

TP5 Report

A85272	Jorge Mota
A83840	Maria Silva

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 $\gcd(a, b)$ 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: $\gcd(27, 23) = 1$ so there is a solution

$$\gcd(27, 18) = 9$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x = 27 \cdot (23 \cdot l + 16) + 39 \quad x = 621 \cdot l + 471$$

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

$$621 \cdot 1 + 471 \equiv 48 \pmod{13}$$

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

$$621 \cdot 1 \equiv -423 \pmod{13}$$

$$621 \cdot 1 \equiv 6 \pmod{13}$$

$$207 \cdot 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{13}$$

$$207 \cdot 1 \equiv -24 \pmod{13}$$

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

$$69 \cdot 1 \equiv -8 \pmod{13}$$

...

$$1 \equiv 11 \pmod{13}$$

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

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

$$X = 8073m + 7302$$

$$X = 7302$$

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

$$19 \cdot X \equiv 21 \pmod{16} \quad 37 \cdot X \equiv 100 \pmod{15}$$

Solving this Linear Congruences ...

$$(1): X \equiv 7 \pmod{16} \quad (2): X \equiv 10 \pmod{15}$$

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):

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

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:

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

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

$$X = 55$$

The smallest solution for this system is 55

Second Part
