第3章 同余方程参考答案

计算证明

1. 求解线性同余方程:

(1) $27x \equiv 12 \pmod{15}$ (2) $24x \equiv 6 \pmod{81}$

解: (1) 由 (27,15) = 3, $3 \mid 12$, 故该方程有3个解. 易知有特解 $x_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{15}$, 则这三个解为 $x \equiv 1 + \frac{15}{3}t \pmod{15}$, t = 0,1,2, 即 $t \equiv 1,6,11 \pmod{15}$.

(2) 由 $(24,81) = 3, 3 \mid 6$, 故该方程有3个解. 化简得 $8x \equiv 2 \pmod{27}$ 得特解 $x_0 \equiv 7 \pmod{81}$,

则这三个解为 $x\equiv 7+rac{81}{3}t\pmod{81},\ t=0,1,2$,即 $x\equiv 7,34,61\pmod{87}$.

2. 求解线性同余方程组:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 9 \pmod{12} \\ x \equiv 6 \pmod{25} \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{9} \\ 3x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ 4x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$
 (3)
$$\begin{cases} 2x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 4x \equiv 2 \pmod{6} \\ 3x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

(4) $91x \equiv 419 \pmod{440}$ (限制为转化成同余方程组求解,否则不给分)

解: 利用中国剩余定理求解:

求得: $M_1' \equiv 25^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{12}$, $M_2' \equiv 12^{-1} \equiv 23 \pmod{25}$.

故方程组的解为 $x \equiv 1 \times 25 \times 9 + 23 \times 12 \times 6 \equiv 81 \pmod{300}$.

(2) 首先解同余方程得到:
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{9} \\ 3x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ 4x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 2 \pmod{9} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 6 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

 $\ \, \mathbf{i} \exists m_1=9, \ m_2=5, \ m_3=7 \ \text{,} \ \ \mathbf{j} \exists m=m_1m_2m_3=315, \ M_1=m_2m_3=35, \ M_2=m_1m_3=63, \ M_3=m_1m_2=45 \ \text{.} \ \,$

求得: $M_1' \equiv 35^{-1} \equiv 8 \pmod{9}, \ M_2' \equiv 63^{-1} \equiv 2 \pmod{5}, \ M_3' \equiv 45^{-1} \equiv 5 \pmod{7}$.

故方程组的解为 $x \equiv 8 \times 35 \times 2 + 2 \times 63 \times 3 + 5 \times 45 \times 6 \equiv 83 \pmod{315}$.

(3) 首先解同余方程得到:
$$\begin{cases} 2x \equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 4x \equiv 2 \pmod{6} \\ 3x \equiv 2 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 2 \pmod{6} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 5 \pmod{6} \\ x \equiv 3 \pmod{7} \end{cases}$$

记 $m_1=5,\; m_2=6,\; m_3=7,\;\;$ 则 $m=m_1m_2m_3=210,\; M_1=m_2m_3=42,\; M_2=m_1m_3=35,\; M_3=m_1m_2=30$.

求得: $M_1' \equiv 42^{-1} \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $M_2' \equiv 35^{-1} \equiv 5 \pmod{6}$, $M_3' \equiv 30^{-1} \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$.

故 方 程 组 的 解 为 $x \equiv 3 \times 42 \times 4 + 5 \times 35 \times 2 + 4 \times 30 \times 3 \equiv 164 \pmod{210}$ 或 $x \equiv 3 \times 42 \times 4 + 5 \times 35 \times 5 + 4 \times 30 \times 3 \equiv 59 \pmod{210}$, 即 $x \equiv 59, 164 \pmod{210}$.

(4)
$$440 = 2^3 \times 5 \times 11$$

$$91x \equiv 419 \pmod{440} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 91x \equiv 419 \pmod{8} \\ 91x \equiv 419 \pmod{5} \\ 91x \equiv 419 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} 3x \equiv 3 \pmod{8} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ 3x \equiv 1 \pmod{11} \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$

i. 中国剩余定理直接求解,不再赘述.

ii. 特殊性求解. 观察到 mod 5 和 mod 11 相同,
$$\begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{5} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \\ x \equiv 4 \pmod{11} \end{cases}$$
 $x \equiv 4 \pmod{11}$
$$x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$$
,即 $x = 8n + 3$,易知 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,即 $x = 8n + 3$,易知 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,即 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m + 4(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$,可 $x = 8n + 1 = 55m$

当m = 1时,55m + 3 = 58不满足

当m=3时,55m+3=168满足.得到 $x\equiv 169\pmod{440}$

- 3. 使用欧拉判别条件判断a是否为p的二次剩余(作答时必要的计算步骤应有体现).
- (1) a = 2, p = 29 (2) a = 5, p = 2003
- **解:** (1) 易知, 29是奇素数且(2,29)=1. $2^{\frac{29-1}{2}}=2^{14}\equiv -1 \pmod{29}$. 故2是29的二次非剩余. (计算步骤略)
- (2) 易知, 2003是奇素数且(5,2003)= $1.5^{\frac{2003-1}{2}}=5^{1001}\equiv -1 \pmod{2003}$. 故5是2003的二次非剩余. (计算步骤略)
- 4. 求下列符号(首先判断是 Legendre 符号还是 Jacobi 符号,再写出计算过程):

(1)
$$\left(\frac{313}{401}\right)$$
 (2) $\left(\frac{191}{397}\right)$ (3) $\left(\frac{151}{373}\right)$ (4) $\left(\frac{313}{2023}\right)$

解: (1) 401是质数,该符号为Legendre符号.313也是质数.

$$\left(\frac{313}{401}\right) = \left(\frac{88}{313}\right) = \left(\frac{2^3 \cdot 11}{313}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{313}\right) \left(\frac{11}{313}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{313}\right) \left(\frac{5}{11}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{313}\right) \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 1$$

(2) 397是质数,该符号为Legendre符号.191也是质数.

$$\left(\frac{191}{397}\right) = \left(\frac{15}{191}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{191}\right)\left(\frac{5}{191}\right) = -\left(\frac{-1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 1$$

(3) 373是质数, 该符号为Legendre符号.151也是质数.

$$\left(\frac{151}{373}\right) = \left(\frac{71}{151}\right) = -\left(\frac{9}{71}\right) = -\left(\frac{3^2}{171}\right) = -1$$

(4) 2023 = 7 × 17², 该符号为Jacobi符号.313是质数.

$$\left(\frac{313}{2023}\right) = \left(\frac{313}{7}\right) \left(\frac{313}{17}\right) \left(\frac{313}{17}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{7}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{5}\right) = -1$$

5. 求 $E: y^2 \equiv x^3 + 3x + 2 \pmod{7}$ 的所有点. (**注:** $\pmod{7}$ 表示x,y均在7的完全剩余系中,遍历代入 $x = x_1$ 求对应的y的二次剩余的解 y_1 ,则 (x_1,y_1) 是E上的点.另外,本题不需要考虑有限域上的椭圆曲线无穷远点O.)

解: 当
$$x = 0$$
时, $y^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$, 而 $\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = 1$ 有解, 解得 $y \equiv \pm 3 \pmod{7}$.

当
$$x=1$$
时, $y^2\equiv 6\pmod 7$,而 $\left(rac{6}{7}
ight)=-1$ 无解.

当
$$x=2$$
时, $y^2\equiv 2\pmod 7$,而 $\left(rac{2}{7}
ight)=1$ 有解,解得 $y\equiv \pm 3\pmod 7$.

当
$$x=3$$
时, $y^2\equiv 3\pmod{7}$,而 $\left(\frac{3}{7}\right)=-1$ 无解

当
$$x=4$$
时, $y^2\equiv 1\pmod 7$,而 $\left(rac{1}{7}
ight)=1$ 有解,解得 $y\equiv \pm 1\pmod 7$.

当
$$x=5$$
时, $y^2\equiv 2\pmod{7}$,而 $\left(rac{2}{7}
ight)=1$ 有解,解得 $y\equiv \pm 3\pmod{7}$.

当
$$x=6$$
时, $y^2\equiv 5\pmod 7$,而 $\left(rac{5}{7}
ight)=-1$ 无解.

综上所示, E上共有8个点: (0,3),(0,4),(2,3),(2,4),(4,1),(4,6),(5,3),(5,4).

6. 若正整数
$$b$$
不被奇素数 p 整除,求 $\left(\frac{b}{p}\right)+\left(\frac{2b}{p}\right)+\left(\frac{3b}{p}\right)+\cdots+\left(\frac{(p-1)b}{p}\right)$.

解: 原式可化为 $\left(\frac{b}{p}\right)\left(\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)+\left(\frac{2}{p}\right)+\left(\frac{3}{p}\right)+\cdots+\left(\frac{p-1}{p}\right)\right)$,而模p的缩系中二次剩余和非二次剩余的个数均为 $\frac{p-1}{2}$,则原式=0.

7. 证明: 若p是奇素数,则有 $\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} 1, & p\equiv 1\pmod{6} \\ -1, & p\equiv -1\pmod{6} \end{array}
ight.$

证明
$$\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{p}\right) \left(\frac{3}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{(3-1)(p-1)}{2}} \left(\frac{p}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)$$
. 易知 $p \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

当
$$p\equiv 1\pmod 3$$
即 $p\equiv 1\pmod 6$ 时, $\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)=1$.

当
$$p \equiv -1 \pmod{3}$$
即 $p \equiv -1 \pmod{6}$ 时, $\left(\frac{-3}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{-1}{3}\right) = -1$.证毕.

8. * (选做) 求解同余方程: $f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 + 9 \equiv 0 \pmod{27}$.

解: 易知 $27 = 3^3$. 导式 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 10x$.

易知,同余方程 $f(x) = 0 \pmod{3}$ 的解为 $x \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{3}$

当
$$x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$
时, $f'(0) = 0$, $(f'(0), 3) = 3 \neq 1$.

当
$$x\equiv 1\pmod{3}$$
时, $f'(1)=13\equiv 1\pmod{3}$, $(f'(1),3)=1$. $(f'(1))^{-1}\equiv 1\pmod{3}$

下面进行递归:

$$\begin{cases} t_1 \equiv -\frac{f(x_1)}{3} \big((f'(x_1))^{-1} \pmod{3} \big) \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x_2 \equiv x_1 + 3t_1 \equiv 4 \pmod{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_2 \equiv -\frac{f(x_2)}{3^2} \big((f'(x_1))^{-1} \pmod{3} \big) \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \\ x_2 \equiv x_1 + 3^2 t_1 \equiv 22 \pmod{27} \end{cases}$$

所以原同余方程有解 $x \equiv 13 \pmod{27}$.

另外, 对 $x \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ 的情况, 进行遍历, 可以得到只有当 $x \equiv 3, 6, 12, 15, 21, 24 \pmod{27}$.

经验证,该同余方程的解为 $x \equiv 3, 6, 12, 13, 15, 21, 24 \pmod{27}$.

编程练习(基于C/C++)

1. 编程实现中国剩余定理,效果如下图所示(**注意**:实验报告中代码提交的完整性,如自己写的头文件应该说明清楚且给出源码,另外不允许使用第三方封装好的库,需要自己实现).

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

```
n=4

b_0=1

b_1=2

b_2=4

b_3=6

m_0=3

m_1=5

m_2=7

m_3=13

x=487 (mod 1365)
```

```
1
    #include<iostream>
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
    void swap(int& a, int& b)
 5
 6
        a = a ^ b;
        b = a ^ b;
        a = a ^ b;
 8
9
10
11
    int extend_Euclid(int a, int b, int& inv_a, int& inv_b)
12
        if (a < b)return extend_Euclid(b, a, inv_b, inv_a);</pre>
13
14
        int a0 = a, b0 = b, q = 1;
15
        int s0 = 1, s1 = 0, t0 = 0, t1 = 1;
16
        while (a % b != 0)
17
        {
18
            q = a / b;
19
            a = a \% b;
20
             swap(a, b);
21
            s0 -= q * s1;
22
             swap(s0, s1);
23
             t0 -= q * t1;
24
             swap(t0, t1);
25
26
        inv_a = s1 > 0 ? s1 : s1 + b0;
        inv_b = t1 > 0 ? t1 : t1 + a0;
27
        return b;
28
29
    }
30
    int CRT(int* b, int* m, int n, int& M)
31
32
    {
33
        int* Mn = new int[n];
34
        int rst = 0;
35
        M = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)M *= m[i];
36
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)Mn[i] = M / m[i];
```

```
38
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
39
40
             int temp, nop;
41
             extend_Euclid(Mn[i], m[i], temp, nop);
42
            rst += temp * Mn[i] * b[i];
43
         }
44
        delete[]Mn;
45
        rst %= M;
46
        return rst;
47
48
49
    int main()
50
    {
51
        int n, M;
52
        cout << "n=";</pre>
53
        cin >> n;
54
        int* b = new int[n];
        int* m = new int[n];
55
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
56
57
             cout << " b_" << i << "=";
58
59
            cin >> b[i];
60
        }
61
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
62
             cout << " m_" << i << "=";
63
            cin >> m[i];
64
65
         }
         int rst = CRT(b, m, n, M);
66
67
         cout << "x\equiv" << rst << " (mod " << M << ")";
68
         delete[]b;
69
         delete[]m;
70
        return 0;
71 }
```