"Congruence" by \$\$\$ 2# equality relation to generalization.

a,b e Z = [a=b] # a-b=0 而 a =b (mod n) iff a -b=nk for some kez. \$ n (G-b)

Thm D

Thm OThm D是对于 equality 的三个性质的美比。

equality: \(1. \text{ reflexive}: \text{VaeZ} \ a=\alpha \\ 2. \text{symmetric}: \(a=b \rightarrow b=\alpha \\ \delta \rightarrow b=\alpha \\ \delta \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \delta \\ \delta \rightarrow \delta \rig

1. reflective: a = a cmod n) congruence modulo (2. symmetric: a = b (mod n) =) b=a (mod n) \Rightarrow a = c (mod n)

Det(2)

Congruent class [a]N 易の有いか「aJn、把I tool的N份 此如[a]3有3个:[b]3, [1]3 , [2]3 LO13, 69, ...} {1,4,7,10,..} {2,5,8,11.-}

= (a+tok) E[a], = (ab) C[D],

Eco) | 这个rule 是否各一个function?

[a], 一 ["nurd down a to]
最近的的结果了

冬宝是不是.

Consider: x = [0], (=[14], =[35], Q 可以是 O3 14,35,..., I J J LOJ CION END 不同 一个对有多个手口、X

这个mle是否的个的数?

[a], H) [a],

是的.

内起即: 姆州= [四],于[6]7=... 那么会得到同一个人二日四了一日一的=--

证明[ax]和[b]从不是相等就是dijoint (Collary 02-4) Pt. Suppose [a] N [b] N + \$ APralet XELOJN NEGIN => x = a mod N, $7 \equiv b \mod N$ by Thmo, [a=b mod N] (1) WIS: [A]N (Ib)N 那紙随便取开 y E [s] N = a mod N R(1) => Y=b mod N 同样可证明 [b]N S (CO)N

(1) (4) | Y a EZ, [a] 60 [[a] 60 let a +60k be an arbi elem etal60 write a +60k = a+10(6k)

因而要公 disjoint 要公 equiv.

= [a]n=[b]u

这个问题就是求证: 如果[a]=[b] 那么につコーモージョ 实际上容易证明: $[a]_{7}=[b]_{7}\rightarrow 1(a-b)$ (a-b) =7c for some CEZ -) (-a)-(-b) = -(a-b) =-x

(F (1), (2)) Show if a = c mod N bed mod N

所 新郎 α-C=nk

= (cd) mod N (7hm)

ab = (cd) mod N (2-2)

b-d=nt for some kt

 \Rightarrow (1) (a+b)-(c+d) = nk+nt =n(k+t)

(2)

$$ab-cd = (ab-bc+bc-cd)$$

 $= b(a-c)+c(b-d)$
 $= bnk+cnt=n(bk+ct)$

E(3) 即课本的Def (3) 和其是well-defined的. (A) Pf: Thm 20)

> 这里在文: [a] (D [c] = [a+c] [a] (D [c] = [ac]

> > Pf of well-definedness:

(即证明如果[四三][四三[时]

APLA [otc] = [btd] (EZn)
[ac] = [bd]

其实就是复生 Thm 2-2_