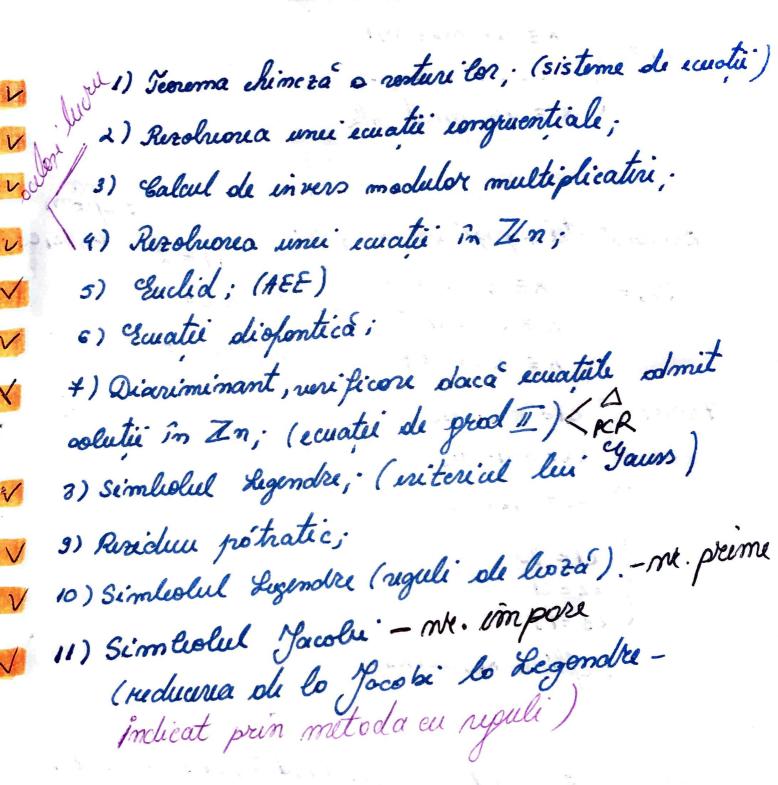
## Jeorie - Test 1 (FAI)



## 1. Teoria chimera a resturilor

Comiderom un sistem de ecuatie (s) = { X = & 1 mad m1

X = Gh mod mh

Conditie: (m,, m2, ..., m 2)=1

Domonstratu + posi pe exemplu:

 $(s) = \begin{cases} X \equiv 2 \mod 3 \\ X \equiv 3 \mod 5 \\ X \equiv 2 \mod 4 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} m1 = 3 \\ m2 = 5 \\ m3 = 4 \end{cases}$ 

Avom:  $\begin{cases} & \text{£1=m2:m3} \\ & \text{£a=m1.m3} \\ & \text{£3=m2.m3} \end{cases}$ 

//en=m/s..... m. .... = foralmm]

Pas I: oftom

Pas II: oflom XI, XZ, X3.

Formal: c1. X = a mod le

ex: 35 x = 2/mod 3 (=) (35 mod 3) x1 = 2 mod 3

2 x1 = 2, mod 3 => |x1=1

Pas III: odlutie finala => (11. X 1 + 12. XZ +13. X3) % (m/mim3

3. Inversal modular / multiplication. Formulore: inversel madulor a lui a mad m. Pas I: Rerobe ecuația a.X = 1 mad m. Pas II : Verificom doca solution : su solution en escentia en solution de solution en solution. Sas III: Aplicom tEE; Pas IV: lo final nom ovea L.a + B. m = (a, m) Inversal multiplication - L 2+4. Revolucrea ecuatulor congresontiale in ZIm. Formal: ax = li mool m chandite: m>1; a,b,m & ZI Conditie importantà: [ (a,m) 16; (ec. ente rerolvabila (xo + i m ) mod m Yolutille le oflom : xo-soluti intreaga orbitrarà; 1) Aflom xo un AEE; 2) 0 ≤ i < (a,m)

HINT: ax = le mod m = ) fy a?. ax = b = my

5. AEE- reached: 
$$(Q \times + my = Q)$$

Teorii:  $V_R = (L_1 \beta) Q \hat{I}$ .  $L_2 + \beta R = (Q \mid m)$ 

Exempli:  $(Q \mid m) = 1$ 

Exempli:  $($ 

6. Ecuatia diafontica Fii ax+by= L (formal) (aib)/c Conditie: Fool. E Z( =) Euclid (a,b)=La+Bb=d Bosel I: Algoritmul lu  $\operatorname{Saxul} \overline{I}$ :  $e' = \frac{c}{(9,6)}$ ; Sasul III:  $X = \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L}'$ ; 9= B·K'; crevatiile de grodul II - Ortinea I 7. Discriminantel, verificare docă ecuatule admit Formal: Se dans dons ecuatie de grodul 2 pi a veri fica daca admit solutie in 2 Zhpi ze (hpil eZ) Δ=(li-4ac) (ax+lex+l=0) med m Solutie: X1,2= -le+ \D / p (doub solutie)

I'mu foam imp. propried

20 \Lambda = 0 mod p

20 \Lambda = 1.

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Cam oftom inversel 2a-1=?
   Exemple: 4 - = ?
         4x = 1 mod 4 (+ dat in
floblema: Z/4)
        X=2
  sa.m.d
  L'acti de grod I - Ortionea I
 Formal: (ax2+ lex+e=0) mod m
Conclitue: (a,m) = 1
Conclitie: 5 daca m poste fi slescom rus
         ce produs de foctou primi-s
obtinem 2 ecucitii
           ax+lex+e=0 mod m!
           ax + lex+ l = 0 mod m 1
          (m1,m2)=1
Exemple: saca ptem solutile eflate au s,
                              m=u/m1=3
                 XI^{2}=I
    ) x2=5
                  X2 = 2
      (% ¥)
                  (%3)
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Formam sistemul:  $\begin{cases} X = 4 \mod 4 \\ X = 4 \mod 3 \end{cases}$  $(3) = \begin{cases} X \equiv x | mod \\ X \equiv x | mod 3 \end{cases}$  $\begin{cases} X = 4 \mod 4 \\ X = 2 \mod 3 \end{cases}$ Utilizam TCR pt (1) sau(2) sau(3) sau(4)  $\begin{cases} X \equiv 5 \mod 4 \\ X \equiv 1 \mod 3 \end{cases}$ // ou core · Aftern solution.  $\begin{cases} X \equiv 5 \mod 4 \\ 4 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} X \equiv 2 \mod 3 \end{cases}$ 2. Fimholul Legendre (6 auss) Formal: volauloti simbolul Ligendre al lui a /op, motat (a/p), utilizond niterial les 6auss.

(a) = \ 1, dacá pla x' a este residen p. % p.

-1, dacá pla x' a mu este x. p % p; Gauss:  $\left(\frac{\alpha}{\rho}\right) = (-1)^{R}$ eord. mult.=r.=/?ie31,..., (p-1)/23/(i.a)/op>p/25.

1. 
$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a \, mod \, p}{p}\right)$$
;

2. 
$$\left(\frac{ab}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b}{p}\right)$$

3. 
$$\left(\frac{1}{p}\right) = 1$$
;  
9.  $\left(-\frac{1}{p}\right) = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{0} 4$ 

5. 
$$(\frac{2}{p}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } = \pm 1\% \\ -1, & \text{if } p = \pm 3 \mod 8 \end{cases}$$

Le Pinte Variable distincte 11. Simbolal Jacobi

Con I: Reducine de la Jacoli la Ligendre

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{m}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & daca & m = 1\\ \left(\frac{\alpha}{p}\right)^{2}, & daca & m = 1\\ \left(\frac{\alpha}{p}\right)^{2}, & \left(\frac{\alpha}{p}\right)^{2}, & daca & m = 1 \end{cases}$$

Conclitee: 
$$(a,n) \neq 0$$

$$(a,n) = 1$$

Pas I! Descompunem m'in foctori primi. Pas II; Aplicióm regulile lui Legendre.

Cot II: Aplicom direct regulile lai

Obs: Regula 6 so opticam (=) (am)-impare distincte!!

Reguli

(a) =  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a^{\prime}/0P}{p}\right)$ ;  $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a^{\prime}/0P}{p}\right)$ ;

$$1. \left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{a^{\prime}/p}{p}\right),$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{ab}{m}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{m}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b}{m}\right)$$

$$2. \left(\frac{ab}{m}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{m}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{b}{m}\right);$$

 $3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = L;$ 

6. \( \frac{m}{m} \) = \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = 1% 4 | \( \left( m = 1% 4 \) \) \( -\left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) \( \frac{m}{m} \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) \( \frac{m}{m} \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \) | m = m = 3% \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right) \right) \right) \( \left( \frac{m}{m} \right)