

Testi bilangan

Bilangan bulat  $\rightarrow (-\infty, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

Bilangan asli  $\rightarrow$  Bilangan bulat positif  
 $\hookrightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$

Bilangan cacah : Bilangan bulat non-negatif

$0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$

Ukuran bagian : Misal ada  $a$  dan  $b$

$b$  habis dibagi  $a$

$a$  membagi  $b$

$b$  kelipatan dari  $a$

Jika ada  $m$ ,  $b = a \times m$

Faktor bilangan : bilangan positif yang habis membagi  $b$

Faktor : 16

$1, 2, 4, 8, 16$

Prima : hanya 2 faktor, yaitu 1 dan dirinya sendiri

Contoh,  $2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, \dots$

Komposit: Bukan prima, lebih dari 2 faktor

16  $\rightarrow$  komposit,

1  $\rightarrow$  bukan prima & bukan komposit

Prime checking

Untuk mengecek apakah suatu bilangan itu prime,

Cekup cek hingga  $\sqrt{n}$

100  $\rightarrow$  Cekup cek dari 1  $\rightarrow$  10

1000  $\rightarrow$  Cekup cek dari 1  $\rightarrow$  31

karena, misal  $a$  adalah faktor dari  $b$

maka ada  $c = b/a$ ,  $c > \sqrt{b}$

a	1	2	3	5	6
c	30	15	10	6	5

$\sqrt{30} = 5.47 \dots$   
 $\lfloor \sqrt{30} \rfloor = 5$

30  $\rightarrow$  1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

16  $\rightarrow$

a	1	2	4
c	16	8	4

$\sqrt{16} = 4$

Banyak faktor?

$$n = p_1^{a_1} \cdot p_2^{a_2} \cdot p_3^{a_3} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$$

$$\text{Banyak faktor} = \underbrace{(a_1+1)} \cdot \underbrace{(a_2+1)} \cdot \underbrace{(a_3+1)} \cdots \underbrace{(a_k+1)}$$

$$36 \rightarrow 2^2 \cdot 3^2$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{(2+1) \cdot (2+1)} = 9$$

1	2	3	4	6
36	18	12	9	6

Faktor? kombinasi dari faktor primanya

Meana! faktor prime bisa di pakai atau tidak

$$\boxed{2^2} \cdot \boxed{3^2} \rightarrow \overbrace{0 \quad 1 \quad 2}$$

$$6, \textcircled{6}, \overbrace{1 \quad 2} \quad 9$$

$$a_n + \boxed{1}$$

Jumlahan faktor

$36 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36$

Jumlah = 91

$$n = p_1^{a_1} \cdot p_2^{a_2} \cdot p_3^{a_3} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$$

$$\left( \frac{p_1^{a_1+1} - 1}{p_1 - 1} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{p_2^{a_2+1} - 1}{p_2 - 1} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{p_k^{a_k+1} - 1}{p_k - 1} \right)$$

$$36 \rightarrow 2^2 \cdot 3^2$$

$$\left( \frac{2^{2+1} - 1}{2 - 1} \right) \left( \frac{3^{2+1} - 1}{3 - 1} \right)$$

$$\frac{2^3 - 1}{1} \cdot \frac{3^3 - 1}{2} = \frac{8 - 1}{1} \cdot \frac{27 - 1}{2}$$

$$= 7 \cdot \frac{26}{2} = 7 \cdot 13 = 91$$

FPB  $\rightarrow$  Faktor Persekutuan Terbesar

= Faktor terbesar yang membagi kedua bilangan

$12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, \boxed{6}, 12$

$18 = 1, 2, 3, \boxed{6}, 9, 18$

$\boxed{\text{--gcd()}}$

Uple  $\rightarrow$  bilangan terkecil yang dibagi  $a$  dan  $b$

$12 \rightarrow 12, 24, \boxed{36}, 48, 60, \dots$   
 $18 \rightarrow 18, \boxed{36}, 54, \dots$

## Cara mencari FPB

$$f(d, b)$$
$$\rightarrow J_1 \mathcal{L}_a a = 0, \quad \text{ppB} = 6$$
$$\rightarrow F_{PB} = f(6\% a, a)$$

12, 18

12, 18  $\xrightarrow{\text{Sisa pembagian}}$   
 $f(12, 18) \Rightarrow f(18 \% 12, 12)$

$$= f(6, 12)$$

$\rightarrow f(12\%06, 6)$

$$= f(0, 6)$$
$$= f(\underbrace{0}_{\text{FPB}}, \underbrace{6}_{\text{FPB}})$$

## Extended Euclidean

Modulo  $\rightarrow$  %

Sisa pembagian

$$23 \bmod 5 = 3, \quad 23 = 5 \times 4 + 3$$

$$21 \bmod 3 = 0, \quad 27 = 9 \times 3 + \underline{0}$$

$$-4 \bmod 9 = 5, \quad -4 = 9 \cdot (-1) + 5$$

Kongruensi,  $\equiv$

$$a \equiv b \bmod c, \quad a \bmod c = b \bmod c$$

$$38 \bmod 5 = 3, \quad 13 \bmod 5 = 3$$

$$38 \equiv 13 \bmod 5$$

Sifat kongruensi

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \equiv b \bmod m, \\ a+c \equiv b+c \bmod m \end{array} \right.$$

$$a^c \equiv b^c \bmod m$$

$$a \cdot p \equiv b \cdot p \bmod m$$

$$a \equiv b \bmod m \Leftrightarrow b \equiv a \bmod m$$

$$a \equiv b \bmod m, \quad b \equiv c \bmod m, \quad a \equiv c \bmod m$$

$$\rightarrow a \cdot p \equiv b \cdot p \bmod (p \cdot m)$$

$$2^6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot 2^{100} + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot (\underbrace{2^6}_1)^{16} \cdot 2^4 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot 1^{16} \cdot 2^4 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot 2^4 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot \underbrace{16}_6 + 5 \pmod{7} \quad 6 \pmod{7} = 2$$

$$16 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$6 \cdot 2 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$10 \pmod{7}$$

$$12 + 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$3 \pmod{7}$$

$$17 \pmod{7}$$

$$= 3$$

Kongruenz: linear

$$ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$$

$$5x \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 1 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 3 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 4 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 5 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$x \equiv 6 \pmod{7} \rightarrow 5x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \checkmark$$

$$x \equiv 6 \pmod{7}$$

$$x > 100 \rightarrow 104$$

Sifat modulo :

$$(a+b) \pmod{m} = (a \pmod{m} + b \pmod{m}) \pmod{m}$$

$$(a-b) \pmod{m} = (a \pmod{m} - b \pmod{m} + m) \pmod{m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Jika } a \% m < b \% m$$

$\hookrightarrow$  negatif

$$(a \cdot b) \pmod{m} = (a \pmod{m} \cdot b \pmod{m}) \pmod{m}$$



Wilson theorem's :  $(n-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod n$

Fermat little theorem :  $a^p \equiv a \pmod p$

Jika  $a$  dan  $p$  coprime  
FPB = 1  
 $\hookrightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$

$\begin{bmatrix} 73 \\ 61 \end{bmatrix}$  3 ganjil, 2 genap

46  
 $\begin{bmatrix} 59 \end{bmatrix}$   
84

ketu tahu : ganjil + ganjil = genap  
ganjil + genap = ganjil

genap + genap = genap

2  $\rightarrow$  satu-satunya bilangan prima genap.

2 + n

73  $\rightarrow n = 71 \checkmark$

61  $\rightarrow n = 59 \checkmark$

59  $\rightarrow n = 57 \rightarrow$  bukan prime

Bilangan terbelah dengan banyak faktor 30

$$(a_1 + 1) \cdot (a_2 + 1) \cdot (a_3 + 1) \cdots$$

$30 \rightarrow 2 \times 3 \times 5$

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 4$$

$$2, 3, 5$$

$$3^1 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2^4 = 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 16$$

$$= \boxed{720}$$