

- 35. Justifique, se é verdadeira ou falsa cada uma das afirmações seguintes:
  - (a)  $91 \equiv 0 \pmod{7}$ ;
  - (b)  $-2 \equiv 2 \pmod{8}$ ;
  - (c)  $17 \not\equiv 13 \pmod{2}$ .

35) a) 7/91.000 71:7×12 Vorladine

5) 8 / 2+2, Falson

c) 2/17-13 =1 2/14 Falsa

36. Para que valores de n se tem  $25 \equiv 4 \pmod{n}$  ?

m/25-4 = m/21

Dal= {-21,-7,-3,-1,1,3,7,21}

Pala - 21e21
25 [-2]

- 37. Prove que
  - (a) se  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  e  $m \mid n$ , então  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$ ;
  - (b) se  $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  e c > 0, então  $ca \equiv cb \pmod{n}$ .

37

a) 
$$a \equiv b$$
 (recol  $u$ ) =>  $n \mid a = b$ 
 $u = b = a - b$ 
 $u = b = a - b$ 
 $u = a -$ 

b) 
$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \implies ny = a \cdot b$$
  $c > 0$ 

$$ca - ch = c(a \cdot b) = c(ny) = nx(yxe) - n \text{ enter}, n | ca - cb,$$
ou seja  $ca \equiv cb \pmod{n}$ 

38. Dê um exemplo que mostre que  $a^2 \equiv b^2 (\operatorname{mod} n)$  não implica que  $a \equiv b \, (\operatorname{mod} n)$ .

$$n | \alpha^2 - 5^2$$
 was  $n | \alpha - b$   
 $n = 5$ ,  $\alpha = 4$ ,  $b = 1$   
 $5 | 4^2 - 1^2$  (=1)  $5 | 16 - 1 = 15 | 115 - b$  P.V  $pq$   $5 \times 3 = 15$   
was  $5 + 4 - 1 = 15 + 3$ .

Restor na divisées por 5: {C,1,2,3,4} 39. Determine quais dos seguintes conjuntos são sistemas completos de resíduos módulo 5:

- (a)  $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ ;
- (b) {0, 5, 10, 15, 20};
- (c) {5, 11, 2, 13, 29};
- (d)  $\{-6, -3, 0, 3, 6\}$ .

39) a) 
$$-2 = 3 \pmod{5}$$
  
 $-1 = 4 \pmod{5}$   
 $0 = 0 \pmod{5}$   
 $1 = 1 \pmod{5}$   
 $2 = 2 \pmod{5}$ 

b)  $0 = 0 \pmod{5}$ ,  $5 = 5 \pmod{5}$ ,  $10 = 10 \pmod{5}$ ,  $15 = 15 \pmod{5}$ ,  $20 = 20 \pmod{5}$ credo.

d) 
$$-6 = 4 \pmod{5}$$
,  $-3 = 2 \pmod{5}$   $0 = 0 \pmod{5}$   $3 = 3 \pmod{5}$   $6 = 1 \pmod{5}$  correlo.

- 40. Indique, justificando, caso existam:
  - (a) um inteiro primo x tal que  $x \in [-22]_{15} \cap [8]_{15};$
  - (b) dois elementos x,y em  $[20]_{15} \times ([39]_{15} + [-80]_{15})$  tais que -40 < x < 0 e y > 80;
  - (c) um número primo x tal que  $x \equiv 6 \pmod{12}$ ;
  - (d) dois elementos distintos em  $[-182]_9 \cap [20]_9;$
  - (e) o maior número par n tal que  $-89 \equiv 5 \pmod{n}$ ;
  - (f) o maior inteiro x par, não positivo, tal que  $x \equiv 50 \pmod{109}$ .

0)

26 [-22] 15 N[8] 15

x= 8 (mod 13)

x=-22(~od 15)=1

1 n = 8 ( mod 15)

15/91-8 \_ se=23, que é'interco o é prives.

(5)  $(20)_{15} \times ((239)_{15} + (-86)_{15}) =$ 

= 
$$[20]_{15} \times [11]_{15} = [5]_{15} \times [11]_{15} = [55]_{15} = [10]_{15}$$

=  $[50]_{15} \times [11]_{15} = [5]_{15} \times [11]_{15} = [55]_{15} = [10]_{15}$ 

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=  $[50]_{15} \times [11]_{15} = [50]_{15}$ 

=  $[50]_{15} \times [11]_{15}$ 

$$d = + (wedq)$$

$$d = 2 (wedq)$$

$$wedq$$

e)
n | 5+89=5 m 194

M-- 94

f) n= 50 (wod 101)

Coule - 109 suà icrepossive). Tetà de ser cone - 109 x 2 = - 218

41. Determine o resto da divisão de  $2357 \times 1036 + 499$  por 11.

(2357 × 1036 + 499)/11 2357 = 7+3-x (read 11) (2357 × 1036 + 499) = 3×2+4 (recod 11)

=1 (235) ×1036+499) = 10 ( Leod 11)

$$2357 = 7+3-7$$
 (read 11)  
 $1636 = 6-4$  (read 11)  
 $499 = 9+4-9$  (read 11)

42. Na divisão por 5, um inteiro p admite resto 3. Qual é o resto da divisão de  $p^2 + 2p - 1$  por 5?

$$P = 3(\text{veod } 5)$$

$$P = 3(\text{veod } 5)$$

$$P = 59+3$$

$$Sq + 3^{2} + 3(5q+3) - 1 = 5(5q^{2} + 6q + 2q) + 9 + 6 - 1 = 5a + 161$$

$$= 5a + 161$$

$$P^{2} + 2p - 1 = 16(\text{veod } 5) = 1$$

$$P = 3(\text{veod } 5) = P^{2} = 9(\text{veod } 5) = 1$$

$$P = 3(\text{veod } 5) = P^{2} = 9(\text{veod } 5) = 1$$

$$P = 7^{2} + 2p = 9 + 6(\text{veod } 5) = 1$$

$$P = 7^{2} + 2p - 1 = 9 + 6(\text{veod } 5) = 1$$

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43. Indique os restos das divisões de  $2^{50}$  e  $41^{63}$  por 7.

43) 
$$\lambda^{3} = 1 \pmod{3} = 1$$

$$\lambda^{3 \times 16} = 1 \pmod{3} = 1$$

$$\lambda^{3 \times 16} \times \lambda^{2} = 1 \times \lambda^{2} \pmod{3} = 1$$

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$$\lambda^{4 \times 16} \times \lambda^{4} = 1 \times \lambda^{4}$$

44. Calcule o resto da divisão de 4<sup>215</sup> por 9.

4. Calcule o resto da divisao de 4 por 9.

4. 
$$4^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$$
  $= 7$ 
 $4^{3 \times 41} \equiv 1 \pmod{9} = 1 + 213 \times 4^2 \equiv 1 \times 4^2 \pmod{9} = 1$ 
 $4^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{9} = 1 + 213 \times 4^2 \equiv 1 \times 4^2 \pmod{9} = 1$ 
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45. Mostre que  $11^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{100}$ . Nevodo da força brute:

45. Mostre que  $11^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{100}$ . Télodo da força brute:  $(10+1)^{11} = (10+1)^{4} (10+1)^{4} (10+1)^{2}$ 10 cm + 10 ~ resto = 1 ( rebliquees o Sinéruie de Newtore) bodesos " no destaccuta Cour as propriededes de ruodn, acumulado" 81×81 = = 6400+1600+1 11 × 9 = -1 ( wood 100) 9 = 1 (mod 100) = 8000 + 1, =1 (11 ×9)0 = (1) (read (160) 9 ×9 = 81 (read 100) 19 x 4 = 76 los, podeuer cortae, / Keio Masiada,  $= 110^{10} = (-1)^{10} \pmod{\frac{100}{1}} = 1$ =: 110 = 10 (need 100) Lee. d. C (910, 100) = 1 fatoriquel, Verences que a velière de visor cc. une é l.