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Συνάρτηση Euler  $\phi: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\phi(n)$  = μεταλος γρίσιων αριθμών των  $n$

$$\phi(1) = 1, \quad \phi(2) = 1$$

$$\phi(p) = p - 1 \quad , \text{ πρώτος}$$

$$\phi(m, n) = \phi(m) \cdot \phi(n) \quad , \text{ όταν } (m, n) = 1$$

$$\phi(p_1^{k_1} \cdots p_e^{k_e}) = p_1^{k_1-1} \cdot p_e^{k_e-1} (p_1 - 1) \cdots (p_e - 1)$$

Gauss  $n = \sum_{d|n} \phi(d)$

$$(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ [au]_m, \dots, [a_{\phi(m)}]_m \right\} = \left\{ [a_0]_m, \dots, [a_{\phi(m)}]_m \right\}$$

Wilson :  $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow p \text{ πρώτος}$

Διαφορετικά  $(m-1)! \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$ ,  $m$  ειναι πρ

Ταριχεύμα

$$\phi(n) = 4 \quad , \text{ βρέτε το } n$$

$$4 = p_1^{k_1} \cdots p_e^{k_e-1} (p_1 - 1)(p_e - 1)$$

$$4 = 4 = 1 \cdot 4 = 2 \cancel{\cdot} 2 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 9$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow p_1 = 5 = n$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow p_1 = 2 \quad n = 10$$

$$p_2 - 1 = 4 \Rightarrow p_2 = 5$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow p_1 = 2 \quad n = 8$$

$$k_1 = 3$$

$$p_1 - 1 = 1 \quad p_1 = 2 \quad k = 2$$

$$p_2 - 1 = 2 \quad p_2 = 3 \quad n = 2^3 \cdot 3 = 12$$

$$n = 5, 10, 8, 12 \quad \phi(12) = 4 \quad \phi(11) = 10$$

Thapdeeffha

$$\frac{21!}{11!} = -1 \pmod{11}$$

$$\frac{21!}{11!} = 12 \cdot 13 \cdots 21$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdots 10 = (11-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{11}$$

$$12 \cdot 13 \cdots 21 \pmod{11} \quad \{[0]_{11}, [1]_{11}, \dots, [10]_{11}\}$$

$$12 = (11+1)$$

$$13 = (11+2) \quad \{[a+0]_{11}, [a+1]_{11}, \dots, [a+10]_{11}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{θυμοίου} \quad (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} = a^n + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a b^{n-1} + b^n$$

$$n=p \text{ npwros} \quad \binom{p}{k} = \frac{p!}{k!(p-k)!} \quad \text{Φυσικός}$$

$$\frac{4!}{2! (4-2)!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}$$

$\rightarrow p$  m. Διναδιν  $\Rightarrow \binom{p}{k} \text{ με } 1 \leq k \leq p-1$

Είναι νοητό ότι  $p$

$$\binom{p}{k} \bmod p = 0$$

$$(a+b)^p \bmod p \equiv a^p + b^p \quad \oplus \quad \text{οχι για n σύνθετο}$$

### ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ

Έστω  $p$  πρώτος. Τότε  $a^p \equiv a \bmod p$ .

Αν  $p \mid a$ , τότε  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \bmod p$   $a \in \mathbb{Z}$

### Anōδειξη

Η επαγγείληση δείχνει ανάτομη.

$$a=1 \Rightarrow 1^p \equiv 1 \bmod p$$

$$a=2 \Rightarrow 2^p = (1+1)^p \stackrel{\oplus}{\equiv} (1^p + 1^p) \bmod p = 2 \bmod p$$

Υποδεικνύεται ότι 16 φέτα μεταξύ κ.

Θα ανοδεικνύει για  $k+1$ .

$$(k+1)^p \equiv (k+1) \bmod p. \text{ Διδακτή}$$

$$(k+1)^p \stackrel{\oplus}{\equiv} (k^p + 1^p) \bmod p \stackrel{\text{επαγγείληση}}{=} (k+1) \bmod p$$

Αν  $p \mid a \Leftrightarrow (p, a) = 1 \Leftrightarrow [a]_p$  αντισπέσσευτος

Διναδιν  $\exists b$  με  $a \cdot b \equiv 1 \bmod p$

$$a^p \equiv a \bmod p \Rightarrow a^p \cdot b \equiv ab \bmod p \Rightarrow$$

$$a^{p-1} (ab) \equiv 1 \bmod p \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \bmod p$$

## ΕΦΗΜΗΑ Euler

Εστιν  $a, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$   $\mu \in (a, m) = 1$   
 Τότε  $a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

### Anoixi fn

$\phi(m) = \tau_0$  minos των ανευρέψιων κλασών mod m

$$\left\{ [a]_m, [a_2]_m, \dots, [a_{\phi(m)}]_m \right\}$$

Aνευρέψιμο :  $\exists [a]_m$   $\mu \in [a]_m [a^i]_m = [1]_m$

$(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow [a]_m$  ανευρέψιμο  $\Rightarrow$   
 $[a] \in A.$  Δηλαδή  $\exists i \in \mu \in [a]_m = [a_i]_m$

$$A = \left\{ [aa_1]_m, [a, a_2]_m, \dots, [a, a_{\phi(m)}]_m \right\}$$

$$(aa_1)(aa_2) \dots (aa_{\phi(m)}) \pmod{m} =$$

$$a_1 a_2 \dots a_{\phi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

$$a^{\phi(m)} \cdot (a_1 \cdot a_2 \dots a_{\phi(m)}) \equiv a_1 a_2 \dots a_{\phi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

Ότα τα  $a_i$  είναι ανευρέψιμα.

Άρα,  $\exists b_i \in [a_i]_m \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

$$a^{\phi(m)} \cdot a_1 a_2 \dots a_{\phi(m)} b_1 b_2 \dots b_{\phi(m)} \equiv$$

$$a_1 a_2 \dots a_{\phi(m)} b_1 b_2 \dots b_{\phi(m)} \pmod{m}$$

$$a^{\phi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$$

Teorema

1) Na opredel  $\rightarrow 2^{50} \pmod{13}$

Nek  $\rightarrow$  Družina Euler expoze  $2^{\phi(13)} = 1 \pmod{13}$

$$2^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow (2^{12})^2 \equiv 1^2 \pmod{13} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 50 &= 4 \cdot 12 + 2 & 2^{50} &= 2^{4 \cdot 12 + 2} = 2^{4 \cdot 12} \cdot 2^2 \\ &&&= ((2^{12})^4 \cdot 2^2 \pmod{13}) (2^2 \pmod{13}) \\ &&&= (1^4 \pmod{13})(4 \pmod{13}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{50} \pmod{13} \equiv 4$$

2) Na opredel  $\rightarrow (2^{50} + 3^{50}) \pmod{13}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2^{50} + 3^{50}) \pmod{13} &= 2^{50} \pmod{13} + 3^{50} \pmod{13} \\ &= (4 + 9) \pmod{13} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3^{12} \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 50 &= 4 \cdot 12 + 2 = 1 \dots \Rightarrow 3^{50} = ((3^{12})^4 \cdot 3^2) \pmod{13} = \\ &= (3^{12})^4 \pmod{13} (9 \pmod{13}) \equiv 9 \pmod{13} \end{aligned}$$

3)  $3^{372} \equiv a \pmod{37}$ . Na opredel  $\rightarrow a$ .

Euler  $\rightarrow 3^{\phi(37)} \equiv 1 \pmod{37}$

$$\phi(37) = 36$$

$$372 = 10 \cdot 36 + 12$$

$$3^{372} = (3^{36})^{10} \cdot 3^{12} \pmod{37} = 1 \cdot 3^{12} \pmod{37}$$

$$3^3 = 27 \equiv 27 \pmod{3} \equiv (-1) \pmod{3}$$

$$3^4 = 3(-1) \pmod{3} \equiv (-3) \pmod{3} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$3^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$(3^4)^3 = 729 \pmod{3} \equiv 1 \pmod{3} = 12 \cdot 1 \pmod{3}$$
$$= 84 \pmod{3} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

4) Na Seite der  $\ell | n^2 + 1$  für  $n \neq 1$

Modulo  $\ell$  ist  $n^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow n^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{\ell}$

$$n^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{\ell}$$

Modulo  $\ell$  ist  $n^2 \pmod{\ell} \Rightarrow \ell | n^2$   
 $\ell | n^2 + 1 - n^2 = 1$  Adjunkt

für  $n$   $n^{d(\ell)} \equiv 1 \pmod{\ell}$   
 $n^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{\ell}$

$$n^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{\ell} \Rightarrow (n^2)^2 \equiv 1^2 \pmod{\ell}$$

$$n^6 = n^4 \cdot n^2 \equiv 1^2 \cdot (-1) \pmod{\ell}$$

III  $\neq$

$$1 \pmod{\ell}$$

Also, der Faktor  $\ell | n^2 + 1$

5) Na spredav ta sio rečenica vredna  $\varphi^{200}$   
ap. 840

$$a_n 10^n + a_{n-1} 10^{n-1} + \dots + \underline{a_1 10} + \underline{a_0} = \overline{a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_0}$$

$$a_n \neq 0, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0 = 0, \dots, 9$$

$$(a_n 10^n + a_{n-1} 10^{n-1} + \dots + a_3 10^3 + a_2 10^2 + a_1 10 + a_0) \bmod 100 \equiv \underline{a_1 10 + a_0}$$

$$a_1 10 + a_0 < 100 \Rightarrow (a_1 10 + a_0) \bmod 100 = a_1 10 + a_0$$

$$(a_n 10^n + \dots + a_2 10^2) = (a_n 10^{n-2} + \dots + a_3 10 + a_2) 100 \bmod 100 = 0$$

$$\varphi^{200} \bmod 100$$

$$(\varphi, 100) = 1 \quad \text{Euler} \Rightarrow \varphi^{\phi(100)} \equiv 1 \bmod 100$$

$$\varphi(100) = \varphi(2^2 \cdot 5^2) = \varphi(2^2) \cdot \varphi(5^2) = 2\varphi(2) \cdot 5\varphi(5) = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 40$$

$$\varphi^{40} \bmod 100 = 1 \Rightarrow (\varphi^{40})^5 \equiv 1^5 \bmod 100 \equiv 1$$

Apa,  $a_1 = 0$  kar  $a_0 = 1$

Apa, ta sivo rečenica vredna je 01