

Clement Samuel Marly 2206082114 MD-C

1 a $(1277)_8$

$$1277 = (1 \times 8^3) + (2 \times 8^2) + (7 \times 8^1) + (7 \times 8^0)$$

 $8^3 8^2 8^1 8^0$

$$= 512 + 128 + 56 + 7$$

$$= (703)_{10}$$

b $22^{326} \bmod 102$

$$326 : 2$$

$$5 : 2$$

$$163 : 2$$

$$2 : 2$$

$$81 : 2$$

$$1 : 2$$

$$40 : 2$$

$$0 : 2$$

$$20 : 2$$

$$0 : 2$$

$$10 : 2$$

$$0 : 2$$

$$(326)_{10} = (101000110)_2$$

$$= 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 + 2^8$$

$$22^{326} = 22^{2^1 + 2^2 + 2^6 + 2^8}$$

$$22^{326} \bmod 102 = 22^{256} \cdot 22^{64} \cdot 22^4 \cdot 22^2 \bmod 102$$

$$22^2 \bmod 102 = 76$$

$$102 - 76 = 26$$

$$22^4 \bmod 102 = (-26)^2 \bmod 102 = 64$$

$$102 - 64 = 38$$

$$22^{64} \bmod 102 = (-38)^{16} \bmod 102 = 52$$

$$102 - 52 = 50$$

$$22^{128} \bmod 102 = (-50)^2 \bmod 102 = 52$$

$$22^{326} \bmod 102 = (52 \times 52 \times 64 \times 76) \bmod 102$$

$$= 13152256 \bmod 102$$

$$= 70$$

c 703 dan 70

$$\text{Prima} = \gcd(703, 70) = 1$$

$$703 = 70 \cdot 10 + 3$$

$$70 = 3 \cdot 23 + 1$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 3 + 0$$

$$\gcd(703, 70) = 1$$

\therefore terbukti bahwa pasangan jawaban soal a dan b relatif prima



No : _____

Tanggal : _____

$$M_k = m/m_k$$

$$M_1 = 420/3 = 140$$

$$M_2 = 420/5 = 84$$

$$M_3 = 420/4 = 105$$

$$M_4 = 420/7 = 60$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \equiv 2 \pmod{3} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ x \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \end{array} \right\} - m = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = 420$$

$$y_k = \text{invers } M_k \text{ mod } m_k$$

$$y_1 = \text{invers } 140 \text{ mod } 3, \text{ gcd}(140, 3) = 1$$

$$140 = 46 \cdot 3 + 2 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 3 - 2 \right.$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 3 - (140 - 46 \cdot 3) \right.$$

$$1 = 97 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 140$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{invers unih} = -1 + 3 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ = 2 \end{array}$$

$$y_2 = \text{invers } 84 \text{ mod } 5, \text{ gcd}(84, 5) = 1$$

$$84 = 5 \cdot 16 + 4 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 5 - 4 \cdot 1 \right.$$

$$5 = 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 5 - (84 - 5 \cdot 16) \right.$$

$$1 = 17 \cdot 5 - 1 \cdot 84$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{invers unih} = -1 + 5 \\ 0 \leq 0 \leq 5 \\ = 4 \end{array}$$

$$y_3 = \text{invers } 105 \text{ mod } 4, \text{ gcd}(105, 4) = 1$$

$$105 = 4 \cdot 26 + 1 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 1 \cdot 105 - 4 \cdot 26 \right.$$

$$4 = 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \quad \left| \quad \text{invers} = 1 \right.$$

$$y_4 = \text{invers } 60 \text{ mod } 7, \text{ gcd}(60, 7) = 1$$

$$60 = 7 \cdot 8 + 4 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 4 - 3 \right.$$

$$7 = 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 4 - (7 - 4) \right.$$

$$4 = 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \quad \left| \quad 1 = 4 \cdot 2 - 7 \right.$$

$$1 = (60 - 7 \cdot 8)2 - 7$$

$$= 2 \cdot 60 - 17 \cdot 7$$

$$\text{invers} = 2$$



$$= a_1 \cdot M_1 \cdot y_1 + a_2 \cdot M_2 \cdot y_2 + a_3 \cdot M_3 \cdot y_3 + a_4 \cdot M_4 \cdot y_4$$

$$= 2 \cdot 140 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 84 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 105 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 60 \cdot 2$$

$$= 560 + 1344 + 315 + 600$$

$$= 2819$$

$$\text{Hasil akhir} = 2819 \bmod (420)$$

$$2819 \equiv 299 \bmod (420)$$

$$x = 299$$

$$3 \quad a.b = 3^5 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 6^8 \cdot 8^{10}$$

$$\gcd(a,b) = 3^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6^3$$

$$a.b = \gcd(a,b) \cdot \text{lcm}(a,b)$$

$$3^5 \cdot 4^3 \cdot 6^8 \cdot 8^{10} = 3^2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6^3 \cdot \text{lcm}(a,b)$$

$$3^3 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^5 \cdot 8^{10} = \text{lcm}(a,b)$$

$$3606947894919168 = \text{lcm}(a,b)$$

$$4 \quad \text{ganjil} \\ n > 0 \rightarrow n^2 + 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

Berdasarkan definisi bilangan ganjil, $n = 2k+1$, k adalah bilangan bulat positif. Asumsikan $n^2 + 2 \bmod 8$ akan kongruen dengan $3 \bmod 8$.

$$n^2 + 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

$$(2k+1)^2 + 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

$$4k^2 + 4k + 1 + 2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$$

Berdasarkan kongruensi modular, $n^2 + 2 \bmod 8 = 3 + 8 \cdot l$ dengan l bilangan bulat.

$$4k^2 + 4k + 3 = 3 + 8l$$

$$4k^2 + 4k = 8l$$

$$k^2 + k = 2l$$

$k^2 + k = 2l$ dibuktikan dengan membuktikan k secara ganjil dan genap.



h ganjil, $h = 2m+1$ (definisi bilangan ganjil), m bilangan bulat positif.

$$(2m+1)^2 + (2m+1) = 2l$$

$$4m^2 + 4m + 1 + 2m + 1 = 2l$$

$$4m^2 + 6m + 2 = 2l$$

$$2(2m^2 + 3m + 1) = 2l \rightarrow l \text{ dapat dinyatakan dalam } h \text{ ganjil}$$

h genap, $h = 2n$ (definisi bilangan genap), n bilangan bulat genap

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

$$4n^2 + 2n = 2l$$

$$2(2n^2 + n) = 2l \rightarrow l \text{ dapat dinyatakan dalam } h \text{ genap}$$

l dapat dinyatakan dalam $h^2 + h$ baik dalam ganjil maupun genap sehingga l terbukti dalam $n^2 + 2 = 3 + 8l$. Karena $n^2 + 2 = 3 + 8l$ terbukti, maka $n^2 + 2 \pmod{8}$ kongruen dengan $3 \pmod{8}$ untuk n bilangan ganjil.

5 $a|c$ dan $b|d \rightarrow ab|cd$, a, b, c, d bilangan bulat, $d \neq 0$

Berdasarkan teori pembagian, $a|c$ dan $b|d$ dapat dinyatakan dengan $c = a.k$ dan $d = b.l$, dimana k dan l bilangan bulat. $ab|cd$ dapat disubstitusikan menjadi

$$c.d = c.d$$

$$c.d = a.k.b.l$$

$$c.d = a.b.(k.l)$$

Berdasarkan teori pembagian, $c.d = a.b.x$, dimana $(k.l) = x$. Maka dari itu, $ab|cd$ apabila $a|c$ dan $b|d$ terbukti.

6 $20x^2 + 23x \equiv 17 \pmod{23}$

$$(20 \pmod{23})x^2 + (23 \pmod{23})x = 17 \pmod{23}$$

$$(20 \pmod{23})x^2 + 0 = 17 \pmod{23}$$

$$20x^2 \equiv 17 \pmod{23}$$



$$\text{gcd}(20, 23) = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$20 = 23 \cdot 0 + 20$$

$$23 = 20 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$20 = 3 \cdot 6 + 2$$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 1 + 1$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

\rightarrow invers

$$\bar{a} \cdot 20 \equiv 1 \pmod{23}$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot 20 = 23 \cdot x + 1$$

$$15 \cdot 20 = 23 \cdot 13 + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bar{a} = 15$$

$$\text{invers} = 15$$

$$\bar{a} \cdot a \cdot x^2 \equiv \bar{a} \cdot b \pmod{23}$$

$$15 \cdot 20 \cdot x^2 \equiv 17 \cdot 15 \pmod{23}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 255 \pmod{23} \rightarrow 255 \pmod{23} = 2$$

$$x^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{23}$$

$$x^2 \equiv 25 \pmod{23} \rightarrow 1 \text{ kelas kongruen}$$

$$x = \pm 5$$

$$23 - 5 = 18$$

$$x = 5 \text{ atau } 18 //$$

7

$$x+5 \mid 3x+52$$

Berdasarkan teori pembagian

$$3x+52 = (x+5) \cdot k, \quad k \text{ bil bulat}$$

$$x = 32$$

$$3(32) + 52 = (32+5) \cdot k$$

$$96 + 52 = 37 \cdot k$$

$$148/37 = k$$

$$4 = k$$

\rightarrow terbukti

\therefore Ada bilangan x sehingga $x+5 \mid 3x+52$, yaitu $x = 32 //$



8

Bilangan cacah = x, y, z

$$x \text{ relatif prima } y = \gcd(x, y) = 1$$

$$y \text{ relatif prima } z = \gcd(y, z) = 1$$

$$\text{maka } x \text{ relatif prima } z \text{ atau } \gcd(x, z) = 1$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\gcd(4, 5) = 1$$

$$y = 5$$

$$\gcd(5, 6) = 1$$

$$z = 6$$

$$\gcd(x, z) \rightarrow \gcd(4, 6) = 2$$

$\therefore x$ tidak relatif prima dengan z walau x relatif prima y dan y relatif prima z ,

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Berdasarkan teori komposit, apabila x komposit, maka x ada faktor prima kurang atau sama dengan \sqrt{x} yang bisa membagi x .

$$x = 2459$$

$$\sqrt{2459} = 49$$

prima dibawah $\leq 49 = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47$

tidak ada yang bisa membagi x , maka 2459 adalah bilangan prima.

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$$a \quad \gcd(79, 1074) = 79s + 1074t \quad \gcd(79, 1074) = 1$$

$$1074 = 79 \cdot 13 + 47$$

$$1 = 15 - 7 \cdot 2$$

$$79 = 47 \cdot 1 + 32$$

$$1 = 15 - 7(32 - 15 \cdot 2)$$

$$1 = 37 \cdot 1047 - 503 \cdot 79$$

$$47 = 32 \cdot 1 + 15$$

$$1 = 15 \cdot 15 - 7 \cdot 32$$

$$1 = 79(-503) + 1047(37)$$

$$32 = 15 \cdot 2 + 2$$

$$1 = 15(47 - 32) - 7 \cdot 32$$

$$s = -503, t = 37$$

$$15 = 7 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$1 = 15 \cdot 47 - 22 \cdot 32$$

$$2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$1 = 15 \cdot 47 - 22(79 - 47)$$

$$1 = 37 \cdot 47 - 22 \cdot 79$$

$$1 = 37(1047 - 79 \cdot 13) - 22 \cdot 79$$



b $\gcd(79, 1074) = 1$, maka $79 \bmod 1074$ memiliki invers.

invers unik : $0 \leq x \leq 1074$.

Berdasarkan soal a, $\gcd(79, 1074) = -503 \cdot 79 + 1074 \cdot 37$

maka invers dari $79 \bmod 1074 = -503$

invers unik = $-503 + 1074$

invers unik dari $79 \bmod 1074 = 571 //$

