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定理 2.4 (a, m)=1, 证: α (mod·m).
        设 Yi,..., Yφ(m) 为棋m的最小正简化剩余系,则 (a, m)=1 时,
          \Rightarrow \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{\varphi(m)} \equiv (\alpha \gamma_1) \dots (\alpha \gamma_{\varphi(m)}) \otimes \frac{mod(m)}{mod(m)} \pmod{m}
    \Rightarrow (\alpha^{(m)})(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \dots \gamma_{\ell(m)}) \equiv 0 \pmod{m}
    由(r_i, m) = 1 \Rightarrow a^{\psi(m)} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a^{\psi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}
                                           2^{202(03^{22}} \equiv 2^{b} \equiv | \pmod{7}
1. (1) 2 20210322 mod 7.
                                                          (2,17)=1 \Rightarrow (2)^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}.
   2^{20210322} = 2^{4-16} = 1 \pmod{17}.
(2) 2^{0210322} = 2^{2} = 4 \pmod{17}.
       20210322 = 1263145 ×16 + 2
      \Rightarrow 2^{20210322} = (1)^{1263145} \cdot 2^{2} = (-1) \cdot 1 = 4 \cdot ma = 13 \cdot (mod 17).
  (3) \psi(7.17) = 7.17 \times \frac{b}{7} \times \frac{16}{17} = 96
     (2,7\times17)=1. 2^{96}\equiv 1 \pmod{119} \implies 2^{18} \quad 2^{202(0322)}\equiv 2^{18} \pmod{119}.
     29= 512, 512 = 36 (mod 119)
      \Rightarrow 2^{18} = 2^9 \cdot 2^9 = 36 \cdot 36 \left( \frac{mod + 119}{mod + 119} \right) = 1296 = 106 \pmod{119}
2. a∈{1,2,3,4,5,6,0} P=7.
     a^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}. \iff a^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}.
    \chi^{20210322} Q^{20210322} \equiv | \pmod{7}|. Q^{202103} = Q^{5} \pmod{7}.
        \alpha^{2c^{2}} \equiv \alpha^{5} \pmod{7} \qquad \alpha^{32^{2}} \equiv \alpha^{4} \pmod{7}.
   \Rightarrow f(\alpha) \equiv 2\alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + 2 \pmod{7}.
                             f(4) \equiv 3
     f(0) = 2 |
                             f(z) \equiv 3
     t(1) ≡ 2
                             f(6) = 1
     f(2) \equiv 5
     f(3) = 2
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(ii)
$$Q^{2^{17}} \equiv Q^{2} \pmod{7}$$
 $Q^{7} \equiv Q \pmod{7}$ $Q^{6} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.
 $Q^{2^{4}} \equiv Q^{4} \pmod{7}$ $Q^{6} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$.
 $f(a) \equiv 2Q^{4} + Q^{2} + Q^{2} + Q^{4} + Q^{4} \pmod{7}$.
 $f(a) \equiv 1$ $f(b) \equiv 1$ $f(b) \equiv 3$
 $f(a) \equiv 0$

3. 当n是香数:

与n=2, 星然. ≤n>3.: 对每个整数 1≤a≤n-1, 右在唯一的整数 a' 役(1≤a′≤n-1) a·a' =1 (mod n).

=)": 虽然 \Leftarrow " $\alpha^2 \equiv 1$, $\alpha \cdot \alpha' \equiv 1$ \Rightarrow $\alpha(\alpha - \alpha') \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{n}{n}}$ $\Rightarrow (\alpha, m) \equiv 1$ $\Rightarrow \alpha - \alpha' \equiv 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(\alpha - \alpha') \equiv 0 \pmod{\frac{n}{n}}$ $\Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha'$.

1·2····(P-1)(P-1). 将-2·P 2至P-2的整数配对 =>. 1·(P-1) Ta'a = P-1 = -1 (mod p) . 证件.

若 $P \rightarrow R = \Delta b$, $Q \neq 1 = D \neq 1$. 当 $k \rightarrow 1$ 遍 $A \neq 1 = D \neq 1$. 当 $k \rightarrow 1$ 過 $A \neq 1 = D \neq 1$. 当 $k \rightarrow 1$ 過 $A \neq 1$ 回 $A \neq 1$ 回 A