1341a Aritmética modulara (in Zu) (Zn,+,·) inel comutativ: $Z_n = \{\partial_1 \hat{1}_1 \hat{2}, \dots, \hat{n-1}\}$, $\hat{K} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \text{ da restul } k \text{ la impount}\}$ R=4n9+K19+23 $\hat{a} + \hat{b} = a + b$ à.b. - a.b (Zn,+) grup comutativ, un el. neutru d - a = simetriul lui a fața de "+" = spusul lui a $-\hat{\alpha}=\hat{b}=\hat{a}+\hat{b}=\hat{a}.$ (Zn-hô),.) monoid comutativ Ly un neaparent tili x EZn au simutric la." â-1 = simetriul liuversul) hi à fafa de. "(laia exista) $\hat{\alpha}^{-1} = \hat{b} = \hat{\alpha}\hat{b} = \hat{1}\hat{\lambda}\hat{\lambda} = \hat{1}\hat{\lambda}\hat{\lambda} = \hat{1}\hat{\lambda}\hat{\lambda}$ Ex: Z7=)ô,1,2,3,4,6,6 reprezentanti 7 - 14 + 3 = 3 $-3 = \hat{\alpha}(z) \quad \hat{3} + \hat{\alpha} = \hat{0} = \hat{4}$ -38 = -35 - 3 = -3 = 4 $\hat{3}^{-1} = \hat{b} = \hat{3}\hat{b} = \hat{1} = \hat{1}\hat{b} = \hat{5} + \hat{4} = \hat{3} \cdot \hat{5} = \hat{1}\hat{5} = \hat{1}\hat{4} + \hat{1} = \hat{1}$ $\hat{4}^{-1} = \hat{2} = \hat{9} = \hat{16} = 23$... Ex: \mathbb{Z}_{20} $\hat{3}^{-1} = \hat{7} = \hat{3}^{-1} = \hat{3}$; $\hat{1}\hat{1}^{-1} = \hat{1}\hat{1}$ 10 m exista Det: U(Zn)= x EZn | 3 x i n Zn regrupul unitatilor
L> xs.n. unitati Teorema U(Zn)= hx EZn/cmmd(/x,n)=n/ Obs1: Daca n=ur. prim => U/Zu)=Zu-fô} Obs2: Daia x & U(Zu) => 3 y EZu, x,y +ô aî. xy=ô. În aust caz, x,y s.n. divizori ai hii zero. Ex: $U(2_{10}) = 11.317.9$ $3^{-1} = 7.77 = 3; 9^{-1} = 9$ 44 U(Z₁₀); 4.5=0=)4,5 divizori ni lui 2000 Ecuatri de godbul I in Zu Ex: 5x+2=1 = 211 $5x = 1-2 = -1 = 10 \cdot 1.5^{-1} = 9 =) x = 90 = 88 + z = 2$ Ex: 3x - 5 = 4 in Z_{13} $3x = 9 \cdot 3^{-1} = 9 = 1$ $x = 9 \cdot 9 = 81 = 78 + 3 = 3$. Ex: 2x-1=0 in \mathbb{Z}_{6} $\times 0$ 12 3 4 5 2x=1 2x=1 $2x 0 2 4 0 2 4 <math>2^{-1}$ m ex3ti i 2^{-1} 2^{-1} m ex3ti i 2^{-1} =) Sol-unia

Ex:
$$Z_{20}$$
 $3^{-1} = 7 \Rightarrow 7^{-1} = 3$; $1n^{-1} = 11$

for one exista

Let: $U(Z_n) = \begin{cases} x \in Z_n \mid 3 \times^2 \text{ in } Z_n \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{graphel unitation}$

Les $x \leq x_n$. unitati

Teorema $U(Z_n) = \begin{cases} x \in Z_n \mid \text{cumd}(x, x_n) = n \end{cases}$

Obsa: Daca $x = x_n \cdot x_n \cdot x_n = 1$

Obsa: Daca $x \notin U(Z_n) \Rightarrow 3 y \in Z_n \cdot x_n \cdot y \neq 0$ ai. $x = 0$.

In and $(az_1 x_1 y_1 \cdot x_1 y_2 \cdot x_1 y_3 \neq 0)$ ai. $(az_1 x_1 y_2 \cdot x_1 y_3 + x_1 y_4 \neq 0)$

Ex: $U(Z_{10}) = \begin{cases} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} 3^{-1} = 7 \Rightarrow 7^{-1} = 3 \end{cases}$; $\begin{cases} 9^{-1} = 3 \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} 4 \notin U(Z_{10}) \end{cases}$; $\begin{cases} 4 \cdot 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow \end{cases} \end{cases}$

Equation depend $\begin{cases} x \in Z_n \end{cases}$

Ex: $\begin{cases} 5x + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow Z_n \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} 5x = 1 - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \cdot 5^{-1} = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 = 88 + 2 = 2 \end{cases}$

2.0+3=3V

 $EX: \frac{1}{3} \times -29 = 1$ = 1 = 2 = 10 $3\times -29 = 1$ $3\times -29 = 4$ = $5\times = 5 = 5$ $\times = 1$ Sau $\times = 5$ tau $\times = 3$... $2\times +29 = 4$ = $\times = 3$... At X=1=74=2-1=1 Venfc:3.1-2-1=1 x=3 =) y=2-3=-1=9; Vanjx:3.3-2.9=-9=1 $\frac{x-5}{2}$ = 1 = 2-5 = -3-7 = 1 =X = 7 y = 2 - 7 = 5; 3.7 - 2.5 = 11 = 1 x = 9 y = 2 - 9 = -7 = 3; 3.9 - 2.3 = 21 = 1 $S = \lambda(1,1), (3,9), (5,7), (7,5), (9,3)$ Ec. de grabul ! - Zn $\frac{1}{x^2} = 0 + 2 + 3 + 5 = 6$ Ex: X2-5 x+3 = 0 in Z7 △=25-4·3=13·6 37 F V6 in 22 = 5= p. $\sqrt{6} = \frac{7}{16} = \alpha = 6$ Ex. X-5X+8=2 m Z₁₁ $\chi^{2} - 5x + 6 = 0$ 1=25-24=1 351? Da, V1 E } 1, 10}

Dará ian M=1 =1 x, =(5+1).2⁻¹ = 6.6 = 36 = 3.

XE 2131

x2=(5-1).6 = 4-6=24=2

 $x_2 = (5-10) \cdot 2^{-1} = -5.6 = -30 = -22-8 = -8=3.$

Soma ion [1=10 -1 X, = (5+10).2 = 15.6 = 4.6 = 24 = 2

Ex: $\lambda x + y = 3$ in \mathbb{Z}_{7} $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 5x - 2y = 1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$