M328K Homework 8

Joshua Dong

March 21, 2014

0.1 4.4.6

Find all solutions of $x^8 - x^4 + 1001 \equiv 0 \pmod{539}$.

$x^8 - x^4 + 462 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^2 11}$.
$\therefore x^8 - x^4 + 462 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^2}$ and $x^8 - x^4 + 462 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$
We first find solutions to the first congruence.
$x^8 - x^4 + 21 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^2}$

We now find solutions to the second congruence.
$x^8 - x^4 + 0 \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$
$x^4(x^4 - 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{11}$

0.2 4.3.20.b

Find $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

0.3 4.3.20.e

Find $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that
$x \equiv 7 \pmod 9$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{10}$,
$x \equiv 3 \pmod{12}$, and
$x \equiv 6 \pmod{15}$.

We derive an equivalent, minimal set of congruences using the Chinese remainder theorem.
$x \equiv 7 \pmod 9$
$x \equiv 2 \pmod 2$
$x \equiv 2 \pmod 5$
$x \equiv 3 \pmod 3$
$x \equiv 3 \pmod 4$
$x \equiv 6 \pmod 3$
$x \equiv 6 \pmod 5$
These reduce to:
$x \equiv 0 \pmod 2$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod 3$,
$x \equiv 3 \pmod 4$,
$x \equiv 1 \pmod 5$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod 5$,
$x \equiv 7 \pmod 9$.

There are no solutions to this contradictory set of congruences. (The intersection of the system is the null set).

0.4 4.3.32

Show that the system
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{12}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$,
$x \equiv 22 \pmod{24}$
is a covering set of congruences.

We derive an equivalent set of congruences using the Chinese remainder theorem.
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$,
$x \equiv 22 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 22 \pmod{8}$.
These reduce to:
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$,
$x \equiv 6 \pmod{8}$.

The union of:
$x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$,
$x \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$
is U, the universal set of all integers.
Therefore the system is a covering set of congruences.

0.5 4.3.36

Find all solutions of the congruence $x^2 + 6x - 31 \equiv 0 \pmod{2^3 3^2}$.

$x^2 + 6x - 31 \equiv 0 \pmod{2^3}$.
$x^2 + 6x + 9 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$
$(x + 3)^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$.
$\therefore x \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ or
$x \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$.
These are equivalent to the congruence $x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

$x^2 + 6x - 31 \equiv 0 \pmod{3^2}$.
$x^2 - 3x - 4 \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$
$(x - 4)(x + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{9}$.
$\therefore x \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$ or
$x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$.

We want the intersection of the modulo 8 and modulo 9 solutions:
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and
$x \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$ or $x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$.
This is equivalent to:
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $x \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$ or
$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$.
Now we solve the systems of congruences.

$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$.
Using the first congruence,
Let $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $x = 4q + 1$.
Substituting into the second congruence,
$4q + 1 \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$.
It follows that $q \equiv (\bar{4})(3) \equiv 3 \pmod{9}$.
Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $q = 9r + 3$.
Now we have $x = 4(9r + 3) + 1 = 36r + 13$.

$x \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$,
$x \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$.
Using the first congruence,
Let $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $x = 4q + 1$.
Substituting into the second congruence,
$4q + 1 \equiv 8 \pmod{9}$.
It follows that $q \equiv (\bar{4})(7) \equiv 4 \pmod{9}$.
Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $q = 9r + 4$.
Now we have $x = 4(9r + 4) + 1 = 36r + 17$.

Therefore, the solution set is $\{x \mid x \equiv 13 \pmod{36} \text{ or } x \equiv 17 \pmod{36}\}$