

# TEORIA dei NUMERI

Titolo nota

11/09/2006

- notazione e posizionale
- MCD con Euclide Bézout ...
- divisione intera
- congruenze, aritmetica modulare.

$$57'314$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^4 + 7 \cdot 10^3 + 3 \cdot 10^2 \\ + 1 \cdot 10^1 + 4 \cdot 10^0$$

$N$ , fissata la base  $[10]$

restano individuate in modo unico  
coefficienti (cifre)

$$X = \overbrace{A B C D E F}^k$$

(6 cifre)

$$Y = F \overbrace{A B C D E}$$

$$7 \mid X \iff 7 \mid Y$$

$$X = A \cdot 10^5 + \dots + F \cdot 10 + F$$

$10^k + F$

$$Y = k + F \cdot 10^5$$

$$10^5 = 7w + 5$$

$$Y = 5F + k + \langle \text{multiple di } 7 \rangle$$

100'000	7	
30		<del>14</del>
20		<del>14</del>
60		<del>85</del>
40		
5		

$$X \equiv 54 \pmod{7}$$

(mod 7)

$$5F + k$$

$$5 \cdot 3k + F5 =$$

$$3^{-1} = 5$$

$$5^{-1} = 3$$

$$10k + F$$

$$5F + k + 7 \dots$$

primi  
fattorizzazione

$$7 | z \iff 7 | 5z$$

$$5x = 50k + 5F = 5F + k + \langle \text{m. d. } 7 \rangle$$

$$7 | x \iff 7 | 5F + k \iff 7 | y$$

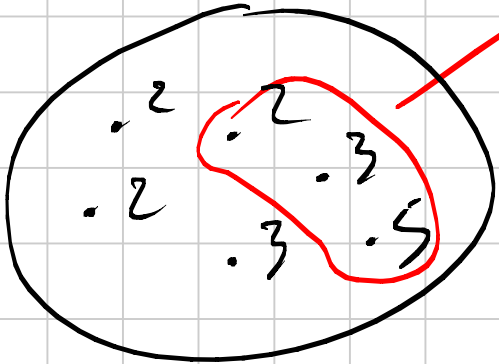
$$N = P_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot P_2^{\alpha_2} \cdot P_3^{\alpha_3} \dots P_k$$

$P_i$  primi

$$360 = 36 \cdot 10 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 5$$
$$= 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$$

360

I



$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 30 \mid 360$$

$$2^{\alpha} 3^{\beta} 5^{\gamma}$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 3$$

$$0 \leq \beta \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$$

4

3

2

24  
divisori

quadrato



tutti gli esponenti sono  
pari

$$p^{\alpha} \parallel N$$

$$N^2 = N \cdot N$$

$$p^{\alpha} \mid N$$

$$p^{\alpha+1} \nmid N$$

$$p^{2\alpha} \parallel N^2$$

$$p \neq \pm 1 \quad p|ab \Rightarrow p|a \quad \vee \quad p|b$$

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$$360 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$$

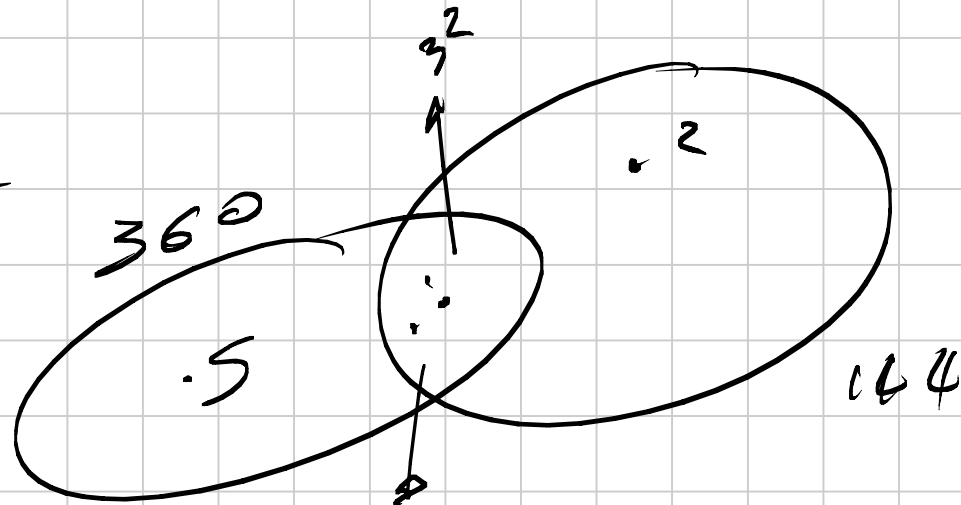
$$144 = 12^2 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2$$

"intersezione"

$$2^3 \cdot 3^2$$

divide sia 360 che 144

è il massimo tra i divisori comuni  
MCD (gcd greatest common divisor)



$$\text{mcm}(a, b) = \frac{a b}{\text{MCD}(a, b)}$$

Identità di Bézout

$$(a, b) = d$$

Il minimo possibile [positivo] tra i numeri  
della forma

$$S a + T b$$

$$S, T \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\underbrace{360 S}_{d \uparrow} + \underbrace{144 T}_{d \uparrow} = \underbrace{72}_{d \downarrow}$$

Dati due interi non nulli  $a, b$ , esistono

$S$  e  $T$  interi t.c.

$$\text{MCD}(a, b) = Sa + Tb$$

### Algoritmo di Euclide

Dati  $a$  e  $b$  ( $b \neq 0$ )

$a, b, q, r$   
 $\in \mathbb{Z}$

la divisione di  $a : b$

quoziente  
 $q$

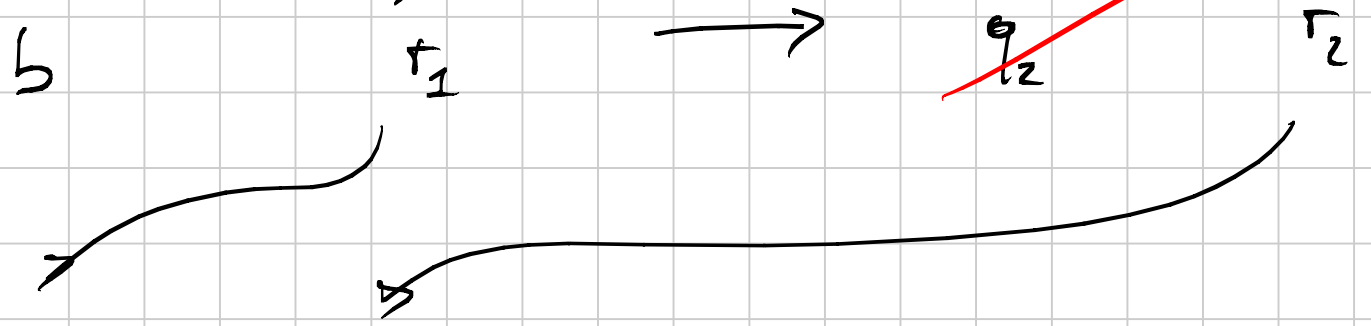
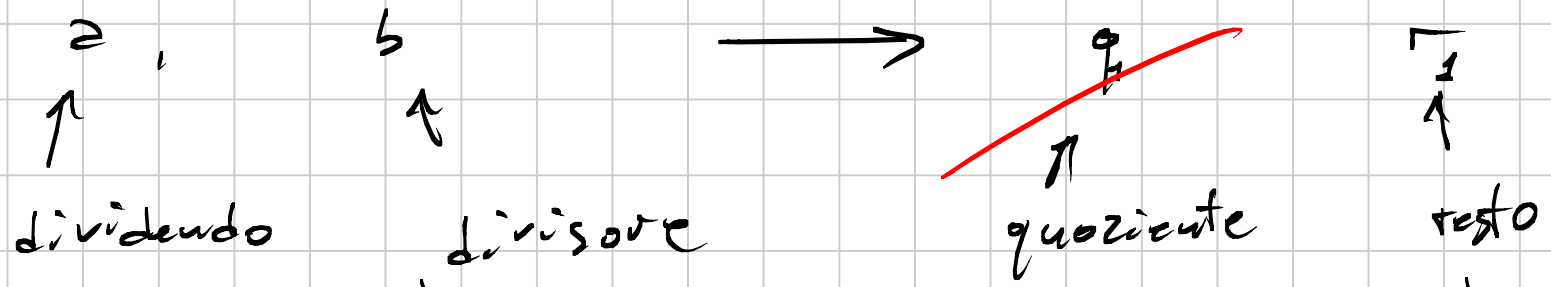
resto  
 $r$

t.c.

$$a = q \cdot b + r$$

$$0 \leq r < b$$





$$\underline{360} = \underline{144 \cdot 2} + 72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 288 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

$$144 = \boxed{72} \cdot 2 + 0$$

ultimo resto diverso da 0 ← prossimo divisore

è il MCD (360, 144)

$$74 = 19 \cdot \textcircled{3} + 17 \quad (74, 19) = 1$$

$$19 = 17 \cdot 1 + 2$$

$$17 = 2 \cdot 8 + \boxed{1}$$

$$2 = \boxed{1} \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$74S + 19T = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow^{74} & \downarrow^{19} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (74, 1, 0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} (19, 0, 1)$$

1<sup>a</sup> col sono i divisori  
successivi di A. E.

Coef.

$$-74 = 1 \cdot 74 + 0 \cdot 19$$

$$19 = 0 \cdot 74 + 1 \cdot 19$$

$$\textcircled{5} = \textcircled{3} - 8 \textcircled{4}$$

$$(1, 9, -35)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \textcircled{1} - 3 \textcircled{2} \\ (17, 1, -3)$$

$$17 = 1 \cdot 74 - 3 \cdot 19$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{4} (2, -1, 4)$$

$$2 = -1 \cdot 74 + 4 \cdot 19$$

$$1 = 9 \cdot 74 - 35 \cdot 19$$

ARITMETICA

MODULARE

$100.000 : 7$

Resto

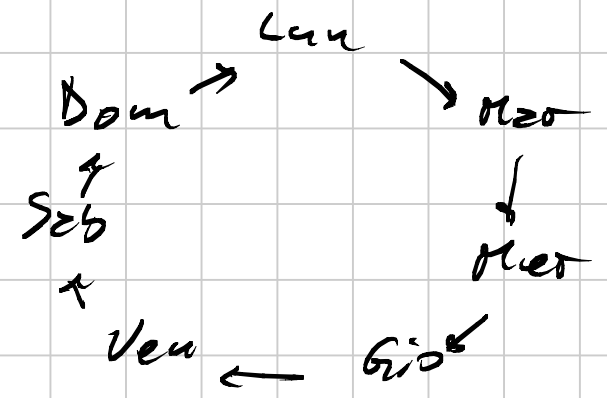
lunedì 11 settembre 2006

? 11 " 2007

martedì

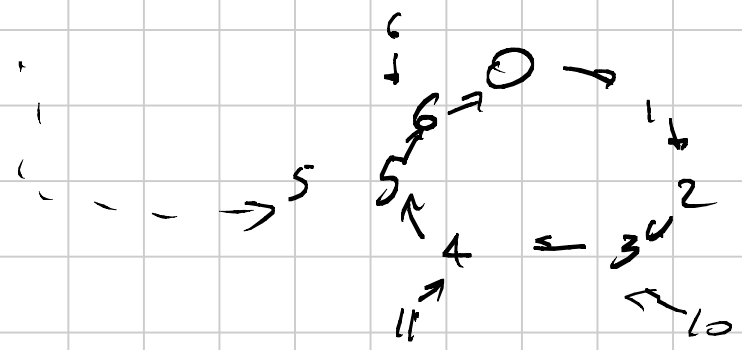
$$365 = 52 \text{ < multiple di } 77$$
$$365 = \cancel{52} \text{ settimane} +$$
$$1 \text{ giorno}$$

10 set 06 → 11 set → ... → . → . → 11 set 07



Resto di  
una divisione  
per 7.

-2 → -1 → 0 → 1 → 2



possibili  
festi

Si possono fare + - x

$$n = 7q + r$$

$$n=10 \quad r=3$$

$$n = 7q + r \quad \checkmark$$

$$m = 7q' + r'$$

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$$n+m = 7(\cancel{q+q'}) + \underline{r+r'}$$

5

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline 11 \\ \downarrow \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$n \equiv r$   
congruo

(mod 7)  
modulo

mod 7

$$720 = 700 + 20$$

↑

$$\langle \text{mod } 7 \rangle \equiv 20 \quad (\text{mod } 7)$$

$$\equiv 6$$

$$20 = 14 + 6$$

+

x

$$720 = 72 \cdot 10 = 2 \cdot 36 \cdot 10 \equiv 6$$

(7)

$$36 = 35 + 1 \equiv 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$10 = 7 + 3 \equiv 3$$

$$2 \equiv 2$$

$$m = 7q + r$$

$$n = 7q' + r'$$

$$mn = 7 \langle \quad \rangle + r \cdot r' \equiv r \cdot r' \quad (7)$$

Un numero è multiplo di 5  
se la sua ultima cifra è  
0, 5

$$X = \boxed{\dots F D C B} \quad A = A + 10B + 10^2C + \dots$$

$$10 \equiv 0$$

$$10^2 \equiv 0^2 \equiv 0$$

$$10^3 \equiv 0^3$$



$$X \equiv A \pmod{5}$$

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$$2 \quad 10$$

$$25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - 00 \\ - 25 \\ - 50 \\ - 75 \end{array}$$

$$16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

$$- 1234$$

$$9 \quad .9 | X \iff 9 | \text{somma delle cifre}$$

$$A + 10 B + 10^2 C + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\equiv A + 1 \cdot B + 1^2 C + 1^3 D$$

$$A + B + C + D + \dots \quad \hookrightarrow \text{somma delle cifre}$$

$$N = \underset{-}{2} \underset{+}{2} \underset{\ominus}{b} \underset{\oplus}{b} \quad \text{q. uadrato}$$

- $b$  ha solo alcune possibilità:

$$b = 0 \ 1 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 9$$

- Divisibilità per 11

$$11 \mid N$$

- $121 \mid N$

$$\frac{N}{121} \text{ è q.p.}$$

- $100a + b$  mult. di 11

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ \hline 6 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$N = 22b6 = 2 \cdot 10^3 + 2 \cdot 10^2 + b \cdot 10 + 6$$

$$\frac{N}{11} = \frac{206}{100a+b} \quad \hookrightarrow = 100a(11) + b \cdot (1) = 11 \cdot (100a+b)$$

$$11 \mid 100a+b$$

$$100a+b \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$$

11

$$a+b = 11$$

a	11	10	7	6	5	2
b	0	1	4	5	6	9

$$100a+b = 9 \cdot 11a + \overbrace{a+b}^{11} = 11(9a+1)$$

$$N = 0000$$

$$7744 = 88^2 \quad \rightarrow \square$$

• Divisioni mod  $n$

$$x = a : b \quad b x \equiv a \pmod{m} \quad x = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\boxed{a = 1}$$

Dato  $b$ , trovare  $x$  t.c.  $b x = 1$

$x$  è l'inverso di  $b \pmod{m}$

$$1 \equiv b x \pmod{m}$$

$$1 = \boxed{b} x + k \boxed{m} \quad \text{Bézout}$$

$$(b, m) \mid 1 \Rightarrow (b, m) = 1 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{coprimi} \\ \text{rel. primi} \\ \text{primi tra loro} \end{array} \right]$$

$$1 = s \cdot b + \cancel{Tm} \pmod{m} \quad (b, m) = 1$$

$$1 \equiv s \cdot b \pmod{m} \quad s \text{ è } \underline{\text{l'inverso di } b}$$

$$19 \pmod{74}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x &\equiv 5 \pmod{74} & (11) \\ x = 3 \cdot 4x &= 20 \equiv -2 \pmod{74} & x \equiv -2 \equiv 9 \pmod{74} \end{aligned}$$

$$3x = 5 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Q}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3} \quad 3^{-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{74} \quad (11)$$

$$a x \equiv b \quad (m)$$

$$(a, m) = d$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= d A \\ m &= d M \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{d A x}_{0} \equiv b$$

$$\begin{aligned} (d M) \\ (d) \end{aligned}$$

$$b \equiv 0 \quad (d)$$

$$b = d B$$

$$x \equiv y \quad (m)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \mid x - y \Rightarrow m' \mid m \mid x - y \Rightarrow x \equiv y \quad (m')$$

$$d A x \equiv d B \quad (d M)$$

$$\mathbb{Z}M \mid \mathbb{Z}Ax - \mathbb{Z}B \Rightarrow M \mid Ax - B \Leftrightarrow Ax \equiv B \pmod{M}$$

$$12x \equiv 4$$

$$(10)$$

$$(12, 10) = 2$$

$$6x \equiv 2$$

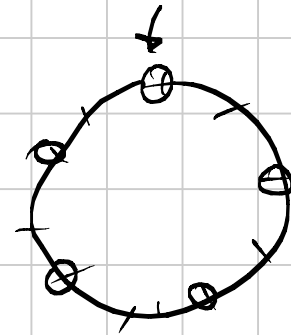
$$(5)$$

$$x \equiv 2$$

$$x \equiv 2 + 5$$

$$12x + 10y = 4$$

$$12s + 10t = 2$$



$$T = 5 = \frac{10}{(10, 12)}$$

# Potenze

(modulo, base) = 1

10      7  
in  
3

le potenze sono periodiche

$$3^6 \equiv 1$$

$$3^{6k+h} = (3^6)^k \cdot 3^h = 3^h$$

a	$3^a \pmod{7}$
0	1
1	3
2	2
3	-1

4	-3	$3^3 = 3^2 \cdot 3 = 2 \cdot 3 = -1$
5	-2	$3^4 = 3^3 \cdot 3 = -3$
6	1	

modulo è un numero primo  $p$

l'ordine moltiplicativo (i.e. il periodo con cui le potenze si ripetono le pot.)



è un divisore di  $p-1$ .

$$2^{2^{2^2}} \pmod{11} \quad \text{2222} \pmod{7}$$

$$2222 \pmod{7} \quad 2121$$

$$2222 \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \Rightarrow \underline{2222} \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \text{ ordine } 6$$

$$2222 = 6k + h \quad h=2 \quad \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$1^t \equiv 1 \quad (73)$$

$$1^{72} \equiv 1 \quad \text{[piccolo] Teorema di Fermat}$$

$$72 | t \quad \text{è soluzione} \quad a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \quad (p)$$

$$p \text{ primo} \\ (a, p) = 1$$

$$1^t \equiv 1 \quad \text{sempre} \quad \forall t$$

$$t \equiv 0 \quad (\text{mod } 1) \quad [\text{tutti}]$$

$$2222^{2222} \pmod{7}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} 2222 \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \\ 3^{2222} \text{ ord } 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$2222 = 6 \dots$$

<u>t</u>	<u><math>3^t</math></u>
0	1
1	3
2	2
3	-1
4	-3
5	-2
6	1