Mathematik 1-AI

Blatt 4

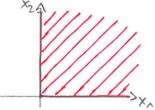
A31

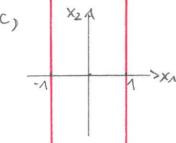
a, falsch b, falsch

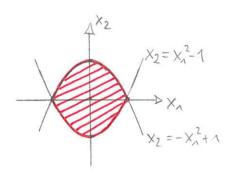
d, folsoh e, waln

3, waln h, waln

k, walm



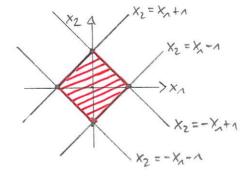


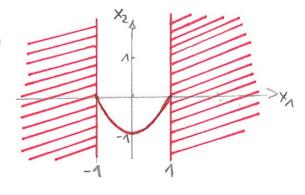


e)



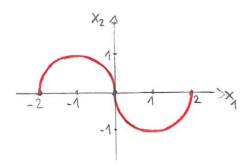






(A32) Fortsetzung

1



(A33)

b)
$$4(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2 \ge 1) \wedge (x^2 + y^2 \le 4)$$

e)
$$\varphi(x,y) = [(x \ge -1.57) \land (x \le 1.57) \land (y \le sin x + 1) \land (y \ge sin x - 1)] \lor \lor [(x = 1.57) \land (y \le 0) \land (y \ge -2)]$$

$$f) \ \ \varphi(x,y) = \left[(x \ge -2) \wedge (x \le 2) \wedge (y \ge 0) \wedge (y^2 \le \Lambda - \frac{1}{4}x^2) \right] \vee \\ \vee \left[(x \ge -\Lambda) \wedge (x \le \Lambda) \wedge (y \ge -2) \wedge (y \le 0) \right]$$

2.2.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} 2k-1 = n^2$$
 (per Induktion much n)

Ind. anfang:
$$n=1$$

1. S. $\sum_{k=1}^{n} 2k-1 = 2\cdot 1-1 = 1$

T. S. $1^2 = 1$

Indultiousschnitt: n-> n+1

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} 2k-1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2k-1 + 2(n+1)-1 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} 2$$

b, Die ersten n geraden Zahlen 2,4,6,... ehält man mit dem Term 2k, k=1,2,3,...,n.

Ind. anfang: n=1

$$l.S. \sum_{h=1}^{N} 2h = 2.N = 2$$

Indulitionsschnitt: N->N+1

$$\sum_{k=n}^{n+1} 2k = \sum_{k=n}^{n} 2k + 2(n+n) = n^2 + n + 2(n+n) = n^2 + 2n + 1 + n + 1$$

$$n^2 + n + n + n + 2 + n + 2 + n + 2 + n + 2 + n + 1 + n + 1$$

$$=(n+1)^2+n+1$$

(A34) c,
$$z-2$$
. $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = 2^n-1$

Ind. au lang:
$$n=1$$

 $l.S. \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{i} = 2^{\circ} = 1$
 $t.S. 2^{1} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$

Induktionsschnitt: N-> N+1

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} 2^{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-n} 2^{i} + 2^{n} = 2^{n} - 1 + 2^{n} = 2 \cdot 2^{n} - 1 = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$2^{n} \wedge 1 \text{ nad } 3 \cdot V.$$

d) 2.2.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Ind. confang: n=0

$$l.S. \sum_{k=0}^{0} k^{2} = 0^{2} = 0$$

Indulations solvitt: N-3 M+1

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+n} k^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^2 + (n+n)^2 = \frac{n(n+n)(2n+n)}{6} + (n+n)^2 = \frac{n(n+n)(2n+n)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(n+n) \cdot (2n+n) + 6(n+n)^{2}}{6} = \frac{(n+n) \cdot [n(2n+n) + 6(n+n)]}{6} = \frac{(n+n) \cdot (2n^{2} + 7n + 6)}{6} = \frac{(n+n) \cdot [n(2n+n) + 6(n+n)]}{2n^{2} + 7n + 6} = 0$$

$$= 2x^{2}+7x+6=2(x+2)(x+\frac{3}{2})=(x+2)(2x+3)$$

$$= 2x^{2}+3x+6=(x+2)(2x+3)$$

(A34) e) 2.7.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

Jud. aufang:
$$N=0$$

L.S. $\sum_{k=0}^{0} k^{3} = 0$

T.S. $\frac{o^{2}(0+n)^{2}}{4} = 0$

Induktions schrift: n-> n+1

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N+n} k^{3} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} k^{3} + (n+n)^{3} = \frac{n^{2}(n+n)^{2}}{4} + (n+n)^{3} = \frac{n^{2}(n+n)^{2}}{4} + (n+n)^{3} = \frac{n^{2}(n+n)^{2} + 4(n+n)^{3}}{4} = \frac{(n+n)^{2} \cdot \left[n^{2} + 4(n+n)^{3} + 4(n+n)^{2} \cdot \left[n^{2} + 4(n+n)^{2} \cdot \left[n^{2}$$

$$f$$
, $z.z.$ $\sum_{k=0}^{n} q^{k} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$ $(q \neq 1)$

Ind. an fang:
$$n = 0$$

1. S. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = q^0 = 1$

7. S. $\frac{1-q^0}{1-q} = 1$

Induletionsschnitt: n-sn+1

$$\frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}+q^{n+1}-q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{n+$$

Jud. autang:
$$n=0$$

1.S. $(a+b)^{\circ} = 1$

1.S. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {\binom{6}{k}} a^{0-k} b^{k} = {\binom{6}{0}} = 1$

Indulations schnitt: N-3 M+1

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^{k} + \binom{n+1}{n+1} a^{0} b^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n-k} b^{k} + b^{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n-k} b^{k} + b^{n+1} (x)$$

Um and die Summe die D.V. anwenden zu beönnen, umss noch der Binomialkoeffiziert (12) serignet umgeformt werden. Dazu verwenden wir die Formel (12) = (12) +

$$\frac{(x)}{2} \quad 0 \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} n+n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{k=n}^{n} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} n+n \\ k \end{pmatrix}}_{k=n}^{n} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} n-k \\ k-n \end{pmatrix}}_{k=n}^{n} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} n \\ k-n \end{pmatrix}}_{k=n}^{n}$$

(A34) h, z.z. (h) = Anzahl aller k-el. Teilmengen einer n-el. Menge M (TH = Teilmenge)

Ind. andans: n=0

Dann ist nur h=0 möghch. Die 0-el. trenge th ist die leere Menge um besitzt nur die leex trenge als 0-el. Teilmenge, dh. die Anzahl alle 0-el. Th ist gleich 1; anderseits ist (8)=1.

Induktionssolnitt: n -> n+1

Sei Hane (n+1)-el. Mense. Wir betrachten in their fest, abe bel. zwähltes Element * (* bel. Bereichmung) und teilen die be-el. Teilmensen von the weie folgt auf (für 15 k En)

K* = { alle k-el. TH von H die * enthalten } K* = { alle k-el TH von H, die * wicht enthalten }.

Für die Hurse Pelti) alle le-el. Teilmensen von Might dann Pr(h) = K* UK*,

hobei Zudem K* n K* = Ob Silt. Daha folgt die trächtigszeiter (= Arzahl von Elementen):

|PRE(H) | = | 1 x | + | Tx |

Wir wollen num die trächtigheiten 1 Kx | und 1 Fx | bestimmen: Jedes Honge aus Kx besteh aus * und k-1 Elementen aus M\{*}

* - k-el. Th von H, die * enthält

(2-1)-d. Teilmenge von HI{*}

Da | th [x3] = n gilt, gibt es nach S.V. senan (n) (k-1)-el. Th von th [xx].

und da es glananso vide k-el. Th von th gibt, die x enthalten, Polyt

Da side thense and The eine Pe-el. The von MEX3 ist und [th 12x3] = n ist, folgt (wiedenum) and der J.V.

$$|\overline{\mathcal{K}}_{\mathsf{X}}| = \binom{\mathsf{N}}{\mathsf{R}}$$

Somil folgt insgramt:

Da wir fin ofize libelegungen 1 & le En vransgescht haben, missen getet noch die verbleibenden Fälle le = 0 und le = 4+1 betrachtet werden.

[k=0]: Henkall was 10-el. Th, and was die leere trans of; andressils ist (n+1)=1

[R=n+1]: In enthall www 1 (n+1)-el. Th, and zwar die Menge It selbat; andereseits ist (n+1)=1.

(A35) a,
$$56 = 2^3 \cdot 7$$
 => $957(56,49) = 2^9 \cdot 7 = 7$
 $49 = 2^9 \cdot 7^2$ $1 = 1$ $1 =$

$$162 = 3.48 + 18 = 6 = -1.48 + 3.(162 - 3.48) = 3.162 - 10.48$$

 $48 = 2.18 + 12 = 6 = 18 - 1.(48 - 2.18) = -1.48 + 3.18$
 $18 = 1.12 + 6 = 6 = 18 - 1.12$
 $12 = 2.6 + 0$

C) 95T(13475,7541)

$$13475 = 5.2541 + 770 \Rightarrow 77 - 3.2541 + 10.(13475 - 5.2541) = 10.13475 - 53.2541$$

 $2541 = 3.770 + 231 \Rightarrow 77 = 770 - 3.(2541 - 3.770) = -3.7541 + 10.770$
 $770 = 3.231 + 77 \Rightarrow 77 = 770 - 3.231$
 $231 = 3.77 + 0$

(A36) d, OST (24310, 31355)

 $31325 = 1.24310 + 7085 \Rightarrow 65 = -51.24310 + 175(31395 - 1.24310) = 1$

=> ggT(24310,31395)=65=175.31395-226.24310

e) ggT (242000, 4695327)

4695377 = 16.242000 + 97327 = 16.242000 + 97327 = 16.242000 - 16

=> gsT(242000,4695327) = -54737.4695327 +1062017.242000

$$\overline{3}^{2} \cdot (\overline{7} - 8)^{3} = \overline{9} \cdot (-\overline{\Lambda})^{3} = -\overline{9} = \overline{3}$$

bzw.
$$\Lambda 3 = \Lambda \cdot 7 + 6 \Rightarrow \Lambda = 7 - \Lambda \cdot (\Lambda 3 - \Lambda \cdot 7) = -\Lambda \cdot \Lambda 3 + 2 \cdot 7$$

 $7 = \Lambda \cdot 6 + \Lambda \Rightarrow \Lambda = 7 \cdot \Lambda \cdot 6$
 $6 = 6 \cdot \Lambda + 0$

$$-\frac{8}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{5}\right)^{2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{18}\right) = -\frac{8}{3} + \left(\frac{10 - 24}{15}\right)^{2} - \frac{17}{18}$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + \left(\frac{-14}{15}\right)^{2} - \frac{17}{18} = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{106}{225} - \frac{17}{18} = -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{12}{18} - \frac{17}{18} =$$

$$= \frac{-16 + 12 - 17}{18} = -\frac{21}{18} = \frac{2}{18} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{18} = 2 \cdot 9 = 18$$

$$L > \frac{1}{3} = 18$$

Beshimmung von 1/8:

$$=>\frac{1}{18}=9(1-2/232)(=>\frac{1}{3}=18)$$

d, in 2/72

$$[(-3)^{2}]^{-3} - (-\frac{2}{5})^{4} + \frac{1}{6} = 9^{-3} - \frac{16}{675} + \frac{1}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{3}} - \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{8} - 1 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{1} - 1 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{6}$$
Beshimmurs von $\frac{1}{6}$:
$$f = 1.6 + 1 = 11.6 + 1 = 11.6$$

A38 (a) Z/dZ) = $\{\overline{\lambda}, \overline{3}\}$, $\overline{\lambda}^{-1} = \overline{\lambda}$, $\overline{3}$ ($\overline{k}, \underline{n}$) = 1 $\overline{3}$ $\overline{$

 $|\tilde{x}| \left(\mathbb{Z}/72 \right)^{8} = \{ \tilde{\lambda}_{1} \tilde{z}_{1} \tilde{z}_{3}, \tilde{\lambda}_{1} \tilde{s}_{5} \tilde{b} \} ; \quad \tilde{\lambda}^{-1} = \tilde{\lambda}_{1}, \quad \tilde{z}^{-1} = \tilde{\lambda}_{1} \text{ de } \tilde{z}_{2}, \tilde{\lambda}_{1} = \tilde{\delta}_{2} = \tilde{\lambda}_{2}$ $\tilde{z}^{-1} = \tilde{z}_{1}, \quad \tilde{z}^{-1} = \tilde{z}_{3}, \quad \tilde{z}^{-1} = \tilde$

iv) $(\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z})^{x} = \{\bar{1}, \bar{3}, \bar{5}, \bar{7}\}$; $\bar{1}^{-1} = \bar{1}$, $\bar{3}^{-1} = \bar{3}$ da $\bar{3}.\bar{3} = \bar{9} = \bar{1}$ $\bar{5}^{-1} = \bar{5}$, da $\bar{5}.\bar{5} = \bar{25} = \bar{1}$ $\bar{7}^{-1} = \bar{7}$ da $\bar{7}.\bar{7} = \bar{1}$

 $V_{3}\left(\overline{Z/5Z}\right)^{2} = \{\overline{1}, \overline{2}, \overline{4}, \overline{5}, \overline{7}, \overline{8}\}, \overline{\Lambda}^{-1} = \overline{\Lambda}, \overline{2}^{-1} = \overline{5} \text{ da } \overline{2}, \overline{5} = \overline{\Lambda}0 = \overline{\Lambda}$ $\overline{4}^{-2} = \overline{7}, \text{ da } \overline{4}, \overline{7} = \overline{78} = \overline{\Lambda}$ $\overline{5}^{-1} = \overline{2}, \overline{7}^{-1} = \overline{4}, \overline{8}^{-1} = \overline{8} \text{ da } \overline{8}, \overline{8} = \overline{64} = \overline{\Lambda}$

Vi) (Z/122) = {1,5,7,113; 1-1=1, 5-1=3 de 5.5=25=1 7-7=7 de 7.7=43=1, M-1=1, de 11.11=121=1 A38) a, vii) (Z/152) = {1,2,4,7,8,11,13,14} 1=1=1 2-1=8, de 2.8=16=1, 4-1=4 da 4.4=16=1 7-1=13 da 7.12= 51=1, 8-2, 11-1=1 da M.M=121=1 13-1=7, 14-1= 14 de 14-14 = 136=1

viii, (Z/302) = {1,7,1,13,17,15,23,25}

7-1=1, 7-1=13 da 7.13=31=1, 11-1=1.da In. in=121=1 13-1=7, 17-1=73 de 17.73 = 351=1, 15-15 de 18.18-361=1 75-1=78 da 75.78=841=1

b, Bestimme 13 in Z/anson

== 5.3757 - 3768.13

8757 = 753.13 + 8 => 1 = -3.13 +5.(8757-753.13)=) 13 = 1.8 + 5 => 1 = 2.8 - 3(13-1.8) = -3.13+5+8 8 = 1.5 + 3 => 1 = -1.5 + 2. (8-1.5) = 2+8-3.5 5 = 1.3 + 2 => 1 = 3-1.(5-1.3) =-1.5 + 2.3 3 = 1.2 + 1 => 1 = 3-1.2 2 = 2.1 +0

1 = 5.3757 - 3768-13

=> 1 = 5.2757 -3768.13

=> 13-1 = -3768 = -3768 + 3757 = 6075;

(A39)
$$N = p \cdot q = 13 \cdot 19 = 221 ; e = 35$$

 $p(N) = (p-1)(q-1) = 12 \cdot 16 = 192$

a, 22. E ist eme Einheit in Z/p/N/Z

d ist geheiner Schlissel, werm d= = 1 in Z/p/N/Z &ill.

Bestimme d'unit Hille des envliteten Euldidisher Algorithmus:

$$102 = 5.35 + 17$$
 => $1 = 35 - 2.(102 - 5.35) = -2.102 + 10.35$
 $35 = 2.17 + 1 => 1 = 35 - 2.19$

oms 1 = -2.182 + M.35 folgt: Th = 35 in 2/1922. -> geheine Schlüssel d= M.

b .	ASCII-Code	Zeichen
,	65	A
	66	
	82	R S
	83	2

Venchlisseln.

R 4 82

ZU (AZS) b,

S = 83 83 mod 771 = 822. 1941 mod 271 = (822) 19. 83 mod 271 = 3817. 83 mod 271 = 382.841.83 mod 271 = (382) 8.38.83 mod 271 = 1188.38.83 mod 771 = (1182) 4.60 mod 271 = = 14.60 mod 211 = 60 mod 271

A = 65 $65^{25} \mod 221 = 65^{21/4+1} \mod 271 = (65^2)^{13}.65 \mod 271.$ $= 26^{14}.65 \mod 221 = 26^{2.8+1}.65 \mod 271 = (26^2)^8.26.65 \mod 271$ $= 13^3.143 \mod 271 = (13^2)^4.143 \mod 271 = 165^4.143 \mod 271$ $= 52.143 \mod 221 = 143 \mod 221$

RSA -> K < Å (verschlisseln)

Entschlüsseln

 $K \stackrel{?}{=} 75$ $75^{10} \mod 271 = 75^{2.5+1} \mod 271 =$ $= (75^{2})^{5} \cdot 75 \mod 271 = 100^{5} \cdot 75 \mod 271 =$ $= 100^{2.7+1} \cdot 75 \mod 771 = (100^{2})^{2} \cdot 100 \cdot 75 \mod 771 =$ $= 55^{2} \cdot 207 \mod 221 = 152 \cdot 707 \mod 771 = 82 \mod 271$ $= 82 \stackrel{?}{=} R$

Z = 60 60 mod 221 = 602.51 mod 221 - (602)5. (60) mod 221 = 645.60 mod 221 = 64.60 mod 221 = 83 mod 221

A = 143 My mod 221 = 143 mod 221 = (1432)5. 143 mod 271

= 1125. 143 mod 221 = 1122.2+1, 143 mod 271 =

(M22)2. M2. 143 mod 271 = 2082. 156 mod 271 = 65 mod 221

(65 = A

$$\begin{array}{c}
(A40) \quad a, \quad 99 = 33.3 + 0 \\
33 = 1.3 + 0 \\
3 = 1.3 + 0 \\
4 = 0.3 + 1
\end{array}$$

b)
$$645 = 80.8 + 5$$

 $80 = 10.8 + 0$
 $10 = 1.8 + 2$
 $1 = 0.8 + 1$
 $= > (645)_8 = 1205$

C)
$$2048 = 128 \cdot 16 + 0$$

 $128 = 8 \cdot 16 + 0$
 $8 = 0 \cdot 16 + 8$

d)
$$1234 = 614.2 + 0$$
 $617 = 308.2 + 1$
 $308 = 154.2 + 0$
 $154 = 77.2 + 0$
 $17 = 38.2 + 1$
 $18 = 19.2 + 1$
 $19 = 9.2 + 1$
 $19 = 4.2 + 1$
 $19 = 10.2 + 1$
 $19 = 10.2 + 1$
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e)
$$(756)_8 = 6 + 5.8 + 7.8^2$$

 $= 494$
 $494 = 98.5 + 4$
 $98 = 19.5 + 3$
 $19 = 3.5 + 4$
 $3 = 0.5 + 3$
 $= > (756)_8 = (3434)_5$

$$4) (10AD)_{16} = 13+10\cdot16+1\cdot16^{3} = 4269$$

$$4269 = 533\cdot8+5$$

$$533 = 66\cdot8+5$$

$$66 = 8\cdot8+2$$

$$8 = 1.8+0$$

$$1 = 0.8+1$$

$$= > (10AD)_{16} = (10255)_{8}$$

9,
$$(121212)_3 = 455$$

 $455 = 227 \cdot 2 + 0$
 $227 = 113 \cdot 2 + 1$
 $113 = 56 \cdot 2 + 1$
 $113 = 56 \cdot 2 + 1$
 $113 = 113 \cdot 2 + 1$

1 = 0.2 +1

$$h_{1}(33333)_{4} = 1023$$

$$1023 = 63.16 + 15$$

$$63 = 3.16 + 15$$

$$3 = 0.16 + 3$$

$$= 3$$

$$(33333)_{4} = (3FF)_{16}$$

(A40) k, (1011011101)2 -> 16-adish (dixel) 0011 | 13 (3) 0011 | 1101 | 1101 3 D D

=> (NONNONNON)2 = (3DD)16

l, (AF381EDOOD), -> 2-adisch

A F 3 8 1 E D 3 0 D 1010 | 1111 | 0011 | 1000 | 0001 | 1110 | 1101 | 1000 | 1101

=> (AF381ED90D),6=

= (10101111001110000000111001001000100001001)₂