

Stage di TERNI - (26/01/2011)

Titolo nota

26/01/2011

ARITMETICA - Avanzati

1. num. primi 2. equazioni con numeri interi
(fattorizzando, raccogliendo i quadrati)

3. congruenze 4. le 4 operazioni

$\left(\begin{array}{l} a-b \text{ è mult. di } m \\ a \equiv b \pmod{m} \end{array} \right)$ (CAVEAT: la divisione)

5. equazioni di 1° grado
con le congruenze
(es: $2x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$)

————— 0 —————

Fatto: Se $\text{MCD}(a,b) = 1$, allora esistono x, y interi
tali che

$$ax + by = 1$$

es: $\bullet) 7, 13 \quad 2 \cdot 7 - 13 = 1$

$\bullet) 8, 25 \quad -3 \cdot 8 + 25 = 1$

es: $\bullet) 2, 4 \quad 2x + 4y = 2(x + 2y) \neq 1$

$\bullet) a, b, \text{MCD}(a,b) = d > 1 \Rightarrow a = d \cdot a' \quad b = d \cdot b'$

$$ax + by = d \cdot a'x + d \cdot b'y = d(a'x + b'y) \neq 1$$

Algoritmo per l'NCD: $\text{NCD}(1024, 257)$

$$1024 : 257 = 3 \quad r = 253$$

$$1024 = 3 \cdot 257 + 253$$

$$\rightarrow 253 = 1024 - 3 \cdot 257$$

$$\text{NCD}(1024, 257) = \text{NCD}(257, 253)$$

$$257 : 253 = 1 \quad r = 4$$

$$\rightarrow 4 = 257 - 253$$

$$\text{NCD}(257, 253) = \text{NCD}(253, 4)$$

$$253 : 4 = 63 \quad r = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 253 = 63 \cdot 4 + 1$$

$$\text{NCD}(253, 4) = \text{NCD}(4, 1) = 1$$

$$1 = 253 - 63 \cdot 4 =$$

$$= 253 - 63(257 - 253) =$$

$$= 64 \cdot 253 - 63 \cdot 257 =$$

$$= 64 \cdot (1024 - 3 \cdot 257) - 63 \cdot 257 =$$

$$= 64 \cdot 1024 - 257(64 \cdot 3 + 63) =$$

$$= 64 \cdot 1024 - 255 \cdot 257$$

\parallel
x

\parallel
y

Algoritmo Euclideo

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \cdot \\ 3 \cdot \\ \hline 1924 \\ 63 \\ \hline 255 \end{array}$$

se $\text{NCD}(a,b)=1$, allora $ax+by=1$

$ax \equiv 1 \pmod{b}$ ← x si chiama
Inverso modulo b
di a

es: l'inverso di 7 mod 13 = 2

$$(2) \cdot 7 - 13 = 1$$

es: l'inverso di 8 mod 25 = $-3 \equiv 22 \pmod{25}$

es: $257x \equiv 48 \pmod{1024}$

$$\text{NCD}(1024, 257) = 1$$

Trovo due numeri α, β t.c. $1024\alpha + 257\beta = 1$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \leftarrow & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ 64 \\ \uparrow \\ -255 \end{array} \\ -255 \cdot 257 \equiv 1 \pmod{1024} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{-255 \cdot 257}_1 x \equiv -255 \cdot 48 \pmod{1024} \\ \downarrow \quad \parallel \\ x \equiv -976 \pmod{1024} \end{array}$$

$$x \equiv 48 \pmod{1024}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 255, \\ 48 = \\ \hline 2040 \\ 1020 - \\ \hline 12240 \end{array}$$

Riflessione: Cos'è $\frac{1}{3}$? $\frac{1}{3}$ è il numero che moltiplicato per 3 fa 1

\Rightarrow modulo 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ "è" 5

$$3x \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv \frac{2}{3} \pmod{7}$$

$\text{NCD}(3,7)=1 \Rightarrow$ "existe" $\frac{1}{3}$ que é $5 \pmod{7}$

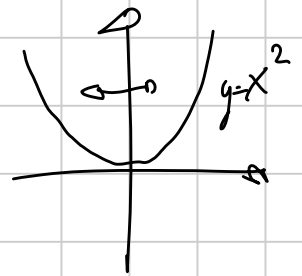
$$\frac{2}{3} \equiv 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \equiv 2 \cdot 5 \equiv 10 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

— 0 —

Quando m^2+1 é mult. de 7?

$$m^2+1 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

m	m^2+1
-3	3
-2	5
-1	2
0	$0+1=1$
1	$1+1=2$
2	$4+1=5$
3	$9+1=3$



m	m^3	(7)
0	0	
1	1	}
2	1	
3	-1	
-3	4	}
-2	5	
-1	6	

$$(-3)^3 = -(3)^3$$

-3	4	1
-2	5	-1
-1	6	-1

||
-1

$$3^m + 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$3^1 + 1 \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$3^m + 1 = 3^m \cdot 3 \pmod{7}$$

1 (7)

$$3^8 + 1 \equiv 2^4 + 1 \equiv (-3)^2 + 1 \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

n	$3^n + 1$		
0	2	}	
1	4		↑
2	3		↑
3	0		↑
4	5		↑
5	6		↑
6	2	}	
7	4		
8	3		
9	0		
10	5		
11	6		
12	2		

(7)

$n = 0 + 6k$

$3^6 + 1 \equiv 2$

$3^6 \equiv (3^2)^3 \equiv 2^3 \equiv 8 \equiv 1$

Ex: mod 5

n	2^n
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	3
4	1
5	
6	

$2^5 = 2^4 \cdot 2 \equiv 2^0 \cdot 2 \equiv 2^1$

4

mod 5

n	4^n
0	1
1	4
2	1
3	4
4	1

2

Fatto: Se il modulo \bar{c} è primo (p)

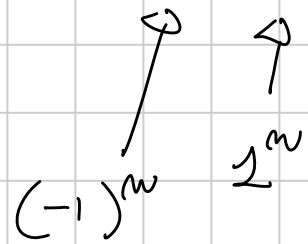
le potenze si ripetono con periodo che

divide $p-1$

n	2^n	(2)
0	1] 3
1	2	
2	4	
3	8	

mod 13

12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1



Trovare x, y naturali t.c. $3^x - 2^y = 1$

$$3 - 2 = 1$$

$$9 - 8 = 1$$

mod 3			mod 2	
$-2^y \equiv 1$			$3^x \equiv 1$	} $\forall x$
y	2^y	-2^y	$1^x \equiv 1$	
0	1	$\rightarrow 2$	} $\text{mod } 4$ $x, y \geq 2$	
1	2	$\rightarrow 1$		
2	1	$\rightarrow 2$		
$y = 1 + 2k$ y dispari			$3^x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$	x pari
			$(-1)^x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$	

$$x = 2h \quad y = 2k + 1$$

$$3^{2h} - 2^{2k+1} = 1$$

$$3^{2h} - 1 = 2^{2k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2h = 2 \\ y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3^h - 1)(3^h + 1) = 2^{2k+1}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$2^a$$

$$\parallel$$

$$2^b$$

$$b > a$$

$$2^b - 2^a = 2$$

$$2^{b-1} - 2^{a-1} = 1$$

$$3^h + 1 = 4$$

$$3^h - 1 = 2$$

$$2 \cdot 3^h = 6$$

$$3^h = 3 \Rightarrow h = 1$$

$$b-1=1$$

$$\sqrt{b}=2$$

1

$$b-1$$

$$2 - 1 = 1$$

$$a-1=0 \Rightarrow a=1$$

$$3m^2 + 2m - 1 = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$3(x+1)\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{6} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{6} = \begin{matrix} \nearrow -1 \\ \searrow \frac{1}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$3m^2 + 2m - 1 = 3\left(m + \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(m - \frac{1}{3}\right) \equiv$$

$$\equiv 3(m+1)(m-9) \quad (13)$$

13 divide $3 \cdot (m+1) \cdot (m-9)$



13 divide $(m+1)(m-9)$



13 divide $m+1$
oppure

13 divide $m-9$

Eq. celivro:

$$(x^4 - 1) \equiv 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\underbrace{(x-1)} \quad \underbrace{(x+1)} \quad \underbrace{(x^2+1)}$$

1, 7, 3, 5

$$\underbrace{(3^2-1) \cdot (3^4+1) \cdot (9+1)}$$

$$80 \equiv 0 \quad (8)$$

Eq. + celivro: $x^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \quad (13)$

$$x = 5 + 13k$$

$$x = 8 + 13k$$

$$x^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \quad (p)$$

$$x^2 + 1 \equiv x^2 + 27 \equiv \boxed{x^2 - 25}$$

$$\equiv k^2 - 12 \equiv x^2 + 14 \quad (13)$$

si risolve sempre se $p \equiv 1 \quad (4)$

Esercizi: 1) Risolvere: (i) $x^4 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$

(ii) $13^m + 17^m \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

(iii) $6m^2 - m - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{17}$

tutti i metodi

2) Trovare x, y, z t.c. $3^x + 4^y = 5^z$

3) Risolvere: (i) $m^2 \equiv m + 1 \pmod{11}$

(ii) $m^2 \equiv m + 1 \pmod{31}$

1) (i) $x^4 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{16}$ • x deve essere dispari

$x = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15$

$(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$

$x-1, x+1$

sono PARI e CONSECUTIVI

$\underbrace{2 \quad 2 \quad 2}_{2}$

\Rightarrow uno dei due $\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$

$8 - 2 = 16 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x+1)$ è mult. di 8

$\Rightarrow x^4 - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{16} \quad \forall x$ dispari

(ii) $13^m + 17^m \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

$3^m + 2^m \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

$m = 1 + 4k, 3 + 4k$

m	2^m	3^m	$+$
0	1	1	2
1	2	3	0
2	-1	4	3
3	3	2	0
4	1	1	2

$$(-2)^m + 2^m \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \rightarrow n \text{ pari } (-1)^n = 2^n$$

$$2 \cdot 2^n \equiv 0 \pmod{5} \text{ mai}$$

$$\text{m dispari } \rightarrow (-2)^m = -2^m$$

$$-2^m + 2^m \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$$

$$(iii) 6m^2 - m - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{17}$$

$$6\left(m - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(m + \frac{1}{3}\right) \equiv 0 \pmod{17}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = n \text{ che molt. } \times 2 \text{ fa } 1 \equiv 9 \pmod{17}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = m^0 \text{ che molt. } \times 3 \text{ fa } 1 \equiv 6 \pmod{17}$$

$$6(m - 9)(m + 6) \equiv 0 \pmod{17}$$

$$17 \text{ è primo } \Rightarrow \underline{m \equiv 9} \quad \underline{m \equiv -6 \equiv 11} \pmod{17}$$

$$3) m^2 \equiv m + 1 \pmod{11} \quad [0 \pmod{31}]$$

$$m^2 - m - 1 = 0 \rightarrow m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

mod 11

m	m ²
0	0
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	5

$$\text{mod } 11 \quad \sqrt{5} \equiv \pm 4$$

$$m \equiv \frac{1 \pm 4}{2} \equiv (1 \pm 4)6 \begin{matrix} \nearrow 30 \\ \searrow -18 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 5 & 3 \\
 -5 \equiv 6 & 3 \\
 7 & 5 \\
 8 & 9 \\
 9 & 4 \\
 10 & 1 \\
 11 & 0
 \end{array}
 \quad n \equiv 8, 4 \pmod{11}$$

$$\pmod{31} \quad \pm 6 \equiv \sqrt{5} \pmod{31}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \equiv 16 \pmod{31}$$

$$n \equiv (1 \pm 6) \cdot 16 \pmod{31}$$

$$2) \quad 3^x + 4^y = 5^z$$

$$\pmod{3} \rightarrow z \text{ par}$$

$$\pmod{4} \rightarrow x \text{ pari}$$

$$z = 2b \quad x = 2a$$

$$4^y = 5^{2b} - 3^{2a} = (5^b + 3^a)(5^b - 3^a)$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{distanso } 2 \cdot 3^a}$$

$$= 0 \quad \begin{cases} 5^b + 3^a = 2^h \\ 5^b - 3^a = 2^k = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{gcd}(2^h, 2^k) = 2$$

$$5^b = 3^a + 2$$

$$2 \cdot 3^a + 2 = 2^h$$

$$3^a + 1 = 2^{h-1}$$

$$3^a - 2^{h-1} = -1$$

$$h-1 \text{ par} \\ 2^{h-1} - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^b + 3^a = 2^4 \\ 5^b - 3^a = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot 5^b = 2^a + 2$$

$$5^b = 2^{a-1} + 1$$