \in A_m} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \chi(x_1 + \dots + x_m) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \left( \sum_{x_1 \in A_1} \chi(x_1) \right) \dots \left( \sum_{x_m \in A_m} \chi(x_m) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \left( \sum_{x_1 \in G} 1_{A_1}(x_1) \chi(x_1) \right) \dots \left( \sum_{x_m \in G} 1_{A_m}(x_m) \chi(x_m) \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} \prod_{i=1}^m \widehat{1}_{A_i}(\chi) \end{aligned}$$



Soit  $A \subset G$

### Définition

On définit  $\phi(A) = \max_{\chi \in \widehat{G} \setminus 1} \{|\widehat{1}_A(\chi)|\}$

## Théorème 4

Lorsque  $m = 3$  on a,

$$\Delta = \left| \eta - \frac{|A_1||A_2||A_3|}{n} \right| < \phi(A_3) \sqrt{|A_1||A_2|}$$

## Démonstration 4

Par le théorème 3 et l'inégalité triangulaire,

$$\Delta \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in \widehat{G} \setminus \{1\}} |\widehat{1}_{A_1}(x)| |\widehat{1}_{A_2}(x)| |\widehat{1}_{A_3}(x)| \leq \frac{\phi(A_3)}{n} \sum_{x \in \widehat{G}} |\widehat{1}_{A_1}(x)| |\widehat{1}_{A_2}(x)|$$

Par inégalité de Cauchy-Schwartz,

$$\Delta \leq \frac{\phi(A_3)}{n} \sqrt{\sum_{x \in \widehat{G}} |\widehat{1}_{A_1}(x)|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{x \in \widehat{G}} |\widehat{1}_{A_2}(x)|^2} = \frac{\phi(A_3)}{n} \|\widehat{1}_{A_1}\| \cdot \|\widehat{1}_{A_2}\|$$

Par la formule de Parseval,  $\Delta \leq \phi(A_3) \|1_{A_1}\| \cdot \|1_{A_2}\| = \phi(A_3) \sqrt{|A_1||A_2|}$

### Bilan !

On souhaite majorer  $\phi(A_3)$  dans  $G = \mathbb{F}_q$  lorsque  $A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = H(q, k)$  où

$$H(q, k) = \left\{ a^k, a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \right\}$$

afin d'obtenir  $\mathfrak{N} > 0$

### Définitions

- $\mathfrak{N}(q, k) = \mathfrak{N}$  dans  $\mathbb{F}_q$  pour  $k \geq 3$  donné
- $\mathfrak{S}(q, k) = \left| \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times, x^k + y^k = z^k \right\} / \sim \right|$
- $\mathfrak{D}(q, k) = \frac{2\mathfrak{S}(q, k)}{q(q-1)^2}$

### Remarque

- $\mathfrak{N}(q, k) = \left| \left\{ (x, y, z) \in H(q, k), x + y = z \right\} \right|$
- En général  $\mathfrak{N}(q, k) \neq \mathfrak{S}(q, k)$
- Mais  $\mathfrak{N}(q, k) > 0$  si et seulement si  $\mathfrak{S}(q, k) > 0$

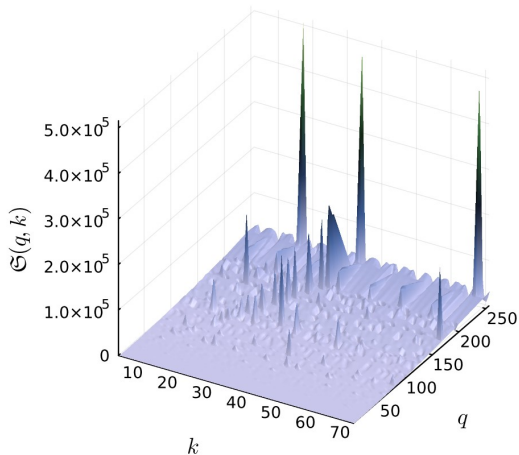


Figure: Nombre  $\mathfrak{S}(q, k)$  de solutions non triviales de  $x^k + y^k = z^k$  dans  $\mathbb{F}_q$ .

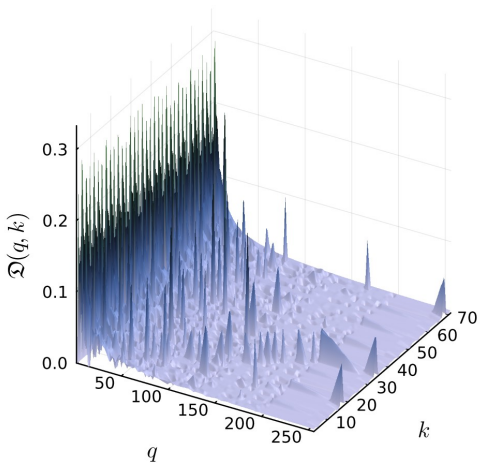


Figure: Densité  $\mathcal{D}(q, k)$  en solutions non triviales de  $x^k + y^k = z^k$  dans  $\mathbb{F}_q$ .

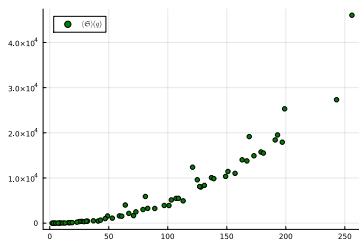


Figure: Nombre moyen  $\langle \mathfrak{S} \rangle(q)$  de solutions

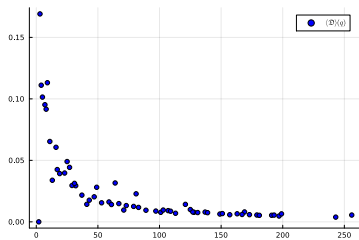


Figure: Densité moyenne  $\langle \mathfrak{D} \rangle(q)$  en solutions

**Définition (somme de Gauss)**

Soit  $\chi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q}$ ,  $\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times}$ , on définit

$$G(\chi, \psi) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q} \chi(a)\psi(a)$$

en posant  $\psi(0) = 0$

**Remarques**

- $G(\chi_0, \psi_0) = q - 1$ , où  $\chi_0, \psi_0$  sont triviaux
- $G(\chi_0, \psi) = 0$  si  $\psi \neq \psi_0$
- $G(\chi, \psi_0) = -1$  si  $\chi \neq \chi_0$



### Théorème 5

Si  $\chi \neq \chi_0$  et  $\psi \neq \psi_0$  alors,

$$|G(\chi, \psi)| = \sqrt{q}$$

## Démonstrations 5

On calcul,

$$|G(\chi, \psi)|^2 = G(\chi, \psi) \overline{G(\chi, \psi)} = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a) \psi(a) \sum_{b \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \overline{\chi(b) \psi(b)} = \sum_{a, b \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a - b) \psi(ab^{-1}) = \sum_{a, c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a(1 - c)) \psi(c)$$

donc,

$$|G(\chi, \psi)|^2 = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \psi(c) \left( \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q} \chi(a(1 - c)) - \chi(0) \right)$$

or  $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q} \chi(a) = 0$  et  $\sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \psi(a) = 0$ ,

donc,

$$|G(\chi, \psi)|^2 = \psi(1)(q - 1) - \sum_{c \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \setminus \{1\}} \psi(c) = (q - 1) - 0 + 1 = q$$

d'où  $|G(\chi, \psi)| = \sqrt{q}$

On suppose dorénavant que  $k|q-1$

Remarque (exercice 6.4)

$$|H(q, k)| = \frac{q-1}{k}$$

Résolution

$\Lambda : a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \mapsto a^k \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times$  est un morphisme donc  $|\Lambda(\mathbb{F}_q^\times)| = |H(q, k)| = \frac{|\mathbb{F}_q^\times|}{|\ker \Lambda|}$ .

soit  $P = X^k - 1 \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ ,  $P' = kX^{k-1} \neq 0$  donc  $P$  est à racines simples.

soit  $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$  tel que  $P(\alpha) = 0$ .

or  $\alpha^k = 1$  et  $\exists n \in \mathbb{N} : q = nk + 1$  donc  $\alpha^q = \alpha$  donc  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_q$ .

donc  $|\ker \Lambda| = \deg P = k$  donc  $|H(q, k)| = \frac{q-1}{k}$ .

Soit  $H = H(q, k)$

### Théorème 6

Soit  $\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times / H}$ , on définit

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\psi} : \mathbb{F}_q^\times &\longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^\times / H \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \\ a &\longmapsto \psi(\bar{a})\end{aligned}$$

Alors pour  $\chi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q}$ ,

$$\widehat{1}_H(\chi) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times / H}} G(\chi, \tilde{\psi})$$

### Démonstration 6

On observe  $\frac{1}{k} \sum_{\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times / H}} G(\chi, \tilde{\psi}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a) \sum_{\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times / H}} \tilde{\psi}(a) = \frac{1}{k} =$   
 $\frac{1}{k} \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a) \sum_{\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q^\times / H}} \psi(\bar{a}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times} \chi(a) \delta_{\bar{1}, \bar{a}} k = \sum_{a \in H} \chi(a) = \widehat{1}_H(\chi)$

### Conséquence + bilan

$$\text{Or } \phi(H) = \max_{\chi \in \widehat{\mathbb{F}_q} \setminus \{1\}} |\widehat{1}_H(\chi)|$$

Donc par inégalité triangulaire on en déduit  $\phi(H) \leq \sqrt{q}$ .

On a réussi à majorer  $\phi$  !

## Théorème 7

Supposons que  $k|q-1$ , alors

$$\left| \mathfrak{N}(q, k) - \frac{(q-1)^3}{qk^3} \right| < \sqrt{q} \frac{q-1}{k}$$

## Démonstration 7

Suit du théorème 4 avec  $A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = H(q, k)$  et  $\phi(H(q, k)) \leq \sqrt{q}$

```
julia alt.jl

F(2^3), k=7 | -3.0 < 0.0 < 3.0
F(5^2), k=4 | -21.0 < 12.0 < 39.0
F(7^3), k=9 | -544.0 < 228.0 < 864.0
F(139^1), k=6 | -184.0 < 0.0 < 359.0
F(13^2), k=8 | -218.0 < 168.0 < 328.0
```

Figure: Exemple d'encadrements dans  $\mathbb{F}_8$ ,  $\mathbb{F}_{25}$ ,  $\mathbb{F}_{343}$ ,  $\mathbb{F}_{139}$  et  $\mathbb{F}_{169}$

Démonstration 0 quand  $k|q-1$ 

Supposons que  $q \geq k^4 + 4$ ,

$$\frac{1}{q} \left( \frac{q-1}{k} \right)^3 \geq \sqrt{q} \frac{q-1}{k} \iff \frac{(q-1)^4}{q^3} \geq k^4 \iff q \left( 1 - \frac{1}{q} \right)^4 \geq k^4$$

Or  $\left( 1 - \frac{1}{q} \right)^4 \geq 1 - \frac{4}{q}$  donc  $q \left( 1 - \frac{1}{q} \right)^4 \geq q - 4 \geq k^4$  donc  $\mathfrak{N}(q, k) > 0$

Soit  $k \geq 3$

## Remarque

Il suit du théorème de Bezout que

$$H(q, k) = H(q, \text{pgcd}(q-1, k))$$

ce qui permet de se ramener au cas précédent.

Le théorème 0 est donc démontré !

```
using Name
```

```
using Base
```

```
using Plots
```

```
using Statistics
```

```
using LaTeXStrings
```

```
# objet corps finis
```

```
struct Field
```

```
  p::Int64
```

```
  r::Int64
```

```
  q::Int64
```

```
  a::FqFieldElem
```

```
  F::Vector{FqFieldElem}
```

```
  F_z::Vector{FqFieldElem}
```

```
  Chr
```

```
  function Field(p,r,gen_chr)
```

```
    function to_int(x)
```

```
      return Int(lift(ZZ,x))
```

```
    end
```

```
    function primitive_e(p)
```

```
      GF, _ = finite_field(p,1,"a")
```

```
      a = GF(2)
```

```
      L = [GF(i) for i in 2:(p-1)]
```

```
      while L != []
```

```
        a = L[1]
```

```
        c = [a^i for i in 1:(p-1)]
```

```
        deleteat!(L,findall(x -> x in c, L))
```

```
      end
```

```
      return a
```

```
    end
```

```
    GF, a = finite_field(p,r,"a")
```

```
    q = p^r
```

```
    if r == 1
```

```
      a = primitive_e(p)
```

```
    end
```

```
    F = [a^k for k in 0:(q-2)]
```

```
    if gen_chr
```

```
      F_z = vcat([GF(0)],[a^k for k in 0:(q-2)])
```

```
      Chr = [x -> exp(2*pi*im*to_int(absolute_tr(b*x))/p) for b in F_z]
```

```
      return new(p,r,q,a,F,F_z,Chr)
```

```
    else
```

```
      return new(p,r,q,a,F)
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
# indicatrice
```

```
function ind(A)
```

```
  x -> Int64(x in A)
```

```
end
```

```
# transformée de Fourier
```

```
function FT(Fld,f)
```

```
  return c -> sum([c(b)*f(b) for b in Fld.F_z])
```

```
end
```

```
# calcul de H(q,k)
```

```
function H(Fld,k)
```

```
  H = []
```

```
  for i in 1:(Fld.q)
```

```
    h = Fld.F[mod(i*k,Fld.q-1) + 1]
```

```
    if !(h in H)
```

```
      push!(H, h)
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
  return H
```

```
end
```

```
# calcul de N(q,k) et de son encadrement (théorème 7.1)
```

```
function N_bounds(Fld,k)
```

```
  A = H(Fld,k)
```

```
  L = length(A)
```

```
  f = FT(Fld,ind(A))
```



```
N = real(1/Fld.q * sum(map(x -> f(x)^3,Fld.Chr)))
# e = 1 - 3/Fld.q, (Fld.q - 1)*L*L/Fld.q
```

```
m,e = (Fld.q - 1)^3 / (Fld.q * k^3), sqrt(Fld.q)*(Fld.q-1)/k
```

```
return m-e, N, m+e
```

```
end
```

```
# calcul de S(q,k) par bruteforce exploitant la cyclicité de F*
```

```
function S_btf_cyc(Fld,k)
```

```
  S = 0
```

```
  t = 0
```

```
  q = Fld.q
```

```
  for i in 0:q-2, j in i:q-2, l in 0:q-2
```

```
    x,y,z = Fld.F[mod(i*k,q-1)+1], Fld.F[mod(j*k,q-1)+1], Fld.F[mod(l*k,q-1)+1]
```

```
    if x+y==z
```

```
      S += 1
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
  return S
```

```
end
```

```
# calcul et enregistremenet de S(q,k) pour 1 < q < 257 et 2 < k < 72
```

```
function generate(file,prime)
```

```
  s = 0
```

```
  f = open(file,"w")
```

```
  for p in prime, r in 1:8
```

```
    q = p^r
```

```
    if q <= 256 && q > 0
```

```
      Fld = Field(p,r,false)
```

```
      for k in 3:71
```

```
        S = S_btf_cyc(Fld,k)
```

```
        r = ("*string(k)*","*string(q)*","*string(S)*");
```

```
        write(f,r)
```

```
        print("[+] "*r*\n")
```

```
      end
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
  close(f)
```

```
end
```

```
# extraction des données enregistrées
```

```
function extract(file)
```

```
  f = open(file)
```

```
  raw = readline(f)
```

```
  close(f)
```

```
  raw2 = split(raw, ";")
```

```
  l = length(raw2) - 1
```

```
  data_s = [map(x -> parse(Float64,x),split(strip(raw2[i], ['(',')']),',')) for i in 1:l]
```

```
  data_d = map(l -> [l[1],l[2], 2*l[3]/(l[2]*(l[2]-1)^2)], data_s)
```

```
  return data_s, data_d
```

```
end
```

```
# graphique de <S>(q) et <D>(q)
```

```
function SD_mean(file)
```

```
  data_s,data_d = extract(file)
```

```
  qs = union([l[2] for l in data_s])
```

```
  data_sks = [filter(l -> l[2]==q, data_d) for q in qs]
```

```
  data_dks = [filter(l -> l[2]==q, data_d) for q in qs]
```

```
  mean_prop = [mean(map(l -> l[3], item)) for item in data_dks]
```

```
  mean_sol = [mean(map(l -> l[3], item)) for item in data_sks]
```

```
  p = plot(qs,mean_prop, seriestype=:scatter, label=L"\langle\mathfrak{D}\rangle(q)", mc=:blue)
```

```
  # p = plot(qs, mean_sol, seriestype=:scatter, label=L"\langle\mathfrak{S}\rangle(q)", mc=:red)
```

```
  display(p)
```

```
  readline()
```

```
end
```

```
# affichage 3D de S(q,k) et D(q,k)
```

```
function SD_3d(file)
    data_s, data_d = extract(file)
```

```
    k = map(1 -> l[1], data)
```

```
    q = map(1 -> l[2], data)
```

```
    S = map(1 -> l[3], data_s)
```

```
    # D = map(1 -> l[3], data_d)
```

```
    p = surface(k,q,S, xlabel=L"k", ylabel=L"q", zlabel=L"\mathfrak{S}(q,k)", c=cgrad(:tofino100))
```

```
    display(p)
```

```
    readline()
```

```
end
```