

Aufgabenblatt #4

1) Nachweis der Diodavoreigenschaften:

2/12/2016

$$B) 5x + 7y + 14z = 2$$

$$3) (5, 7, 14) = (5, (7, 14)) = (5, 7) = 1/2$$

$$\text{Octuple } 7y + 14z = (7, 14)_W = 7_W$$

$$\text{Enthierne, da } \exists \text{ ein } 5x + 7w = 2$$

$$\text{Mia lösbar } (-1, 1)$$

$$x = -1 + 7t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$w = 1 - 5t$$

$$7y + 14z = 7 \\ (-1, 1) \quad y = -w + 14s \Rightarrow y = -1 + 5t + 14s \quad t, s \in \mathbb{Z} \\ 2 = w - 7s \quad 2 = 1 - 5t - 7s$$

$$5(-1 + 7t) + 7(-1 + 5t + 14s) + 14(1 - 5t - 7s) = \\ -5 + 35t - 7 + 35t + 98s + 14 - 70t - 98s = 2$$

$$a) 256x + 337y = 179$$

$$(256, 337) = 1,$$

$$\text{Anwendung des Euklidischen Algorithmus: } x = 179 \cdot 104 \quad y = -179 \cdot 179$$

$$256 \cdot 104 - 337 \cdot 179 = 1$$

$$\text{Fur. Lsgn: } x = 179 \cdot 104 + 337t \quad t \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y = -179 \cdot 179 - 256t$$

$$8) 5x + 7y + 14z = 44$$

$$(5, 7, 14) = \perp 44$$

$$5x + 7y = (5, 7)w = w$$

$$14z + w = 44$$

(3, 2) sign

$$\begin{aligned} w &= 2 - 14t \\ z &= 3 + t \end{aligned}$$

tipenei $w \geq 0$, $w \in \mathbb{Z}$ adai $w = 5x + 7y$

$$x, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow w \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2 - 14t \geq 0 \Rightarrow 14t \leq 2 \Rightarrow t \leq \frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow t \leq 0$$

$$z \geq 0 \Rightarrow 3 + t \geq 0 \Rightarrow t = \{-2, -1, 0\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \{30, 16, 2\} \\ z &= \{1, 2, 3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 7y = 30 &\quad \text{für } y=1: 7y=7 \Rightarrow 5x=23 \text{ abivarm} \quad \text{für } y=2: 7y=14 \Rightarrow 5x=16 \text{ abivarm} \\ &\quad \text{für } y=3: 7y=21 \Rightarrow 5x=9 \text{ abivarm} \\ 5x + 7y = 16 &\Rightarrow x \geq 1 \Rightarrow 5x \geq 5, y \geq 1 \Rightarrow 7y \geq 7 \Rightarrow 5x + 7y \geq 12 \quad \text{X} \\ 5x + 7y = 9 &\Rightarrow \text{abivarm} \quad \text{für } x, y \geq 0 \Rightarrow 5x \geq 0 \text{ und } 7y \geq 0 \text{ für } 5x + 7y \geq 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{\times} \quad \text{für } x=2 \text{ in } y=2 \text{ ergibt } 5x + 7y > 16$$

4) Av $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ xar $a \equiv j \pmod{n}$, tote $b \equiv j \pmod{(m, n)}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} a-b = k \cdot m \\ a-j = l \cdot n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow j-b = 2n - k \cdot m = (m, n) \cdot \left(\frac{2n-km}{(m, n)} \right)$ ← oképauš

$\Rightarrow j-b = \delta \cdot (m, n) \Leftrightarrow j \equiv b \pmod{(m, n)}$

Aktion 2

$$31x + 21y = 1 \neq 0, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(31, 21) = 1$$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (9, -1)$$

$$x = 9 - 21t$$

$$y = -1 + 31t$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 - 21t \in \mathbb{Z} \\ -1 + 31t \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t \leq \frac{9}{21} \\ t \geq -\frac{1}{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t \leq 0 \\ t \geq -\frac{1}{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow t = 0, t = -1 \text{ or } t = -2$$

Arunadiswara, hvis denne giver eksempel til andre ledelse

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ #5 ΤΑΧΗΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΤΩΝ

~~X~~) Να βρισκουν οις ριζές της λογαρίθμων που συναντώνται στην αριθμητική τους
να είναι 100, οι οποίες να διαιρείται με την ίδια σύγχρονη
με το 11.

~~X~~) Να βρισκουν οι αντρικές ριζές τους συστήματος, αν οι αριθμοί:
 $3x + 5y + 7z = 560$
 $9x + 25y + 49z = 2920$

~~X~~) Να βρισκουν οι αντιστροφές της μερικής μοδουλο 15 μεταξύ
μεταξύ αντιστροφών αυτών.

~~X~~) Δείτε ότι $\mathbb{Z}_{17} = \{[0], [3^0], [3^1], \dots, [3^{15}] \}$

5) Αν $\varphi(m) = \varphi(mn)$ και $n > 1$, τότε $n = 2$ ήταν μη πρίμος.

6) Δείτε ότι $2^{27} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$, $2^{37} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$, $2^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$

7) Δείτε ότι $\varphi(m^2) = m\varphi(m)$

8) Αν $(m, n) = d$, τότε $\varphi(mn) \varphi(d) = d \varphi(m) \varphi(n)$.

9) Να δείτε ότι αριθμός $\frac{1}{5}q^5 + \frac{1}{3}q^3 + \frac{7}{15}q$ είναι παράτοτας
αντρικός για κάθε αντρικό q

~~X~~) Βρισκεται σε δύο τηλεοπτικές ψηφιακές αριθμούς 3 ¹⁰²⁰.

$$4) \quad \mathbb{Z}_{17}^* \quad 3, 3^2 = 9, 3^3 = 27 \equiv 10, 3^4 = 30 \equiv -4, 3^5 = -19 \equiv 5, \\ 3^6 = 15 \equiv -2, 3^7 = -6, 3^8 = -18 \equiv -1 \\ 3^9 = -3, 3^{10} = -9, \dots, 3^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$$

$\text{ord}_{17}(3) = 16 = \phi(17) \Rightarrow 3 \text{ is a primitive root mod } 17$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{17}^* = \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \\ 3^6, 3^8, 3^3, 3^5, 3^4, \\ 3^9, 3^{11}, 3^{13}, 3^{15}, 17 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$6) \quad 2^{2n} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

$$(2^2)^n$$

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

$$\phi(3) = 2$$

$$2^{3n} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^{4(7)} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$(8)^n = (2^3)^n \equiv 1^n \pmod{7}$$

$$2^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

$$\phi(41) = 40$$

$$2^{40} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}, \quad \text{ord}_{41}(2) = 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, \\ 10, 20, 40$$

$$\text{ord}_n(a) \neq \phi(n)$$

$$2, 2^2 = 4, 2^4 = 4^2 = 16, 2^5 = 16 \cdot 2 \equiv 32 \equiv -9 \pmod{41}$$

$$(2^4)^2 = 2^8 = (16)^2 = 256$$

$$\frac{16}{256} / \frac{41}{16}$$

$$2^8 = 2^2 = 10 \cdot 4 = 40 \pmod{41} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (2^{10})^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

$$\text{ord}_{41}(2) = 20 \Rightarrow 2^{20} \equiv 1 \pmod{41}$$

Άσκηση 1

Είναι $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ με $kn + 11k = 100$

$(k, 11) = 1 \mid 100$. Από υπόπτες αυτόν

$$7(-3) + 11 \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 7(-300) + 11 \cdot 200 = 100$$

$$\text{απα } (x_0, y_0) = (-300, 200)$$

$$\text{Εύριξη λύση: } x = -300 + 11t$$

$$y = 200 - 7t, t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Τηρήσει $x, y \neq 0$ αφού $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x \neq 0$$

$$11t \neq 300$$

$$t \neq \frac{300}{11} = 27, 28 \Rightarrow t \neq 28 \quad (1)$$

$$y \neq 0$$

$$200 - 7t \neq 0 \Rightarrow 7t \leq 200$$

$$\Rightarrow t \leq 28 \quad (2)$$

Απα, όταν: (1), (2) $t = 28$

$$x = -300 + 11 \cdot 28 = 56$$

$$y = 200 - 7 \cdot 28 = 44$$

$$2) \quad \begin{cases} 3x + 5y + 7z = 560 \\ 9x + 25y + 49z = 2920 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -9x - 15y - 21z = -1680 \\ 9x + 25y + 49z = 2920 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 10y + 28z = 1240 \Rightarrow 5y + 14z = 620 \\ 3x + 5y + 7z = 560 \end{array} \quad (5, 14) = 1 | 1680$$

$3620 + 620$

$y = 3620 + 14t$
 $z = -620 - 5t$

δύο διαφορετικά

$$3x + 15 \cdot 620 + 70t - 7 \cdot 620 - 35t = 560$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + 35t & = & 8260 + 560 = A \\ 12A & - & 1A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{x = 12A + 35s} \leftarrow \\ t = -A - 3s \rightarrow \quad \boxed{y = 3620 + 14(-A - 3s)} \\ \boxed{z = -620 - 5(-A - 3s)} \end{array}$$

3) mod 15

$$(a, 15) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} [1]_{15}, [2]_{15}, [4]_{15}, [7]_{15}, [8]_{15}, [11]_{15}, [13]_{15}, [14]_{15} \\ \parallel \\ [1]^{-1}_{15} \quad [8] \quad [4] \quad [13] \quad [11] \quad [14]^{-1}_{15} \end{array}$$

8 Lösungen

Erklärung: $\phi(15) = \varphi(3) \cdot \varphi(5) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$ Lösungen

$$\text{ord}_{15}(2) = 5 \quad 2^5 \equiv 1 \pmod{15} \quad 5 \text{ Lösungen}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2^{4k+1} \equiv 1 \pmod{15} & 2^8 \equiv 1 \pmod{15} \\ \text{ord}_{15}(2) = 4 & 2^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{15} \quad \text{aber } 2^3, 2^2, 2 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{15} \end{array}$$