

# TP5 Report

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## First Part

In this part we had to solve 2 systems of congruences a) and b)

### Notes:

- We'll consider the definition of a function  $\text{gcd}(a, b)$  that gives the greater common divisor of two values  $a$  and  $b$ .
- $k, l$  and  $m$  are positive integers
- The congruences will be convertible to equations in the form:

$$x \equiv a \pmod{b} \rightarrow x = b \cdot k + a, k \text{ being a positive integer}$$

### a)

$$\begin{aligned} (1): x &\equiv 48 \pmod{13} \\ (2): x &\equiv 57 \pmod{23} \\ (3): x &\equiv 39 \pmod{27} \end{aligned}$$

Firstly we begin with the congruency with largest modulus that is (3)  $x \equiv 39 \pmod{27}$

Then we substitute this congruences expression for  $X$  into the congruence with the next largest modulus (2):

$$27 \cdot m + 39 \equiv 57 \pmod{23}$$

Solving this Linear Congruency ...

$$27 \cdot m \equiv 18 \pmod{23}$$

note:  $\text{gcd}(27, 23) = 1$  so there is a solution

$$\text{gcd}(27, 18) = 9$$

$$3 \cdot m \equiv 2 \pmod{23}$$

$$3 \cdot m \equiv -21 \pmod{23}$$

$$m \equiv -7 \pmod{23}$$

$$m \equiv 16 \pmod{23}$$

$$m = 23 \cdot k + 16$$

Replacing the expression form of this result in the expression for  $X$  we get:

$$X = 27*(23*l + 16) + 39$$

$$X = 621*l + 471$$

Then we replace this expression in the last congruency (1) and solve this Linear Congruency

$$621*l + 471 \equiv 48 \pmod{13}$$

note:  $\gcd(48,13) = 1$  so there is a solution

$$621*l \equiv -423 \pmod{13}$$

$$621*l \equiv 6 \pmod{13}$$

$$207*l \equiv 2 \pmod{13}$$

$$207*l \equiv -24 \pmod{13}$$

$$\gcd(24,207) = 3$$

$$69*l \equiv -8 \pmod{13}$$

...

$$l \equiv 11 \pmod{13}$$

Finally we replace this in the expression obtained previously and get the solution

$$X = 621*(13*m + 11) + 471$$

$$X = 8073*m + 7302$$

$$X = 7302$$

The smallest solution for this system is 7302

**b)**

For the second system the congruences we first simplified the each one to remove the coefficient

$$19*X \equiv 21 \pmod{16}$$

$$37*X \equiv 100 \pmod{15}$$

Solving this Linear Congruences ...

$$(1): X \equiv 7 \pmod{16}$$

$$(2): X \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$$

With the same intension as before, we begin with the congruency with largest modulus that is (1)  $X \equiv 7 \pmod{16}$

Then we substitute this congruences expression for X into the congruence with the next largest modulus (2):

$$16*k + 7 \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$$

Solving this Linear Congruence ...

$$k \equiv 3 \pmod{15}$$

$$k = 15 \cdot l + 3$$

Replacing the expression form of this result in the expression for X we get:

$$X = 16 \cdot (15 \cdot l + 3) + 7$$

$$X = 240 \cdot l + 55$$

$$X = 55$$

The smallest solution for this system is 55

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## Second Part

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For this part