

# 第4章 原根与指数参考答案

## 计算证明

1. 求 $2^{12}$ 对模37的次数.

**解**  $\varphi(37) = 36 = 2^2 \times 3^2$ , 则36的因子有 1,2,3,4,6,9,12,18,36. 依次求得:

$$2^1 \equiv 2 \pmod{37} \quad 2^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{37} \quad 2^4 \equiv 16 \pmod{37} \quad 2^6 \equiv 27 \pmod{37}$$

$$2^9 \equiv 31 \pmod{37} \quad 2^{12} \equiv 26 \pmod{37} \quad 2^{18} \equiv 36 \pmod{37} \text{ 则有: } \text{ord}_{37}(2) = \varphi(37) = 36.$$

$$\text{故 } \text{ord}_{37}(2^{11}) = \frac{\text{ord}_{37}(2)}{(\text{ord}_{37}(2), 12)} = 3.$$

2. 求模61的最小非负完系中所有次数为4的整数.

**解** 设 $x(x \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 < x < 61)$  满足 $\text{ord}_{61}(x) = 4$ , 即有 $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{61}$ 且 $x^j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{61} (j = 1, 2, 3)$ .

得到 $(x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{61}$ , 而 $x^2 \not\equiv 1 \pmod{61}$ , 必有 $x^2 + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{61}$ .

解得 $x \equiv 11, 50 \pmod{61}$  (即 $x^2 \equiv 121 \pmod{61}$ ) .

经验证, 当 $x$ 取11,50时,  $x^j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{61} (j = 1, 2, 3)$ 均满足. (必须要验证, 否则不能保证“最小”)

故11,50即为所求.

3. 设 $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ , 求证:  $\text{ord}_m(a) = \text{ord}_m(b)$ .

**证明** (由 $a, b$ 的对称性可知结论显然成立. 证毕) (不给分)

由 $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ 得 $b \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{m}$ , 则 $b^{\text{ord}_m(a)} = a^{-\text{ord}_m(a)} = (a^{\text{ord}_m(a)})^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ .

下面用反证法证明 $\text{ord}_m(a)$ 也是 $b$ 的次数.

假 设  $\text{ord}_m(b) = r < \text{ord}_m(a)$  ( $r > 0$ ) , 由  $ab \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  得  $a \equiv b^{-1} \pmod{m}$  , 则  $a^r = b^{-r} = (b^r)^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ . 说明  $r$  是  $a$  的次数. 矛盾, 假设不成立. 证毕.

4. 设  $a, b, m$  是正整数, 如果  $a, b$  分别与  $m$  互素, 且满足  $(\text{ord}_m(a), \text{ord}_m(b)) = 1$ , 证明  $\text{ord}_m(ab) = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$ .

**证明** 由题易知:  $\begin{cases} a^{\text{ord}_m(a)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}, & \forall 0 < i < \text{ord}_m(a), & a^i \not\equiv 1 \pmod{m} \\ b^{\text{ord}_m(b)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}, & \forall 0 < j < \text{ord}_m(b), & b^j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{m} \end{cases}$

$$(ab)^{\text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)} = a^{\text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)} b^{\text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}.$$

记  $r = \text{ord}_m(ab)$ , 则有  $r | \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$ , 又有  $(\text{ord}_m(a), \text{ord}_m(b)) = 1$ , 则  $r$  的可取:  $1, \text{ord}_m(a), \text{ord}_m(b), \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$ , 下面展开讨论:

(1) 当  $r = 1$  时:

$ab \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ , (由3题知) 则  $\text{ord}_m(a) = \text{ord}_m(b)$ , 又有  $(\text{ord}_m(a), \text{ord}_m(b)) = 1$ , 则  $\text{ord}_m(a) = \text{ord}_m(b) = 1$ .

$r = \text{ord}_m(ab) = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b) = 1$  成立.

(2) 当  $r = \text{ord}_m(a)$  时:

$(ab)^r = (ab)^{\text{ord}_m(a)} = b^{\text{ord}_m(a)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ , 则  $\text{ord}_m(b) \mid \text{ord}_m(a)$ , 又有  $(\text{ord}_m(a), \text{ord}_m(b)) = 1$ , 则  $\text{ord}_m(a) = \text{ord}_m(b) = 1$ .

$r = \text{ord}_m(ab) = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b) = 1$  成立.

(3) 当  $r = \text{ord}_m(b)$  时, 同 (2) 理, 结论成立.

(4) 当  $r = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$  时, 结论成立.

综上所述,  $\text{ord}_m(ab) = \text{ord}_m(a) \cdot \text{ord}_m(b)$ , 证毕.

5. 判断55,103的原根是否存在? 若存在则求出其最小原根.

**解** 由原根存在的充要条件 (2、4、奇素数的幂、2倍的奇素数的幂有原根) 可知55的原根不存在, 103的原根存在, 下面求103的最小原根:

$\varphi(103) = 102 = 2 \times 3 \times 17$ ,  $\varphi(103)$ 有素因子  $q_1 = 2$ ,  $q_2 = 3$ ,  $q_3 = 17$ , 进而有:

$$\frac{\varphi(103)}{q_1} = 51, \quad \frac{\varphi(103)}{q_2} = 34, \quad \frac{\varphi(103)}{q_3} = 6.$$

依次遍历计算:

$$2^6 \equiv 64 \pmod{103}, \quad 2^{34} \equiv 46 \pmod{103}, \quad 2^{51} \equiv 1 \pmod{103} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$3^6 \equiv 8 \pmod{103}, \quad 3^{34} \equiv 1 \pmod{103} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$4^{51} = (2^{51})^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{103} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$5^6 \equiv 72 \pmod{103}, \quad 5^{34} \equiv 56 \pmod{103}, \quad 5^{51} \equiv 102 \pmod{103} \rightarrow \text{成功}.$$

故5是103的最小原根.

6. 求出47的所有原根.

**解** 由原根存在的充要条件 (2、4、奇素数的幂、2倍的奇素数的幂有原根) 可知47的原根存在, 下面求47的所有原根:

$$\varphi(47) = 46 = 2 \times 23, \quad \varphi(47)\text{有素因子 } q_1 = 2, \quad q_2 = 23, \text{ 进而有: } \frac{\varphi(47)}{q_1} = 23, \quad \frac{\varphi(47)}{q_2} = 2.$$

依次遍历计算:

$$2^2 \equiv 4 \pmod{47}, \quad 2^{23} \equiv 1 \pmod{47} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$3^2 \equiv 9 \pmod{47}, \quad 3^{23} \equiv 1 \pmod{47} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$4^{23} = (2^{23})^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{47} \rightarrow \text{失败};$$

$$5^2 \equiv 25 \pmod{47}, \quad 5^{23} \equiv 46 \pmod{47} \rightarrow \text{成功}.$$

当  $t$  遍历  $\varphi(47) = 46$  的缩系: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 时,  $5^t$  遍历 47 的原根, 且共有  $\varphi(\varphi(47)) = 22$  个原根.

$$\begin{aligned} 5^1 &\equiv 5 \pmod{47} & 5^3 &\equiv 31 \pmod{47} & 5^5 &\equiv 23 \pmod{47} & 5^7 &\equiv 11 \pmod{47} & 5^9 &\equiv 40 \pmod{47} \\ 5^{11} &\equiv 13 \pmod{47} & 5^{13} &\equiv 43 \pmod{47} & 5^{15} &\equiv 41 \pmod{47} & 5^{17} &\equiv 38 \pmod{47} & 5^{19} &\equiv 10 \pmod{47} \\ 5^{21} &\equiv 15 \pmod{47} & 5^{25} &\equiv 22 \pmod{47} & 5^{27} &\equiv 33 \pmod{47} & 5^{29} &\equiv 26 \pmod{47} & 5^{31} &\equiv 39 \pmod{47} \\ 5^{33} &\equiv 35 \pmod{47} & 5^{35} &\equiv 29 \pmod{47} & 5^{37} &\equiv 20 \pmod{47} & 5^{39} &\equiv 30 \pmod{47} & 5^{41} &\equiv 45 \pmod{47} \\ 5^{43} &\equiv 44 \pmod{47} & 5^{45} &\equiv 19 \pmod{47} \end{aligned}$$

整理得 47 共有 22 个原根, 分别为: 5, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45.

7. 已知 2 是 19 的原根, 构造 19 的指数表并求解:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 8x^4 \equiv 3 \pmod{19} \\ (2) \quad & 5x^3 \equiv 2 \pmod{19} \\ (3) \quad & x^7 \equiv 1 \pmod{19} \end{aligned}$$

**解** 已知  $g = 2$  是 19 的原根且  $\varphi(19) = 18$ , 计算  $g^r \pmod{19}$  ( $0 \leq r \leq 17$ ), 即:

$$\begin{aligned} 2^0 &\equiv 1 \pmod{19} & 2^1 &\equiv 2 \pmod{19} & 2^2 &\equiv 4 \pmod{19} & 2^3 &\equiv 8 \pmod{19} & 2^4 &\equiv 16 \pmod{19} \\ 2^5 &\equiv 13 \pmod{19} & 2^6 &\equiv 7 \pmod{19} & 2^7 &\equiv 14 \pmod{19} & 2^8 &\equiv 9 \pmod{19} & 2^9 &\equiv 18 \pmod{19} \\ 2^{10} &\equiv 17 \pmod{19} & 2^{11} &\equiv 15 \pmod{19} & 2^{12} &\equiv 11 \pmod{19} & 2^{13} &\equiv 3 \pmod{19} & 2^{14} &\equiv 6 \pmod{19} \\ 2^{15} &\equiv 12 \pmod{19} & 2^{16} &\equiv 5 \pmod{19} & 2^{17} &\equiv 10 \pmod{19} \end{aligned}$$

构造 19 的指数表如下所示:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-	0	1	13	2	16	14	6	3	8
1	17	12	15	5	7	11	4	10	9	-

(1) 由  $8^{-1} \equiv 12 \pmod{19}$ , 原方程化简为:  $x^4 \equiv 17 \pmod{19}$ .

查表知:  $\text{ind}_g 17 = 10$  且  $d = (4, \varphi(19)) = 2 \mid \text{ind}_g 17$ , 则该方程恰有 2 解.

原方程等价于:  $4 \text{ind}_g x \equiv 10 \pmod{18}$ , 即  $2 \text{ind}_g x \equiv 5 \pmod{9}$ , 得到  $\text{ind}_g x \equiv 7 \pmod{9}$ .

解得:  $\text{ind}_g x \equiv 7, 16 \pmod{18}$ .

查表得到:  $x \equiv 5, 14 \pmod{19}$ .

(2) 由  $5^{-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{19}$ , 原方程化简为:  $x^3 \equiv 8 \pmod{19}$ .

查表知:  $\text{ind}_g 8 = 3$  且  $d = (3, \varphi(19)) = 3 \mid \text{ind}_g 8$ , 则该方程恰有 3 解.

原方程等价于:  $3 \text{ind}_g x \equiv 3 \pmod{18}$ , 即  $\text{ind}_g x \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$

解得:  $\text{ind}_g x \equiv 1, 7, 13 \pmod{18}$ .

查表得到:  $x \equiv 2, 3, 14 \pmod{19}$ .

(3) 查表知:  $\text{ind}_g 1 = 0$  且  $d = (7, \varphi(19)) = 1 \mid \text{ind}_g 1$ , 则该方程恰有1解.

易知, 解为:  $x \equiv 1 \pmod{19}$ .

8. (1) 若  $g^k$  是  $m$  的原根, 求证:  $g$  是  $m$  的原根.

(2) 若  $p$  是一个以  $g$  为原根的奇素数, 求证:  $\text{ind}_g(p-1) = \frac{p-1}{2}$ .

**证明** (1) 由定理4.2.12: 设  $m$  是大于2的整数,  $\varphi(m)$  的所有不同素因子是  $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s$ , 则与  $m$  互素的正整数  $g$  是  $m$  的一个原根的充要条件是  $g^{\frac{\varphi(m)}{q_i}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{m} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, s$ .

则对  $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$  有  $(g^k)^{\frac{\varphi(m)}{q_i}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ , 必有  $g^{\frac{\varphi(m)}{q_i}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{m}$  (否则  $(g^{\frac{\varphi(m)}{q_i}})^k \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$ )

故  $g$  是  $m$  的原根, 证毕.

(2) 由题易知,  $g$  是  $p$  的原根, 则有  $g^{\varphi(p)} = g^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  且  $\forall 0 < j < p-1, g^j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ .

则  $g^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ , 即  $g^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = p-1 \pmod{p}$ . 证毕.

9. 设  $p$  是费马数  $F_n = 2^{2^n} + 1$  的一个素因子, 求证:

(1)  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 2^{n+1}$ ;

(2)  $p$  一定形如  $2^{n+1}k + 1$ .

(3) \*(选做) 当  $n > 1$  时,  $p$  一定形如  $2^{n+2}t + 1$ .

**证明** (1) 由题易知:  $p \mid 2^{2^n} + 1$ , 即  $2^{2^n} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ , 则  $2^{2^{n+1}} = (2^{2^n})^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , 那么  $\text{ord}_p(2) \mid 2^{n+1}$ .

设  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 2^r (0 \leq r \leq n+1)$ , 对  $r$  的情况展开讨论:

i. 当  $r = 0$  时:  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 1$ , 即  $2^1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , 显然不成立.

ii. 当  $0 < r < n+1$  时:  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 2^r$ , 即  $2^{2^r} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow (2^{2^{r-1}})^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , 由  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 2^r$  可知:  $2^{2^{r-1}} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , 则  $2^{2^{r-1}} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ , 即  $p \mid 2^{2^{r-1}} + 1$ , 得到  $(2^{2^{r-1}} + 1, 2^{2^n} + 1) = p$ , 其中  $r-1 < n$ .

(由P27定理1.5.5: 不同的两个费马数互素) 推出矛盾, 此时的  $r$  不满足.

综上,  $r = n+1$ , 即  $\text{ord}_p(2) = 2^{n+1}$ . 证毕.

(2) 由欧拉定理可知:  $2^{\varphi(p)} = 2^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , 则  $\text{ord}_p(2) \mid p-1$ , 即  $2^{n+1} \mid p-1$ , 则  $p$  一定形如  $2^{n+1}k + 1$ . 证毕.

(3) 计算Legendre符号:  $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)$ .

由高斯引理书上已经推导过:  $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p^2-1}{8}} = (-1)^{\frac{2^{n+1}k(2^{n+1}k+2)}{8}} = (-1)^{2^{n-1}k(2^n k+1)}$ , 由  $n > 1$  知,  $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = 1$ .

使用欧拉判别条件计算:  $\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) = 2^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 2^{2^n k} = (2^{2^n})^k = (-1)^k$  (其中最后一步推导用了  $2^{2^n} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ )

则  $\exists t, k = 2t$ . 证毕.

## 编程练习 (基于C/C++)

1. 编程实现求解最小原根并基于最小原根构造指数表, 效果如下图所示。

```
Please input n(n>0): 103
The min primitive root of 103: g=5
The ind_table of 103 based on g=5 is:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-	0	44	39	88	1	83	4	30	78
1	45	61	25	72	48	40	74	70	20	80
2	89	43	3	24	69	2	14	15	92	86
3	84	57	16	100	12	5	64	93	22	9
4	31	50	87	77	47	79	68	85	11	8
5	46	7	58	97	59	62	34	17	28	98
6	26	36	101	82	60	73	42	13	56	63
7	49	67	6	33	35	41	66	65	53	18
8	75	54	94	38	29	71	19	23	91	99
9	21	76	10	96	27	81	55	32	52	37
10	90	95	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

```
Please input n(n>0): 169
The min primitive root of 169: g=2
The ind_table of 169 based on g=2 is:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-	0	1	124	2	9	125	107	3	92
1	10	103	126	-	108	133	4	146	93	65
2	11	75	104	130	127	18	-	60	109	40
3	134	21	5	71	147	116	94	151	66	-
4	12	85	76	122	105	101	131	63	128	58
5	19	114	-	120	61	112	110	33	41	35
6	135	140	22	43	6	-	72	37	148	98
7	117	137	95	51	152	142	67	54	-	24
8	13	28	86	45	77	155	123	8	106	91
9	102	-	132	145	64	74	129	17	59	39
10	20	70	115	150	-	84	121	100	62	57
11	113	119	111	32	34	139	42	-	36	97
12	136	50	141	53	23	27	44	154	7	90
13	-	144	73	16	38	69	149	83	99	56
14	118	31	138	-	96	49	52	26	153	89
15	143	15	68	82	55	30	-	48	25	88
16	14	81	29	47	87	80	46	79	78	-

```
1  #include<iostream>
2  #include<unordered_map>
3  #include<vector>
4  #include<iomanip>
5  using namespace std;
6  //Unique Factorization Theorem
7  unordered_map<int, int>* numDecompose(int n)
8  {
9      unordered_map<int, int>* nums = new unordered_map<int, int>();
10     while (true)
11     {
12         int i = 2;
13         while (i <= n)
14         {
15             if (n % i == 0)
```

```

16         {
17             auto iter = nums->find(i);
18             if (iter == nums->end())
19                 nums->emplace(i, 1);
20             else
21                 iter->second++;
22             n /= i;
23             break;
24         }
25         i++;
26     }
27     if (n == 1) break;
28 }
29 return nums;
30 }
31 //pow_mod: x^y mod m
32 int pow_mod(int x, int y, int m)
33 {
34     int rst = 1;
35     while (y > 0)
36     {
37         if (y & 1)
38         {
39             rst *= x;
40             rst %= m;
41         }
42         x *= x;
43         x %= m;
44         y >>= 1;
45     }
46     return rst;
47 }
48 //iff: 2,4,p^1,2p^1
49 bool hasPrimitiveRoot(const unordered_map<int, int>* nums)
50 {
51     int count = nums->size();
52     auto pos2 = nums->find(2);
53     //2,4,p^1
54     bool flag1 = count == 1 && (pos2 == nums->end() || pos2->second == 1 || pos2->second
55 == 2);
56     //2p^1
57     bool flag2 = count == 2 && pos2 != nums->end() && pos2->second == 1;
58     return flag1 || flag2;
59 }
60 //phi(n)
61 int phi(int n, const unordered_map<int, int>* nums)
62 {
63     for (auto iter = nums->begin(); iter != nums->end(); iter++)
64     {
65         n /= iter->first;
66         n *= iter->first - 1;
67     }
68     return n;
69 }
70 //calculate min primitive root
71 int calcMinPrimitiveRoot(int n, int phi_n)
72 {
73     int min_g = 0;
74     unordered_map<int, int>* phi_n_nums = numDecompose(phi_n);
75     vector<int> powerNum;
76     for (auto iter = phi_n_nums->begin(); iter != phi_n_nums->end(); iter++)

```

```

76     powerNum.push_back(phi_n / iter->first);
77     for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
78     {
79         bool flag = true;
80         for (int j = 0; j < powerNum.size(); j++)
81         {
82             if (pow_mod(i, powerNum[j], n) == 1)
83             {
84                 flag = false;
85                 break;
86             }
87         }
88         if (flag)
89         {
90             min_g = i;
91             break;
92         }
93     }
94     delete phi_n_nums;
95     return min_g;
96 }
97 //make ind_table and print
98 void makeIndTableAndPrint(int n, int phi_n, int g)
99 {
100     unordered_map<int, int>ind_map;
101     for (int r = 0; r < phi_n; r++)
102     {
103         ind_map.emplace(pow_mod(g, r, n), r);
104     }
105     //print
106     cout << "The ind_table of " << n << " based on g=" << g << " is: " << endl;
107     int tens = n / 10;
108     for (int i = 0; i <= tens + 1; i++)
109     {
110         for (int j = 0; j <= 10; j++)
111         {
112             if (i == 0 && j == 0)
113             {
114                 cout << setw(5) << " ";
115             }
116             else if (i * j == 0)
117             {
118                 cout << setw(5) << i + j - 1;
119             }
120             else
121             {
122                 int t = 10 * (i - 1) + j - 1;
123                 if (ind_map.find(t) != ind_map.end())
124                     cout << setw(5) << ind_map.find(t)->second;
125                 else
126                     cout << setw(5) << "-";
127             }
128         }
129         cout << endl;
130     }
131 }
132 int main()
133 {
134     int n;
135     cout << "Please input n(n>0): ";
136     cin >> n;

```

```

137 unordered_map<int, int>* nums = numDecompose(n);
138 if (hasPrimitiveRoot(nums))
139 {
140     int phi_n = phi(n, nums);
141     int min_g = calcMinPrimitiveRoot(n, phi_n);
142     cout << "The min primitive root of " << n << ": " << "g=" << min_g << endl;
143     makeIndTableAndPrint(n, phi_n, min_g);
144 }
145 else
146 {
147     cout << "N has no primitive root! No ind_table! " << endl;
148 }
149 delete nums;
150 return 0;
151 }

```